

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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

Table with 3 columns: Day, Copies, Total. Rows for Monday through Saturday.

Total... 1,041,300. Net total... 1,028,999. Daily average... 34,969.

C. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. M. HUNGADE, 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.

The weather man and the summer resort managers will now try to get together. For a man said to be dying on Saturday...

The Russian Queen of the May seems to be a bloody-minded young woman, considering her extreme youth.

It should not be forgotten that the house has a second chance at the rate bill after the senate has trimmed it to its satisfaction.

Will the treasurer of the Fontaine club file a sworn statement of campaign expenses, as required by the corrupt practices act?

The car will probably find that while the Duma may be led, it cannot be driven, but this knowledge may come too late for practical use.

Former Premier Witte seems to be having the time of his life in leading an "opposition" party so that it will not oppose the will of those in power.

Mayor Brown of Lincoln may have gone to St. Louis only to see how a democratic mayor of a normally republican town manages to live in Missouri.

If President Stickney could watch all his subordinates at all times he might not be so opposed to prison penalties for violation of the railway rate law.

The voting of the intersection paving bonds insures a substantial increase of our paved street area. Property owners who want their streets paved will do well to come in early.

Congressman Hepburn should not let his interest in the rate bill cause him to overlook his pure food measure, as it is also important that the people be not unwittingly poisoned.

The crowding of Alaskan cables by commercial business indicates that the commercial interests are not opposed to using government-owned telegraph lines, and so far there is no complaint of the service.

Francis Kossuth's pronouncement in favor of an understanding between Hungary and Germany shows that the statesman is not lost in the patriot-and Kossuth cannot be accused of making a play for office.

The democratic papers refuse to give serious consideration to the announced candidacy of Mr. Berge for the top place on their state ticket again. Mr. Berge is a professional populist and that is enough for them.

From South Omaha comes the report that nearly 500 dog tags have been issued for the impending dog days. If South Omaha has a canine population of such proportions the dog tag business in Omaha ought to run up into the thousands, unless, perhaps, all the Omaha dogs are being tagged in South Omaha.

The democrats of little Rhode Island have nominated a candidate for United States senator, but the democrats of Nebraska who so loudly protest their fealty to the popular choice of senators have called their state nominating convention with deliberate purpose to exclude from it all consideration of the question of senatorial candidates.

MR. BRYAN'S REAPPEARANCE.

As Mr. Bryan reappears in the east in the neighborhood of Egypt he will hardly be surprised at some advice from home. His magazine article in the early spring, with its suggestive conservative emphasis on individualism as against socialism, had hardly been widely commented on as an indication of the recent trend of his thought or of his tactics when in a notable gathering of New York democratic leaders his name was mentioned tentatively but significantly as a possible watchword for conservative elements of the party to which he had hitherto not been acceptable at all.

In the meantime, however, much that will be novel in transcribing which he will have to take into account as he ponders and adjusts himself for landing. In his absence the actual work of forming the party battle line has been going forward in the hands of party leaders like Senator Bailey and Congressman Williams, apparently without his direction or even knowledge. They are mainly distinctly southern men, and so far at least there is no sign that their plan has any connection with the ceremonies on Mr. Bryan's homecoming. Whatever may have been Judge Parker's ulterior purpose in urging the southern democrats to take charge of the party, controlling its program and naming a southern democrat at the head of its ticket, they seem more than for a long time to be in position and to have the disposition at least to have their own way, and it is clear that their general attitude toward Mr. Bryan is very different from what it was in 1896 and 1900.

It will be interesting and important to observe just how Mr. Bryan, having hitherto appeared as the distinctive representative of the ultra radical political and social forces, now showing multiplying signs of rallying to Hearst, will arrange to appeal to the conservative democratic element which under existing conditions is likely to be dominated by the south for practical political purposes.

TENNESSEE DIRECT NOMINATION.

A candidate for United States senator has just been satisfactorily nominated by a poll of the total membership of the Tennessee democracy. Though the contest was exceedingly arduous, the result is accepted on all hands as a true expression of the popular will, and Senator Carmack, who was defeated by a large majority, though disappointed, declares in a signed statement: "I accept the verdict without bitterness and without complaint."

So preponderant is the democratic party in Tennessee that there is, of course, no question that the nomination carries with it election, the methods employed being conceded to be fair and free from frauds. It will command at least the average strength of the party, which is sufficient. Yet it is not so satisfactory nor so simple as direct election of senators by constitutional requirement. It secures much of the effect of direct election, but by indirect means.

All states should compulsorily be represented in the senate by senators whose title is conferred as directly by the people themselves as that of membership in the house. But every state that for itself voluntarily approaches as near as possible the ideal, notwithstanding constitutional obstacles, is an object lesson for other states, and it is only through such action, probably, that the constitution can be amended to secure popular election in its genuine and best form.

THE ALCOHOL HEARING.

The arguments now being produced by the opponents of free denaturalized alcohol before Senator Aldrich's finance committee resemble the answer of the defendant who in a suit for damages for breaking a borrowed kettle set up that he had never borrowed the kettle; that it was broken when he borrowed it and finally that it was sound when returned to the owner.

The representatives of the wood alcohol interest, through whom it appears the Standard Oil fight is in part being made, have first argued at great length before the Aldrich committee that to exempt denatured alcohol from tax would cause an enormous loss of revenue to the national treasury. Then they have urged with no less noise and elaboration that very little of such alcohol would be used in any event for fuel, light and motive power.

The hearings of the senate committee in this and all other respects strikingly contrast with those that were held by the house ways and means committee. The former are composed mainly of arguments and mere assertions, and those who appear to make them are acknowledged representatives of special selfish interests. These were, indeed, given the widest opportunity to put their case before the ways and means committee, but it also went into the length and breadth of the subject, exhaustively examining scientists and experts in all its phases, developing the methods and cost of production and going thoroughly into the actual experience of all the industrial nations that have long had the advantage of untaxed drinkable alcohol.

Senator Aldrich's inquisition in its very start thus promptly exposes itself as the farce which it was predicted it would be. So far as it might fairly develop the facts, it could only travel the same ground fairly and thoroughly covered by the house. But by throwing into prominence the special and hostile motives back of it this hearing really enforces upon public attention the importance of the relief which a measure like the one passed by the house would afford the country. This might be useful but for the fact that the public is already justly convinced and the danger that the delay, at this late stage of the session, may defeat the bill, as it is probably designed to do.

WANTED—AUTOMOBILE INSPECTION.

The explosion of an automobile in the heart of Omaha, endangering the lives of half a dozen occupants, suggests the necessity of some kind of automobile inspection that will serve as a protection against such accidents. Irrespective whether an explosion of this kind is only possible with the type of automobile known as a "steamer," multiplying experience shows that the machinery of all of these vehicles is liable to get out of order with serious consequences.

Not in His Line.

Chicago Record-Herald. Emperor William is being blamed for the present trouble between Turkey and England. Nobody has accused him of causing the San Francisco earthquake, though.

Danger in Premature Joy.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Rejecting over the adoption of an Edkins amendment putting the railroads out of the coal business will be chastised by the memory of how the Edkins anti-rebate bill stopped rebating.

Good for All Classes.

Chicago Tribune. Hooker Washington is advising his people to abandon expensive funerals and spend their money for the living. The proper application of this advice is not limited to any race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Increasing Railroad Speed.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The latest railroad record between San Francisco and Omaha is forty-one hours and twelve minutes, and it is estimated that the time between the cities in seventy-one hours. In the light of what has been achieved it would be vain to guess when the limit will be reached.

Basis of Feminine Daring.

New York Sun. A lone Indiana woman settled the problem of what to do with a man discovered under the bed by getting a double-barreled shotgun, ordering him out and filling his legs with buckshot. The story would be more impressive if the resourceful woman had been a spinster. Marriage seems to invest a woman with daring unknown to her single sister. No burglar was ever afraid of an old maid.

A CHANCE FOR SOME HUSTLERS.

Of all cities of its size and commercial importance Omaha, without doubt, is poorly equipped with suburban electric trolley lines. There are many cities in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and even Iowa which Omaha outranks, which are each the center of a network of outspreading trolley lines that bring in shoppers from distances of thirty to fifty miles.

The Bee has been agitating for years for electric trolley lines to connect Omaha with near-by cities and towns like Fremont, Papillion, Ashland, Louisville and Plattsmouth; and while several projects have been started, and one or two are under way, they seem to have languished completely or to have been promoted on the piece-meal plan, so that today the prospect of realizing on these ventures seems still far off.

A few good hustlers with capital at their command could make a strike by taking over these trolley undertakings, making them a part of a systematic plan of operations and putting the whole thing through without further delay. The business for such a system of suburban trolleys centering in Omaha awaits an outlet and would surely make the enterprise a paying one from the start. Why such a promising opening should be so long neglected is almost beyond understanding.

Senators' Change of Front.

Kansas City Star. The most remarkable spectacle before the country at this time is the United States senate acting as the advance guard in the movement for governmental reform. The surprise is as great as the fact is gratifying. Yet the senators are doing nothing more than the people have demanded of it and nothing more than the people have a right to ask. But in meeting this demand the senate has changed front. It has gone farther than the people dared to hope it would, farther even than the president believed it could be brought to. Speculation as to the reasons for this change are interesting.

Trade Relations with Cuba.

Philadelphia Press. Cuba is preparing to strengthen the commercial ties between that island and the United States. The original reciprocity treaty is rightly considered a mere beginning, and the scheme of a broader reciprocity which is being elaborated in Havana was undertaken by a subcommittee appointed by a general committee representing all the commercial and industrial associations of Cuba. The committee's full report, which will be submitted to the commercial bodies as a basis for a new treaty with the United States, will ask for more liberal treatment for certain Cuban staple products, and it will offer very favorable treatment to American exports and products and manufactures. When Cuba formulates its demand it will meet with a ready response from America.

Transition from Pioneer Days to Present Conditions.

Chicago Tribune. A recent writer recorded the fact that in the United States there no longer is a "west," meaning by that word the distant place to which frontiers men and their families migrate. Now, where wild animals are found in abundance, where the Indian is a factor to be feared, where mankind takes on certain rugged characteristics, uses a peculiar language, wears a striking and picturesque garb, the railroad and the telegraph have eliminated space and time. The forward movement of native population have filled up the land. Substantial homes stand where the cabin was built. The lawless and the adventurer have given place to the peaceful and law-abiding, and the western man has taken his position in the great mass of Americans with little to distinguish or differentiate him from other citizens.

This process of transformation has been slow and gradual, so gradual, indeed, that only occasionally one awakes to the realization that a type of citizenship has disappeared completely or a custom or characteristic of a former time has entirely washed. Now and then a magazine article describes the attempts to develop small herds of the buffalo which once roved the plains in great numbers, emphasis being laid upon the difficulties of such effort at saving an animal type. The means for the formation of a state out of Indian territory tell their own tale of the change in the life of the wandering red man who was assigned lands there in exchange for lands given by a treaty of the year 1823, which stated that the home thus granted should be permanent. "A home that shall never in all future time be embarrassed by having extended over it the lines, or placed over it the jurisdiction of a territory or state, nor be pressed upon by the extension in any way of any of the limits of any existing territory or state." The disappearance of the buffalo and the change in the life of the Indian are two examples where many might be cited.

There will still be movements of population toward desirable regions beyond the Missouri. Homeseekers will still find inducements to settle in the river valleys or on the plains where irrigation methods have reclaimed arid lands, but these migrations will be devoid of those peculiar characteristics which once marked settlements on the frontier, and the difficulties and dangers of the pioneer of yesterday will be but traditions to the westward moving citizen of today.

Down in Kansas they are celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of prohibition, which reminds us that it is just twenty-five years since Nebraska passed its Slocumb high license law, which has at every turn been a decided improvement on prohibition.

In refusing to grant a rehearing of the Chicago traction cases the United States supreme court has made it necessary for Mayor Dunne to prove his political professions by his works

—which may prove unfortunate for the mayor

Now that Kansas has discovered that former Senator Harris is neither a voter nor a taxpayer in that state, his possibilities for election as governor are brighter if the state is returning to the freck column.

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EDWARD ROSEWATER FOR SENATOR

One of the Great Journalists. Red Cloud Argus (rep.).

Edward Rosewater has announced himself as a candidate for the United States senate in place of Senator Millard. We know of no public man at present, who, by industry and energy in an honorable profession; by action and unflinching championship of the cause of the people against the corporations; by the possession of ability of a high order and unquestioned independence of character, is more fitted for this position than Mr. Rosewater. He is among the last of those who built up great newspapers by their own personal worth and the advocacy of their own opinions. Henry Waterson of the Louisville Courier is the only other name which now occurs to us as that of a great editor of a great journal whose personal views have always characterized the editorials of the paper of which he has been the owner. They are the two last representatives of what has been called personal journalism, the two last members of the school of which Greeley, Dana, Raymond and the older Bennett were the conspicuous examples. We should like to see each of them in the senate of the United States.

Strongest in Popular Choice.

Bancroft Blade (rep.).

Hon. Edward Rosewater is now an avowed candidate for the United States senate, and if the question were to be settled by a vote of the people in the state today he would be the strongest man that could be named, but to what extent his enemies or the railroads will control the state convention is the question that remains to be decided.

Represents the Common People.

Carlton Leader (rep.).

Edward Rosewater of The Bee has announced himself as a candidate for the United States senate. While it is generally admitted throughout the state that Rosewater would make a No. 1 senator, we doubt very much whether his candidacy will be taken seriously. At this time the chances are very much against any Omaha man capturing that office for the next six years. But if it should be Rosewater, the common people will have a representative.

Has Accomplished Things.

Wayne Herald (rep.).

Edward Rosewater, senior editor of The Omaha Bee, is now in the race for the United States senate in earnest and proposes to make a vigorous contest for the place. Mr. Rosewater's active career as editor of Nebraska's leading daily paper since 1871 has aroused opposition at one time or another, and he will have a string of enemies to contend against. Any Omaha man capturing that office for the next six years. But if it should be Rosewater, the common people will have a representative.

Systematizing Postal Laws.

New York Sun.

Postmaster General Cortelyou's plan for a commission, representing all the interests involved, to formulate a new code of legislation relating to second-class postage is a mighty good one. Some consistent action is needed without delay to systematize the postal laws relating to newspapers and periodicals and to do away with an irrepressible censorship that has come into existence in the last few years, and that is absolutely un-American and a serious menace to the institutions of this free republic.

Only Logical Candidate.

Wahloo New Era (rep.).

Rosewater is the only logical anti-corporation candidate for senator. The rank and file of the party realize this and they are going to rally to his support with an unanimity and insistence that will brush aside all other pretenses as mere cobwebs.

Gives Genuine Satisfaction.

Hartington Herald (rep.).

It was with genuine satisfaction that the people of this part of the state received the news in Monday's Omaha Bee that its distinguished editor would be a candidate for the republican nomination for United States senator. When we say people we mean the rank and file of the party—the men who have at heart the welfare of this state and the republican party. There never was just such a time as this. The nation is enjoying unparalleled prosperity yet a great issue has arisen which seriously discusses the future of the government. Shall the corporations control the government? That struggle is now going on in the national congress, and at the front in the contest for the government to control the corporations is Theodore Roosevelt. It is a great contest for supremacy and the people know that the corporations will exert every influence at their command to check remedial legislation or make ineffective what they cannot check. The republicans of Nebraska can do nothing to further or retard this contest unless the president is made to see that the kind of a man they endorse for senator at the state convention in August. Knowing the man through years and years of struggle against corporate influence, there is throughout the state a growing sentiment that Edward Rosewater is the man for the place. This sentiment comes from a knowledge that he is a man who can be depended upon in any emergency. The people know where he stands on every public question and they have confidence that as in the past he would keep at the forefront on every issue that comes up in the senate, so he would do this, but his knowledge of the needs of the people he would represent is broader than most any other man in Nebraska. If Mr. Rosewater secures the endorsement of the republican state convention it will be because the rank and file of the party insist that if it can be depended on he will not nor would not go to the senate under obligations to any man or to any system. Here is an opportunity to choose a senator whose election would be no uncertain message to the Aldrich crowd as to where Nebraska stands.

No Case of Misrepresentation.

Blue Springs Sentinel (Rep.).

The active candidacy of Edward Rosewater for United States senator will make some of the other fellows hustle. There is one thing about Mr. Rosewater, he is actively mighty active—especially for his enemies. The state would not be misrepresented with him in the senate.

A Fighter Who Fights.

North Loup Loyalist (Rep.).

Edward Rosewater, editor of The Bee, through his son, has announced his candidacy for the United States senate. If Mr. Rosewater is really banking after the job, and the nomination is made at the state convention, we'll bet our old hat he'll get it. The little fighter usually gets what he goes after.

Movement Will Be Formidable.

Waterloo Gazette (Rep.).

It cannot be predicted at this time how far-reaching the Rosewater boom is, nor whether the newspaper extracts copied reflect more than the personal opinion of the writers, but we shall not be surprised to see the movement for Mr. Rosewater take on formidable proportions within the next thirty days.

Tool of No Corporation.

Table Rock Argus (Rep.).

Mr. Rosewater is a man of brains and energy, and as a United States senator could be of valuable use to Nebraska. He has stood for the leading tenets of the republican party for many years and would be the tool of no corporation, for he has the courage to stay with his own convictions.

The Badger Ginger Ale

Shipped in Solid Refrigerator Cars from Springs in Wisconsin. Omaha Bottling Co., Distributors.

ALL DRUG STORES. 10 Cent Bottles.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register. Quartermaster General Humphrey has prepared a list of work amounting to more than \$500,000 to be done at some twenty-nine army posts in various parts of the country. The secretary of war approved the recommendations and arrangements were at once made by the quartermaster general's office for undertaking the work under contract. The following posts are included in the list: Fort Crook, Neb.—Providing barracks with separate company messes for eight companies.

Des Moines, Ia.—One set field officers' quarters; one double set lieutenants' quarters; one double set non-commissioned staff officers' quarters; quarters for civilian employees; stable for draft animals; band stable; blacksmith and wheelwright shops.

Fort Douglas, Utah.—One storehouse. Fort Lincoln, N. D.—Enlarging stable to capacity for about thirty animals. Fort Riley, Kan.—Barracks; stables; new hospital for ambulance draft animals.

Colonel Enoch H. Crowder of the judge advocate general's department and a member of the general staff, now enroute to San Francisco under orders, will return to Washington and become acting judge advocate general of the army. He will be at the head of that corps in Washington during the absence in Europe of General George B. Davis, who goes abroad as one of the representatives of this government in the conference to revise the Geneva convention. General Davis will probably absent all summer and in that time Colonel Crowder will act in his place.

The army signal corps has adopted a new reel for taking up the buzzer wire used in field telegraphy. This is a device which is worn on the breast of the carrier to pass over the back of the buzzer wire and the wire can be quickly collected on the spool, which is turned by hand as the bearer walks or runs along. When a spool is filled, of course, it is replaced by an empty one, which is filled in turn. This taking-up reel is supplemented by a holder to be carried in the hand and containing a laden spool from which the buzzer wire is paid out. The new taking-up reel, of which a large number will be purchased for use in the field, will shortly be subjected to practical test, probably by Captain Charles de F. Chandler of the signal corps, with a view to formulating instructions as to its use.

The quartermaster general of the army has approved the plans for a new type cavalry drill hall to be erected at those military posts where are on duty large units and field artillery commands. Authority has been given by General Humphrey for the erection of one of these halls at Fort D. A. Russell and another at the post at Des Moines. The building will be a brick structure and will include the latest improvements in construction and equipment. One of the new features is the installation of a monster skylight, furnishing light to the huge apartment from above instead of through windows at the side. This will prevent the casting of shadows which are apt to cause horses to shy. The drill hall authorized for Forts D. A. Russell and Des Moines will cost about \$90,000.

The military secretary's office of the War department has published a new roster of the organized militia of the United States by divisions, brigades, regiments, companies and other organizations, with their stations. One of the new features is the militia issued by the War department in January, 1906, although made up from the best information obtainable at that time, was found to be incorrect in many respects when compared with later and more accurate data received from the militia authorities. Moreover, among the immediate results of the new inspection made in the spring of 1906 were the disbandment and muster out of many companies, the recruitment of others and an entire reorganization of the organized militia of several states, as well as a material change in the organized strength of nearly every state and territory in that last reported by the adjutant general.

Passing Up the Passes. Springfield Republican.

It is a sweeping free pass prohibition that the senate put into the rate bill. This is needed, even though the railroads have lately shown a determination to root out the evil on their own initiative.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Rockefeller declines to contribute to the fund for psychical research. There are already in sight as many problems as his cares to tackle at present.

From his Parisian retreat ex-President McCurdy of the Mutual Life must feel a profound contempt for Charles E. Hughes, who has only charged \$50,000 for his eminent services to the state.

Senator Platt fell slip into the records of the senate the belief that an express company is amenable to regulation. There could have been no more complete indication of his falling powers.

After eighteen years' work by the Scotch citizens of Chicago a bronze statue of Robert Burns is to be erected in that city. It was designed by W. Grant Stevenson of Edinburgh and will be erected in Garfield park.

J. Taylor Ellyson, lieutenant governor of Virginia, who is in charge of the Department of Education of the Jamestown exposition, says the exposition will have the most complete educational exhibit ever brought together south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Betsy Sims, a splendidly handsome amazon, has been in court at Raleigh, N. C., charged with moonshining. She is 25 years old, gifted with any amount of nerve and well knows how to use the revolver she habitually carries. Three deputy sheriffs tried to capture her in Rutherford county, but five men rushed to her rescue and she escaped. Later she came into court voluntarily and soon will be brought to trial.

LAUGHING LINES.

The Mail—I like you well enough, Harry, but I made my vow years ago that I wouldn't marry any man on earth. The Youth—That's all right, Fanny. We'll be married in a balloon—Chicago Tribune.

"Do reason," said Uncle Eben, "why de elephant an' de mule figures so much in politics is dat one allus wants to be on parade an' de other is allus ready to kick."—Washington Star.

"What kind of a line would you recommend as best for a girl to use on a fishing expedition?" "I should say, a bea-line if you want