

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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C. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. M. B. HUNKATE, 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.

Beatrice sends 500 tons of corn products to Germany, but Peoria's record is still safe.

San Domingo has returned to its normal state, a plot to assassinate the president having been discovered.

The bill to prohibit congressmen from dabbling in Wall street may cause renewed interest in the old game of "blind pools."

Burglars seem to have treated "Joe" Letter better than his associates in the wheat pit but they had no money risked against his.

San Francisco dairymen are now compelled to boil milk before they offer it for sale. Will the hot water tap stand the drain?

The sultan of Turkey has commended American energy, but it would be more popular at home had it more effect in Constantinople.

Today the reactionaries in Russia have the upper hand, tomorrow they may have the lower dungeons. Revolutions never turn backward.

Great Britain may imagine that it sees the promised land from Sinai, but the Turks strenuously object to following the steps of the Canaanites.

With seventy carloads of printing machinery en route to San Francisco the people of the earthquake belt may be certain of sufficient advertising.

Are you in favor of the candidacy of Edward Rosewater for United States senator from Nebraska? If so, attend the conference at Washington this evening.

There is still time to add a few strokes toward the embellishment of the front yard as a contribution to beautify Omaha. Do your share before it is too late.

Now that Newfoundland has barred American fishermen Yankee ingenuity should invent an acceptable substitute for codfish and leave their rivals without a market.

The Union Pacific can make good time with its trains when Mr. Harriman is aboard. The traveling public, however, is not so eager for break-neck speed as it is for comfort and safety.

Clerks and salesmen who are walking the streets of San Francisco in search of work while the town is clamoring for laborers will hereafter be active champions of manual training in public schools.

Now that Mr. Harriman has come and gone, a definite announcement as to the location of the oft-promised Union Pacific headquarters and the time when construction work will begin would be warmly welcomed.

The telegraph poles and wires in the down town district are almost eradicated. We used to pay a penalty in our fire rates because of these obstructions to fire fighting, but no one has heard of any steps being taken as yet to remove the penalty.

With two grand juries doing business in Omaha at one and the same time, one under the supervision of the federal court, the other under the supervision of the district court, no one who is carrying ugly rumors around with him ought to have any difficulty in unloading them.

JUDICIAL REVIEW AMENDMENTS.

The so-called Allison amendment, declaratory of what the president declares to have already been in the rate bill, proves to be the means of agreement for more specifically declaring its effect in other important points. The amendment accomplished this by recognizing jurisdiction of the federal circuit court in equity to determine suits brought against the Interstate Commerce commission, thus being a starting point from which the senate could proceed to dispose of other propositions bearing on judicial review.

The result already is substantial agreement, which goes a long distance in minimizing the interference of the courts with the action of the commission and obviating the delays of litigation which have justly been a main ground of complaint. Accordingly, one of the most important features to be incorporated in the bill will do away with the ex parte procedure, which had in practice degenerated into little more than the filing of a formal affidavit whereby an interlocutory order or decree would issue suspending or setting aside a commission order under the amended bill. Such a suspensory decree can be made only upon a circuit court hearing, and then only by concurrence of two judges thereof. On top of that it is provided that appeal from the circuit court as to any interlocutory decree lies only to the supreme court of the United States and must be taken within thirty days.

Thus all judicial proceedings are rigorously limited to a short cut from any appeal whatsoever from the commission's orders to final decision thereon. The scope of review, too, is in fact, less, as the friends of rate control believe, at the constitutional minimum, precisely where it was originally intended in the bill to limit it.

When it is remembered that the bill confers upon the commission the amplest rate power which it was possible to formulate, authorizing it not only to annul as unreasonable a railroad-made rate, but also to substitute for it a reasonable rate, as well as to regulate transportation service of every kind, and that the agreement among senators prevents any change in the bill regarding this power, it can be seen how far-reaching is the progress for which the Allison amendment as a working basis paved the way.

MISREPRESENTATION OF RATE RESULT.

The fact that Senator Aldrich and his coteries at length agree to the rate bill proves, not that they have triumphed, but that the movement for public control has triumphed over them. They yield, not voluntarily, but under compulsion. There is nothing else for them to do.

It is inevitable, however, in this case, as in all such cases, that attempt will be made in two different quarters for opposite purposes to represent the result of the legislative struggle in the reverse of its true light. On the one hand the defeated always want to save their faces, and when sure to be forced to the wall to maneuver so as to claim that that was the direction in which they desired to go, as McClellan, when driven by Lee back from Richmond, claimed that it was only "a change of base." If those who have been driven off the field by the indomitable courage of President Roosevelt and the power of public opinion find it convenient for themselves to call their defeat victory to thoughtful minds it only emphasizes the contrary fact instead of changing it.

On the other hand, such tactics are sure to be used in the democratic partisan press to give color to their effort to disparage to the utmost the great achievement for public supremacy over corporations. The very thoroughness of the work would in any event put special stress upon habitual and interested partisan detractors.

But the great mass of the people, whose support, in line with their paramount interest, has been the true basis of success, are not going to be deceived. They know well that the leadership of President Roosevelt throughout has been as wise as resolute, and their deliberate judgment may be safely trusted to reach the truth that this legislation represents, as he declares, "the longest step yet taken in the direction of solving the railway rate question."

THE MINERS' GOOD JUDGMENT.

The decision of the anthracite miners, in the crisis of the controversy with the operators, to yield on the terms of the Roosevelt arbitration, rather than precipitate a long and desperate labor war, involving other interests even more seriously than their own, will in the long run greatly enhance the prestige of their organization. Their final act conveys the impression of self-control, judgment, regard for other interests, appreciation of the practical situation.

There is no concealing the fact that public sympathy has not been with the miners in this controversy, as it was four years ago. Then the miners' point was arbitration of the disputes between them and the coal mining companies, which obstinately stood on the ground that there was nothing to arbitrate until failure of fuel supply made a crisis that forced them to give in. This time the miners seemed, to the general public, in danger of inconsiderately disturbing and repudiating the results of that arbitration.

The outcome fortunately goes far to show the binding permanent force of arbitration when competently applied to such controversies and to answer the common and hitherto sometimes warranted objection that labor organ-

izations fail to observe it. It is true that the period of the Roosevelt commission's award had expired, but the avowed purpose of that memorable reference was a stable basis for quieting mine labor troubles, so that later details of grievance as they arose or conditions changed could be adjusted without ripping up the whole industrial situation. Upon that line the miners by their decision make sure of public sympathy and support in the future.

In the meantime there is the undisputed fact that the anthracite mine workers never before were so prosperous and so well paid as they are now, nor as a class in so good position steadily and solidly to improve their condition, all of which would certainly have been jeopardized and probably sacrificed but for the good judgment in choosing continued peace in preference to war.

MAJOR SCHMITZ.

The tribute paid by E. H. Harriman in his statement given out at Omaha to Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco is couched in the strongest terms and bears special significance, not only from the character and relations of Mr. Harriman, but also from the fact that he was early on the scene of the disaster and speaks from thorough personal observation. Mr. Harriman's indorsement crowns the general verdict of approval of Mayor Schmitz' bearing and efficiency throughout as trying circumstances as could befall any man in his position.

Mayor Schmitz' candidacy and election to his office as a representative of the labor elements was regarded in many quarters with apprehension and treated with derision at the time. The impression thus spread abroad quite extensively was that San Francisco in some sort of preposterous frenzy had chosen a dangerous socialist or rantankerous radical. It is a signal triumph that in no fearful an emergency he has borne himself with such calmness, judgment, energy and ability as to win the plaudits of all citizens of every grade and political faith and the public acknowledgment of the admiration of a man like Mr. Harriman, standing at the very opposite pole of class interest and doubtless unfavorably prejudiced at the start.

It only once more illustrates how great emergency, whether of war or the fury of natural forces, cancels all ordinary superficial distinctions in the stricken community and demonstrates that no class has a monopoly of the many qualities which are required to meet the crisis and which it always calls into play. It would be fortunate if this fact were better remembered than it is in the ordinary course of things.

THE GRAND JURY INSTRUCTIONS.

Judge Sutton's instructions to the grand jury are comprehensive and explicit. They enumerate the particular classes of offenses which the grand jury should investigate. These offenses are those which ordinarily would remain hidden unless the evidence of their commission were drawn out by compulsory process, which the grand jury can exercise as distinguished from the power of the county attorney in filing informations based on evidence voluntarily furnished to him.

Roughly speaking these offenses relate to the integrity of our government, frauds against the ballot, which would impair the right of self-government, corruption in the administration of public affairs, bribery of public officials and the misuse of official power. The policy of convening a grand jury once every two years, which has been adopted by the judges of the district court, should give an outlet for complaints of all kinds against public officers and at the same time safeguard public officers against unfounded charges.

If there has been any crooked work done hereabouts in the city hall or court house, or in the conduct of our elections, that can be traced down definitely to the perpetrators, the people of Omaha would like to have them indicted and will uphold the grand jury in bringing true bills against them. At the same time the grand jury should not allow itself to be used for personal spite work or petty vengeance, or to blacken the name of anyone on mere suspicion.

It must be confessed that most of our grand juries in the past, with few exceptions, have proved disappointing either for overshooting the mark or for doing nothing at all. It is sincerely hoped the present grand jury will do its duty conscientiously and fearlessly so that when its report comes to be made it will satisfy every one that its inquisition has been on the square.

Members of the city council-elect were very free during their campaign with promises of tax reduction and retrenchment. The fact is, however, that the incoming council will not be up against the making of a tax levy for nearly a year, and by that time its members will have discovered that the charges of extravagance made by their own party organ and in their platform were simply for political purposes only. We would all like to have the tax rate pulled down, and if the new council can cut off a few mills the favor will be thankfully received, but it will be well not to set our expectations too high.

The appointment of Hon. R. B. Windham of Cass county to the board of trustees in charge of the School for the Deaf at Omaha and the Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City will be a credit mark for Governor Mickey. Mr. Windham will be remembered as one of the most forceful leaders of the house in the last legislature, where he proved

himself to be a man of broad views and good ability. As a director of the work of these institutions his services to the state should prove most valuable.

State Treasurer Mortenson seems inclined to go back of the returns of the railroads on their own valuation for taxation. That is an intimation that the returns are more or less juggled, an intimation that the railway tax bureau representatives will, of course, resent. But Treasurer Mortenson is not the only one who is skeptical and wants further proofs.

Indications are that late Candidate Berge is to be shut out of another nomination for the governorship on the fusion ticket because he was not a Parker democrat. If none but Parker democrats need apply, the former populists who have been lured into the democratic fold may as well go on the mourners' bench.

It is still the duty of Americans to see that those who survived the earthquake and fire do not succumb to famine. Three meals a day are as necessary at the Golden Gate as in other parts of the country.

When pipe lines are subject to the operation of the interstate commerce law the real means employed by the Standard Oil company to secure rebates may be discovered.

On the Black List. Chicago Record-Herald. If Senator Aldrich ever starts a magazine Commissioner Garfield needn't expect to become one of its contributors.

Pity the Knocker. Baltimore American. The common growler has about as much reason for his anger as the person who frantically looks about the room for his eye glasses when they beset his nose.

Reciprocity in Trouble. Chicago News. Doubtless the sugar trust would be glad to proffer the oil trust the assurance of its sympathy, only it has a premonition that it is going to need all its sympathy for home consumption.

Monopoly's Grip. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A monopoly has the power to advance its charges as well as reduce them. It may reduce them to head off opposition, and then put them up again when the danger to itself blows over. The only effective way to deal with a monopoly is to abolish it.

Cutting Out Side Lines. Springfield Republican. Moved doubtless by a recent United States supreme court decision and the current government investigation into railroad relations—with coal mining, the Baltimore & Ohio has decided to sell its stockholdings which gave to the road control of several coal mining companies. The anthracite roads should do likewise. Railroads should be compelled to stick to the business exclusively of common carrier.

Somebody Sure to Be Hit. Boston Dispatch. It seems almost impossible to present any legislation in the public interest at Washington that does not hit some special interest. Hebe is the wood alcohol crowd opposing the denatured alcohol bill, although a matter of fact its passage will greatly increase the demand for wood alcohol in the denaturing process. But the facts never appeal to these special interests. The best sugar opposition to Cuban and Philippine tariff revision proved that.

Lesson Taught by Figures. Boston Transcript. The United States every year expends about \$160,000,000 in pensions for wars that are past and somewhere between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000 in being prepared against wars of the future. In the last fiscal year there was paid for the navy, \$22,000,000; for the support of the army and the military academy \$7,000,000. Taken altogether, pensions, the navy and the fleet called for \$360,000,000. A comparison between the costs of the arts of war and the arts borne by the government is afforded by the fact that the fiscal year was \$1,342,045. The comparison is made even more striking when we realize that from 1839 to the present day, counting the present proposed appropriation, the aggregate appropriations for the Department of Agriculture are \$43,777,221.21, less than was expended on the army last year. Yet we are a peaceful nation, depending largely on agriculture for our prosperity.

EARTHQUAKE CURES.

Various Physical Troubles Vanish When Others Troop In. New York Sun. San Francisco reports that a number of persons who suffered from various ailments previously to the earthquake and fire in that city find themselves completely cured. One paralytic, who for fifteen years had been crippled by his disease, is now "entirely cured" and numerous other recoveries have been recorded. These are interesting by-products of the catastrophe, such, for example, as the case of the young girl whose vocal organs would not work after the shock but who recovered the anthrax after the earthquake. Her speech in lands subject to frequent seismic disturbances have recorded many curious incidents of the effect produced by shocks on human beings. During the war between Japan and Russia a party of foreigners gave a dinner to one of their countrymen in Japan. The feast was not food and when it had been in progress some time the diners allowed themselves to act in a manner less dignified and reserved than is customary among grown men. The dinner was ended by an earthquake. The effect of the tremor was to reduce every person present to the anxiety of a child. The guests were so overcome by the shock that they were unable to do more than huddle alone with the aid of crutches as they sought to develop an agility in the presence of an angry bull. Medical histories are filled with similar cases. The fact that they are common does not detract from their interest.

EDWARD ROSEWATER FOR SENATOR.

Conditions Are All Favorable. Tekamah Journal (Rep.).

No matter whether Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, is in distant Europe there is a growing sentiment for his nomination for United States senator from Nebraska. Though the press bureau newspapers of Nebraska are doing their utmost to keep back any suggestions as to the probability of Mr. Rosewater's advancement, yet even they are beginning to recognize the country newspaper man who is advocating the elevation of Mr. Rosewater to the United States senate. Nearly every country newspaper in northeast Nebraska says that Rosewater is the man upon whom their hopes are based. And why shouldn't Rosewater be so honored? Because he has incurred the enmity of many leading men in Nebraska because of his fearlessness in opposing, with the Bee, their political and financial schemes, is no just reason why the demand of the rank and file of the party should not be heeded. Mr. Rosewater has done more to advance the interests of Nebraska than any other single individual. He would enter the senate as one powerful in influence and his influence would be on the side of the best interests for the whole people.

Made Brown's Work Possible. Wilbur Republican.

Edward Rosewater is not now serving in Nebraska because of his citizenship as a private citizen he has done more to make possible the work that Mr. Brown is now doing than any other man. The anti-trust law that Mr. Brown is now enforcing is largely due to Mr. Rosewater's efforts.

No Apologies in Order. Sioux City (A. T. Tribune) (Rep.).

With a man like E. Rosewater of Omaha in the United States senate the people of Nebraska would no longer be required to apologize for the poor judgment displayed by their legislature in the choice of representatives of the state in the upper house of congress. Rosewater's candidacy is formally launched today. The republicans of Nebraska have been educated under the Roosevelt regime to a point where they will give the Omaha man a support which he has hitherto lacked and his aspirations do not seem far fetched.

Straw Points the Way. Lincoln Star.

Perhaps there is something significant in the fact that the man who announced Edward Rosewater's candidacy for United States senator is already a victor.

Praise for Edgar Howard. Fremont (N. D. Dem.).

On many occasions heretofore the Herald has expressed belief that Edward Rosewater is the strongest man in Nebraska in point of popularity with republican voters. We are still of that opinion. For thirty years he has been the real leader of every republican revolt against the railroad railings of a republican party. Every time the choice of the railroads has been defeated in a republican convention Rosewater was responsible for that defeat. Every time the anti-monopoly element in the republican ranks revolted the foisting of railroad candidates upon the party ticket was Edward Rosewater's doing. Every time the choice of the railroads has been defeated in a republican convention Rosewater was responsible for that defeat. Every time the anti-monopoly element in the republican ranks revolted the foisting of railroad candidates upon the party ticket was Edward Rosewater's doing. Every time the choice of the railroads has been defeated in a republican convention Rosewater was responsible for that defeat. Every time the anti-monopoly element in the republican ranks revolted the foisting of railroad candidates upon the party ticket was Edward Rosewater's doing.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Only 200 out of 670 members of the present British Parliament are in favor of women's suffrage, according to a statement by Keir Hardie.

The last surviving member of the family of Mozart, the composer, was his living by drawing a pension, a railway station restaurant at Augsburg, Germany.

Governor Hanly of Indiana has written and will shortly publish a book, in which he purposes to treat the subject of "gratuitous" as he has found it to exist in public office.

D. H. Burnham, the Chicago architect, who has been invited to San Francisco to help plan the new city, has wired to ex-President James D. Phelan that he will be in San Francisco before the 15th of the month.

King Edward is largely his own physician, and a happy combination of exercise and self-denial accounts for the preservation of a fine constitution. Now almost an ascetic at the table, he may say, in the words of the late Sir William Harcourt: "I feel best when I eat least."

Richard Burke, the Englishman, has given up hunting and will sell his establishment and go to San Francisco to help in the reconstruction of his damaged property there. He is part owner of many buildings in San Francisco and is married to a wealthy American, Miss Donaghy.

Toistol is reported to be in excellent health. He reads less than formerly and his reading consists of English and American books on labor questions, working class houses and municipal government. He no longer rides on horseback every day, now he depends on walking for his exercise.

Governors will be elected this year in twenty-five states—namely, Alabama, California, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland, who for many years has been a leading figure in democratic politics, is a sick man. He has not been to the senate since Christmas, most of that time having been confined to his room. His friends say he has heart disease, the malady that stood in the way of his becoming a candidate for president at the last democratic national convention.

The solitude shown by King Victor Emmanuel III for his subjects during the recent terrible eruptions of Vesuvius was not of a temporary kind. Whenever there is serious trouble in Italy the king always betakes himself to the scene of the catastrophe and does whatever he can to relieve suffering. This method of quick response to public sentiment more than any other thing has made Victor one of the most popular royalties in Europe.

Judge Jackson of West Virginia has been forty-four years on the federal bench, longer than any other living man has held such a position. A few days ago he expressed the opinion that "unless a check is put upon the present tendency toward corruption, which has been gaining in force during the last few years, this country will be in a bad way. That there is corruption in private life is demonstrated by the increasing number of divorces and cases. The antix of high life, aped by those of lesser wealth, are largely responsible. The remedy for that lies in the moral precepts of the Christian religion."

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THE AFTERMATH IN 'FRISCO.

Some Changes Effected, Some Discoveries Made. The Oakland Tribune, which has kept close watch on events in the stricken city across the bay, notes a revolution in popular sentiment toward Mr. Harriman and the corporation over whose affairs he presides. "He has suddenly become one of the most popular men in San Francisco," says the Tribune. "He hastened to the scene of devastation as soon as the news of the disaster reached the east and there is no man in the city who is taking a more active interest in its regeneration now. He is credited with saying that if congress declines to guarantee a bonded indebtedness for the rebuilding of the city, he will personally enlist \$100,000,000 in the east at a low rate of interest for the purpose. He has cleared the tracks of his railroads to give the right-of-way to relief trains, which are speeding from all directions with supplies for the destitute and homeless in San Francisco. The provision which he has made for the removal of the debris from the burned district free of expense has simplified the work of the city's reorganization. He has installed a new fire department, a committee of forty and has been elected its vice president. Harriman and his companies have thus suddenly become popular in a community where they were, before the earthquake and fire, losing caste."

The cable system of street railways, which originated and had its greatest development in San Francisco, is to be discontinued. An officer of the merged street railway companies says: "Under no circumstances, after our experience with slots during the recent earthquake, would we contemplate installing any conduit systems in San Francisco. The damage done by the cable roads makes it clear to my mind that it would be foolish to install any conduit systems. It will take a year to repair the damage done to the cable roads, if they are to be repaired and operated as cable roads. Conduit systems would have been in a similar condition had there been any in San Francisco during the recent calamity. Wherever we have had trolley lines, however, we have found it possible to resume operations the instant the roadbed could be cleared of debris. There has been one big object lesson in support of my previous contentions regarding the comparative efficiency of overhead and underground electric systems."

Miriam Michelson, author of "In the Bishop's Carriage," contributes to the current Harper's Weekly a remarkably dramatic and illuminating account of the destruction of San Francisco. One of the most striking passages in her article is that in which she describes the pathetic and unforgettable sight presented by the procession of refugees who were forced from their homes by the relentless advance of the flames.

"All through that long night of unnatural stillness," she says, "we heard the feeble footsteps. It was a horrible sound, that continuous, hurried, straggling tread. The wretched people did not run—they were too exhausted by the time they had reached our quarter—but they tottered dazedly on, on out toward the west, toward the cool eucalyptus forests in the Presidio, out toward the edge of the bay. One man I saw carried with care a brand new pair of tan shoes. He had absolutely nothing else, but these he wore on a stick over his shoulder. Women carried their babies, their canary birds in cages, their parrots. Next to a man who trundled all his household possessions on a lawn mower rode a group of negroes in a ghastly hearse, pulled by stately negroes. A chattering crowd of chinamen carried pathetic little bunches of rice, their brightly clad little wives and babies dragging miserably on behind. A man and his wife huddled themselves with ropes to a trunk, and with bowed backs and blistered feet went on. It was a fearful procession. And what did they go to? A sleepless, earth-racked night in the open, with mothers seeking their children, with aged parents separated from their families. A man I knew wandered through the Presidio five hours that night, carrying his wife's name. There was no light, there was nothing to distinguish one huddled mass of refugees from another. My friend called and called till he was hoarse. When he dragged himself back to town Thursday he had the search to begin over again."

A large proportion, if not a majority, of the business men who were thanking their lucky stars during the big conflagration

that their valuables were inclosed in "fire-proof" vaults have wakened to a desperate realization of the unconquerable force of the San Francisco fire.

Within the last seventy-two hours, since the Chronicle has been open, have been 578 safes and vaults opened by permission in the district east of Powell and north of Market streets, and in not more than 60 per cent of these instances were the contents found intact. In many cases a pile of ashes represented thousands of dollars' worth of accounts.

The most striking example of the results of heat to which metal was subjected, perhaps, is that of the Harris Loan office, which did business at 105 Stockton street. In his two large safes Harris had \$200,000 worth of jewelry, including gems, some of which were redeemable pledges, while others belonged to the selling stock. Yesterday, believing the safes had cooled sufficiently, Harris had them dragged out of the ruins and opened. In place of the jewelry he found a small pile of dust and melted like so much fat on a griddle. Harris' safe was purchased from the safe trust. He was insured for \$18,000.

The vaults in the Hall of Justice faced almost as badly. The records of cases pending and many other papers in the office of the district attorney were destroyed, although a number of aged newspaper clippings and some private bank books, charred almost beyond recognition, were found on the floors of the vaults.

It will be many days before all the vaults in the ruins have been opened. Some can be raised only by derricks, so deeply are they imbedded in the debris. There is no lack of expert service in the work, however. It is almost incredible that so many safecrackers lived in San Francisco. For every fragment of wall and every post standing in the destroyed territory there is at least one sign advertising an expert safe-opener, while dozens of the experts go among the ruins soliciting business.

POINTED REMARKS.

Mrs. Hunnimm—You nasty tramp! How dare you beset me when I set out to cool? Tired Timothy—Well, it did take nerve, didn't it, but what else could I do? I was very particular about what he eats.—Cleveland Leader.

Father (sternly)—Now, Sophia, something must be done to reduce your expenses. You are actually spending more than your allowance. Daughter—It isn't my fault, father, I've done my best to get you to increase it.—Brooklyn Life.

"What is reform?" asked the impressive speaker. "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "I don't know exactly what it is. But it's something we've all got to hold for, whether we want it or not."—Washington Star.

"Well, how did you like the sermon?" asked Dr. Gussaway. "Well," answered Senator Kandor, "there was one part of it I thought you might have brought to the front." "And what was that?" "The conclusion,"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Visitor—I see you have spaded up your back yard. What are you going to plant there? Suburbanite—I haven't decided yet, but it'll have to be something that will grow all right without needing any attention.—Chicago Tribune.

Editorial writer—You can't imagine how tired I am after a man to write all this stuff day after day, year after year. Front Editor—Yes, yes, I can. I read it.—Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Pinchitt—I am certainly going into a decline—you must send me to the mountains at once. Mr. Funder—What are your symptoms, Mrs. Pinchitt—My gowns are all perfectly comfortable.—Philadelphia Press.

SPRINGTIME SPLENDORS. Washington Star. 'Tis true that 'neath the touch of time His glory, too, must wither with the rest. His coat of armor will be shiny at no very distant day. And the crosses in his trousers must be pressed. But present joy suffices, and we envy him his pride. As we answer to his debonnaire salute, And wish we had a wardrobe that could take its place beside The fellow with the new spring suit.

Of all the vernal beauties that shine forth upon the earth, the most beautiful is the smile of a child. When the woods begin to waken and again. Himself that gaily bounces the most radiant and serene. The leader of the glad and glorious train. Here, further than the daffodil, the daisy, the blue-bell, the post's softest lily. He's worthy of the post's softest lily. The unsundered, the culminating splendor of the May.—The fellow with a new spring suit.

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To make your dollars look bigger than ever, we have placed on the market a great number of Plano bargains; to make room we are obliged to mark down over fifty Planos, both used and new instruments. In addition we have had a carload of twenty Planos hurt in transit, some of them marred more than others; not so much so, but what our Plano factory and repair shop can restore to the same good condition. On this lot we have made claim on the railroad company, and this amount of our claim we deduct from the price of the instruments, so that you now can buy a new up-to-date Plano for \$145, on terms of \$10 down and \$6 per month. A large variety of different woods to select from. There are thirty used Planos to select from. High grades of well known manufacturers, medium grades and cheaper Planos ranging in price from \$25, \$60, \$100, \$125, up to the handsome Grand Planos for \$450. Easy payments.

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