THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF PUBLICATION.

State of Nebraska, Doulas 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	29,850	16	31,390
2	31,460	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	38,930
8	46,100	23	35,990
9	31,400	24	31,300
10	31,200	25	31,450
11	31,420	26	31,470
12	31,350	27	31,520
13	31,170	28	32,370
14	32,160	29	38,200
15	29,100	30	31,060
Total			1,041,360
Less unsold copies			12,372
Net total sales			1,028,988
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.

Testimony in Kansas City and at Philadelphia is strong evidence that the "game of graft" is not confined to politics.

The "Iowa idea" in base ball is as strenuous as in other fields, but the ball players do not confine their fighting to their own state.

In hesitating over fulfilling the promise of partial amnesty the czar shows signs of inheriting something of Bourbonism without its magnificence.

Secretary Taft has until December to decide as to accepting a place on the supreme bench. By that time the type of the Panama canal may possibly be settled.

Princess Ena has started to Madrid for the wedding ceremony, and she will have to decide quickly whether she goes as a British subject or German princess.

Senator Burton says he will not resign—not unless the senate stops his salary—the only thing left him of the bright prospects ahead when he entered the senate.

A political meeting addressed by Hoke Smith was broken up by a duel. Senator Money will have to look to his laurels if the former cabinet member returns to Washington.

With the Standard Oil company receiving the private messages of its competitors the company ought to have had no difficulty in making dividends on watered stock.

Russian authorities seem to think the easiest way out of the difficulty is to assert that Turks killed Vice Consul Stuart, as a little more trouble on the shoulders of the sultan cannot hurt him.

The fact that the Chicago Board of Trade says it cannot control the grain trade of the country under existing freight schedules should make every farmer and western grain dealer a "stand patter."

Some are born great and others have greatness thrust upon them. Shakespeare must have had a prophetic vision of our councilman from the Fourth ward sitting in the mayor's chair.

Omaha jobbers and manufacturers are said to be doing better in bidding successfully for Indian supply contracts. There is no good reason why materials for all the reservation supplies distributed from the Omaha depot should not be bought right here and in the course of a short time they will be bought here.

The railroads are preparing to reap another harvest from the land seekers who want to take out tickets in the Shoshone land lottery. They are not to blame for taking advantage of the situation, but if the Shoshone affair is a counterpart of the Rosebud reservation opening, the disappointments are sure to be many and the prizes few.

The World-Herald has discovered that former United States Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota is just its kind of a man for senator. It did not make this discovery, however, until after Mr. Pettigrew flew the track from the republican party and announced that he would make his fight as an independent against whomsoever the republicans should present.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN TRADE.

The Chicago board of trade will not have so much trouble to show loss of grain trade as to induce the transportation companies to restore it. Originally, when railroads were being extended westwardly and northwestwardly from Chicago, the grain trade was practically monopolized there, and Chicago dominated its movement with a high hand. But that day has gone by never to return.

The natural advantages and economy of new routes opened to the north through the head of the great lakes and to the south to gulf ports have directly caused enormous decadence of Chicago's grain trade, most of the grain in counties in Illinois within a hundred miles now moving to market over the latter route. The indirect effect has been hardly less serious, for the competition of the new routes has compelled the old east and west roads connecting with Atlantic ports to make continuous hauls from western elevators through cut-offs from Chicago.

The real trouble with the Chicago grain trade arises from manifest destiny. Following the line of least economic resistance, grain is now being more and more collected in primary markets advantageously situated with reference on one hand to the fields where it is grown and on the other hand to seaports or milling centers, where it is put in shape for final market. The conditions inherently require this result and grain trade and transportation the last few years have simply been rapidly conforming to them.

Accordingly, we have the notable development of Omaha as a grain center of an immense region where all the great grain carrying routes north, east and south meet and overlap. The elemental forces of the business world are back of the remarkable adjustments going forward to make a great assembling and dispatching point here.

By no possibility can this tendency to divert grain from Chicago be annihilated or overcome. The utmost question that could even be raised would be practically no more than an issue between Chicago and nearby cut-offs with reference to grain moving eastward to tidewater, and the volume of that, relatively to the total grain trade, is bound steadily to decline.

CRIME OF A MOB.

The report of the special grand jury at Springfield, Mo., is a fearful commentary on the work of the mob which a few weeks ago took three negro prisoners from jail and hanged and burned them, for the finding, after thorough and dispassionate investigation, is not only that no assault was committed on the white woman, but also that it was absolutely impossible for two of the three negro victims to have been in the neighborhood, even if an assault had been committed as alleged.

The horrible blunder is only a natural consequence of mob violence. Falsehood starts rumor, and mere rumor sets race prejudice and dangerous passions in a blaze, and these forthwith consume every lawful safeguard which the wisdom and interest of civilized man have set up for getting at the truth of such matters. Even the court of Judge Lynch provides some forms for testing guilt or innocence. The Springfield case was simply an outburst of savagery as criminal as it was furious.

The murder by torture of innocent men wrenched by a bloodthirsty mob from the law's custody where they should have been safe is, of course, beyond reparation, but it remains for the majesty of the law to be vindicated by relentless prosecution of the large number against whom indictments have been found for activity and leadership in the frightful crime. In no other way can there be security in any community than by maintaining sentiment for the inviolability of law.

THE FREE ALCOHOL PROSPECT.

The favorable report of the free denaturized alcohol bill from the senate finance committee, although some amendments have been added to the bill, should assure its enactment in satisfactory form.

The action of the senate committee, although delayed by an unnecessary hearing concerning matters previously thoroughly investigated by the house, is far better than the friends of the measure had anticipated. For Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee, who is believed to be in close sympathy with hostile corporation interests, was known to be in position to hold it up indefinitely, and his early maneuvers indicated a resolution to do so. Pressure for a measure of such obvious benefit for the mass of the people has obviously been too imperious to be further resisted, and the bill would not be reported at this time from the committee, where it could be far more easily defeated, if there was still purpose to resist its enactment on the floor of the senate.

It is within a comparatively short time that the immense advantage of untaxed alcohol for light, heat and motive power has come to be popularly appreciated in this country, although it has long been utilized in the industrial countries of Europe. Especially will the measure promote the interests of the middle west producers of grain and other vegetable growths from which alcohol can be abundantly produced; these producers of the raw materials being as well consumers of the finished product and also, in common with the whole community, interested in its cheapening effect in all the mechanic arts.

It is noteworthy that distillers are reported to be already making preparations in anticipation of the action of congress to manufacture denaturized alcohol in large quantities, and that capital will be available in western cities for new establishments to produce that kind of alcohol exclusively, provided revenue regulations shall be such as to permit it. Such practical arrangements clearly show the substantial character of free alcohol legislation.

A JOB FOR THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The requests filed with the governor asking investigation into charges of maladministration in two Nebraska insane asylums will justify the next legislature in instituting a thorough inquiry into the management of all our state institutions. Whether these particular charges are well founded or not, there is no question but that improved methods can be inaugurated in the various institutions in which the state cares for its delinquents and dependents, and that the lessons learned in one and the other can be made useful for all.

Nebraska has up to this time conducted these state institutions altogether too much on the haphazard plan without any co-ordination between them. As a result the largest drafts upon the state's revenues come from these institutions and their requisitions are honored as a matter of course, with only cursory examination as to their necessity and as to the manner in which the money is spent. If the legislature should decide to look into the management of all the state institutions the purpose should be not only to correct abuses and insure proper treatment of inmates, but to systematize the finances and stop the leaks at every point.

In all probability the prerequisite to reform will be found to be a revision of the laws relating to commitment to these institutions and to their organization and management. A comprehensive statute governing all the state institutions, not only outlining their management, but also centering responsibility to a greater degree, would go a great way toward stopping periodic complaints from the inside and putting the business on a business basis from the outside.

Members of the Real Estate exchange suggest that the removal of old buildings from one part of the city to another should be restricted so as to give the new neighbors some sort of veto power. There is no question but that the character of every building erected affects the neighborhood, but this applies as well to new buildings as to old. To give the owners of adjacent property power to say whether a building can be located near them or not would provide a club which might not always be used legitimately. This power, if lodged anywhere, should be placed with a public authority, who could be held responsible for its exercise in a reasonable manner.

Judge Troup's firm stand against collusive divorces sought on frivolous pretenses unquestionably reflects the growing sentiment of this community. The divorce evil, in the proportions it has reached here, requires close restrictions on the part of the courts to see that the spirit as well as the letter of the law is enforced.

The contract for printing the supreme court reports comes to an Omaha printing establishment for the first time in many years. Although it is on a purely competitive bid, this will doubtless furnish another grievance for a Lincoln newspaper organ, which lets no occasion pass for antagonizing this city.

It having been established to the satisfaction of a Missouri grand jury that the alleged victims of two negroes hanged by a mob had never been assaulted, it will be "up to" Missouri to discover a penalty to fit the crime of the person who started such a false report.

Two nominations made by Mayor Zimman for membership on the Park board and on the Library board have gone over to the new mayor by failure of confirmation. Just as if the new mayor did not have enough troubles to bother him without those.

Now that the house of representatives has begun to play politics while conference committees attend to legislation, members of that body have an opportunity to show their constituents what they would do "if the speaker would give them a chance."

The latest deadlock is in the State Board of Education, which, although it is made up of only five members, cannot come to any agreement as to which should serve as secretary. The deadlock fad seems to be contagious.

Friendly Reciprocity.
Chicago News.

The generous gifts from corporations to railroads of cigars, cases of wine, jewels, stocks and dividends refutes the cynical theory that there is no sentiment in business and no brotherhood in man.

Constitutional Hot Air.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

At the present session of congress there has been some able expounding of the constitution, but there has been a good deal of language that the makers of the constitution are understood never to have used.

The Nutmeg Policy.
Boston Transcript.

There are two things that Senator Bulkeley of Connecticut firmly believes. One is that it is all right to buy votes, and the other that it is entirely proper to pay for them with other people's money.

Irregular Methods Fail.
Indianapolis News.

No wonder the attempt to loot the San Francisco subtreasury failed. It was an impulsive, poorly planned and consequently coarse piece of work. The approved method of going after government funds is by means of an appropriation or by the judicious letting of a contract.

OPPOSITION PRESS ON SENATOR.

No Use for Whitewash.
Minden Courier (dem.).

If it must be a republican the Courier freely gives the preference to Rosewater instead of Norris Brown or any other candidate heretofore mentioned. He holds to reform ideas and has got the nerve to plead for them. He has no use for whitewash or apologies.

Would Be a Credit.
Plattsmouth Journal (dem.).

Mr. Rosewater would be a moving spirit at the national capital and would represent the state of Nebraska much more creditably than it has been in the United States senate for the last six years.

Measures Up to the Place.
Beatrice Sun (dem.).

Say what you please, throw dornicks or bouquets, the fact remains that Edward Rosewater comes nearer measuring up to the required mental stature of a United States senator than any man yet mentioned as a republican candidate. His record, too, is one of life-long antagonism to corporate greed and monopoly. He has waged fearless and unrelenting warfare against corruption in men and measures, and as a consequence has many bitter foes. It will be found, however, we predict, that he has a mighty big following among the people when the real test comes.

His Ability Unquestioned.
Scribner News (dem.).

During all his turbulent political career Mr. Rosewater's great ability has never been questioned, even by his worst enemies.

Chance for Nebraska Republicans.
Springfield Monitor (dem.).

With the prospects decidedly in favor of our next United States senator being chosen from the republican ranks, that party or that part of it that has been clamoring for a man who will look after the masses of the people instead of the corporations certainly has an ideal candidate in the person of Editor Rosewater, whom The Bee has announced as a candidate for that high office. The Monitor believes that if the people of Nebraska could have their say there would be no question but that Rosewater would be our next senator. But then the politicians and corporations and other influences have a big say-so when it comes to electing a senator and they prefer a man more pliable than the editor of The Bee. Then again such plums rarely fall to the lot of a newspaper man. Rosewater has been preaching political reforms so many years that the people would like to see him put them in practice, and the senate would be the place for him to do it. Here is a chance for Nebraska republicans to redeem themselves.

Very Pointed Praise.
Stanton Register (dem.).

Editor Rosewater is the ablest republican in the state.

Would Be on the Map.
Gretna Breeze (dem.).

Editor Rosewater, editor of The Bee, has shied his caster into the ring for senatorial honors, and he will put up a strong and vigorous campaign for that honorable position. If a republican should have to have that office, then we are for Mr. Rosewater. He is head and shoulders above anybody the republicans have sent there in recent years, and would be an honor and credit to the great state of Nebraska. Rosewater is a giant in intellect, is always alive to the exigencies of the occasion, and would without doubt show the United States that Nebraska was on the map. Mr. Rosewater would make a splendid senator.

Would Be a Real Senator.
Creighton Liberal (dem.).

The republican party could not find a stronger man in the west, not strong in popularity, for the very forceful bitterness of some of the masterful fights he has waged within and without his party has left some festering sores, but if Edward Rosewater were sent to Washington he would not be a painted signpost—he would be a senator. We have never let an opportunity pass to listen to the fighting editor. Whether it was debating with Joe Edgerton before laboring organizations on the money question; with Bryan on some of the leading questions of the day, which later events proved Mr. Rosewater in the wrong; whether on the stump in opposition to prohibition or the advocacy of some of the problems in economic administration, no student could listen to the versatility of this little human machine as it flitted from the facts and statistics garnered from nearly every avenue of trade to a concrete analysis of our form of government without being lost in wonder and admiration.

Superior in Ability.
Albion Argus (pop.).

Why wouldn't you as soon see Edward Rosewater elected United States senator as any other republican? In ability and influence he is head and shoulders above Norris Brown.

No Deal to Protect.
Pender Times (dem.).

Edward Rosewater has entered the field as a candidate for United States senator. If the Times man was a republican, and didn't have a knife up his sleeve or a deal to protect, he would be for Edward Rosewater for senator. He is by far the ablest man seeking the nomination on the g. o. p. side in Nebraska.

Strong with the Voters.
Howells Journal (dem.).

Rosewater is an avowed candidate for United States senator and The Omaha Bee, whose founder he is, has commenced an active campaign in his behalf. Let no one underestimate the strength of Edward Rosewater. In point of ability he is the peer of any man in his party who seeks the place. More, he has been a resident of Nebraska for more than a third of a century and during every hour of that time he has been doing his utmost to advance its interests. Politically he has, in our opinion, made many mistakes, but, we believe, with the best of intentions. He has a hard fight to secure the endorsement of a republican state convention, as all the other candidates will pool against him. However, he is strong with the voters and if the rank and file of his party will turn out at the primaries he will win the day. We would rather see him in the senate than any other republican from Nebraska, and would prefer him to some democrats.

Free from Corporation Strings.
Caldway Courier-Tribune (dem.).

We are frank to say that if it must be a republican, which it seems is the logical conclusion at this time, we are for Rosewater every time against any other republican in the state. The corporations have less strings on him than any other man and he has a faculty of stirring the animals up and at least giving publicity to matters.

Danger Signals Disregarded.
Baltimore American.

With the warm weather the swimming fatalities will begin. Season after season the warnings about the treacherous element which is so alluring in the hot spells are reiterated, but as a rule they are disregarded and the temptations of the sport overcome the restraints prudence suggests in its indulgence.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Those who have tried to forget their experiences in the western real estate boom of the eighties and later years should sit up and take notice, smiling the while, that Greater New York has a boom said to outclass anything ever happened, in that section at least. During the next three weeks 2,000 lots in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx will be put up at auction. Free transportation, music and refreshments are furnished the crowds at auction sales. Many buyers sell out their holdings at a profit in a few hours, but the majority of the purchasers are home seekers. According to an estimate based on current values, real estate in the New York suburbs promises to increase $360,000,000 in value during the present year. A large part of these millions will swell the profits of speculators and investors. A small part will represent capital used to erect new buildings and for general improvements.

On the passage of the law compelling the gas monopoly of New York to reduce its price from $1 to 80 cents per 1,000 feet of gas, the people of this city began to smile at each other and to count up the amount of money they would save because of the act of the state legislature.

The gas combination immediately took the stand that this act was in effect a confiscation of their property and announced their intention to fight it to the courts of last resort.

The beginning has been made and a judge of the federal court has designated June 4 as the date when the fight will really begin. A preliminary order has been issued restraining everybody from putting the new law into effect.

Meanwhile the gas combination is permitted to collect at the rate of $1 per 1,000 feet, on the understanding that all moneys received in excess of the 80 cents shall be paid into the court, where it will be deposited in the banks and draw 2 per cent interest.

This 20 cents per 1,000, with the interest, will be eventually paid back to the consumers of gas in case they win their fight, and to the gas company if they do not. The probability is that years will pass during which this money will be drawing interest, and meanwhile the public will be paying $1 and the lawyers will be getting rich out of the fight.

Ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate will be leading counsel for the New York City gas monopoly in testing the constitutionality of the law and Charles E. Hughes of insurance inquisition fame will be leading counsel for the people.

A plan for cooling and ventilating the subway has been adopted by the Rapid Transit commission. By an ingenious arrangement the moving trains will be made to do part of the ventilating work. Renewal of air rather than cooling is the first thing aimed at. Such renewal, it is believed, can best be effected by exhausting the air at points midway between the stations, thereby causing fresh air to flow in through the station openings.

Two devices will be used, automatic valves and electric fans. The valves will be operated by the trains themselves. These valves open outward only under the increased pressure of air caused by passing trains. An outrush of the heated air between stations is thus produced, which, of course, induces an inflow of surface air at the stations. The greater the number of trains passing the greater becomes the volume of air removed. The valves and fans together will be able to effect a complete removal of air throughout the subway once every thirty minutes, it is said. They would provide efficient means for dispelling smoke from the tunnels in case of fire.

If the fans and louvres are to work at their highest efficiency more openings for inflowing air will have to be provided at the stations. To increase these openings it is proposed to cut out 6,000 square feet of vaulting at various stations and substitute gratings, with copper pans underneath for drainage. The sum of $300,000 will be expended in the improvements.

In New York there have been, of late, a number of severe explosions, the mystery of which puzzled the authorities no little until careful inspection disclosed the cause. The conclusion was reached that gasoline was the explosive substance to which the trouble was due, but it required some time to solve the question fully and to account for the presence of the gasoline in sewers. Finally it was discovered that it came from the automobile garages, at which the employes cleaned the vehicles with gasoline, the refuse of which went through the drains into the sewers. It was found that there were thirty or more garages within the explosion belt. Hereafter no gasoline will be allowed to escape into the house drains and thence into the sewers. The garages are to be inspected frequently and when gasoline is found in the drains the person responsible will be arrested. The mystery of the explosions had caused much uneasiness lest they were the deliberate act of evilly disposed persons and its satisfactory solution affords decided relief.

"If you are a Mason you will keep your word, and I want your word that you will not leave your bed or make a sound until I am out of your house," said a burglar as he stood at the foot of the bed on the second floor of 137 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn, with a revolver leveled at Mr. and Mrs. George E. Gale.

"How long will it take you to get out?" inquired Mr. Gale.

"Three minutes, and, being brother Masons, I assure you I shall remove nothing from the house."

He did not keep his word, however, as about $150 worth of silverware was taken, besides Mr. Gale's overcoat and hat. As soon as the burglar had departed Mr. Gale notified the police.

When the stork flapped its wings and departed from the home of John Kossinger, 148 Frost street, Brooklyn, four girl babies greeted him, but two of the infants died soon after their arrival. This remarkable increase in his family overwhelmed Kossinger, who is an ice dealer, in humble circumstance, and he was kept busy receiving the congratulations of his neighbors.

Mrs. Kossinger, mother of the four babies that averaged a little more than a pound and a half each, is 39 years old. Until the stork's arrival there were only three children in the Kossinger family. They are all strong and healthy youngsters and proud of their new sisters.

Kossinger says he will communicate with President Roosevelt concerning the event when he gets time.

What the Insurance Probe Cost.
New York World.

The insurance investigation cost the state a little more than $100,000. The members of the committee sat without pay, other than their regular legislative salaries. Mr. Hughes is to receive $25,000, which is far less than a rich corporation pays for so much service of such high quality. Of the appropriation of $100,000 more than $4,000 goes back to the state, one printing bill having been paid by special appropriation. The conduct of the investigation, no less than its result, is creditable to all concerned.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Asher Hinds, parliamentary clerk in the house of representatives, who keeps the speaker straight and who is the greatest parliamentary sharp in the country, comes from Maine.

L. B. Abrahams, head master of the Jews' free school at Spitalfields, England, has retired after fifty-three years of service. He is 67 years old and Israel Zangwill was once his pupil.

Dr. Frank J. Toussaint of Milwaukee is making an effort to educate a Yaqui Indian boy, this being the first attempt ever made to bring one of this race under the influence of civilization.

Prof. L. Gaurrigue, a prominent French physician, who has recently made some important discoveries in the treatment of tuberculosis, will shortly visit New York for demonstration purposes. His antitoxin is the juice of a certain kind of ant.

Prince Khilkoff, who was formely minister of railroads in Russia and who constructed the Transsiberian railway, intends to make a tour of inspection of the chief railways of the continent in the United Kingdom and the United States and Canada.

When ex-Senator William E. Chandler was making the fight of his life for re-election in New Hampshire the Washington correspondents, were quite generally for him. It was assumed in some quarters that this was because of their respect for his ability and a liking for his personality, but Mr. Chandler had a theory of his own on the subject. "No, the newspaper men don't like me for that," he said. "I know why it is. It's because I am always raising Cain and supplying them with good copy."

REAL TAINTED MONEY.

Righteous Demand for Clean Paper Currency.
New York Tribune.

There is one kind of money which is really "tainted," and against which there is on that account a general and well founded prejudice. That is the paper currency which is not morally, but materially, tainted, through long use, much handling and storage in a variety of places of more or less uncleanliness. We do not know that anybody ever positively refuses to accept such money, though it is always in order to protest against a bill that is too tattered and reeking for respectability. We are not convinced, either, that everybody that accepts a worn and soiled bill is in imminent danger of dying forthwith from a complication of tetanus, tuberculosis and bubonic plague, though we have no doubt that diseases are occasionally conveyed through such a medium.

But from the point of view of health, of cleanliness, of decency and of the looks of the thing, there ought to be a reform of our currency on the lines of the pending legislation in congress and of the report which the treasurer of the United States has just made upon the subject. The treasurer, we observe, does not altogether approve of any of the three pending bills, but thinks the good features of all should be incorporated in one. That may be, though there are many who will not agree with him in thinking it too drastic to order that all bills returned to the treasury for redemption shall be destroyed and replaced with new ones. Such a system might cause the destruction of many bills which were scarcely soiled, but, on the other hand, a less stringent measure might keep in circulation many which were physically vile.

The credit of the country requires that our circulating medium shall be such that nobody will feel that it should be handled with tongs. It is our boast that our money is always and everywhere worth its full face value. We ought also to be able to boast that it is kept as clean, physically, as it is possible to do. Dirty money is not so bad as depreciated money, but it is too bad for a self-respecting nation to tolerate. Congress will do itself and the country credit by enacting a good, strong law on this subject.

Health as a Business Asset.
St. Louis Republic.

The average man is not accustomed to regard his health as his very best asset, yet that is precisely what it is. The man who will accord due regard to his health, from a strictly business standpoint, will go further, last longer and accomplish more in the end than one who makes health an after-consideration. Success which is attained at the expense of health is worth absolutely nothing to the man who attains it. There is no pleasure, either, in the process or in the final result.

RIGHTS OF THE BENCH.

Indiana Publisher Punished for Criticising the Court.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Indiana judge has fined a newspaper publisher $250 and sentenced him to imprisonment in jail for three months for contempt of court. The "contempt" consisted of an editorial criticism of the judge's course in a criminal proceeding. The case has given rise to a good deal of interesting comment and criticism. It brings out again a not unfamiliar argument that a judge in a proceeding for contempt of his own court—in effect, of his own person—wields a tremendous power—more than ought to be placed in one man's hands; but the question as to how the proper limitation should be placed is not settled, and probably never will be. Newspapers and judges are both human, and both go wrong occasionally. They err in judgment, or allow their passions and prejudices to govern them in public matters.

In 1904 a United States district judge issued an order affecting a railroad in which the state of North Carolina was a stockholder. It was severely criticised by a Raleigh paper as an order which would do great injury to the state. The editor was arrested for contempt and sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000. Citizens promptly subscribed the money to pay the fine. The defendant refused the money, and had himself taken by habeas corpus before Judge Pritchard of the United States circuit court, who ordered his discharge, saying:

"That newspapers sometimes engage in unwarrantable criticism of courts cannot be denied. In some instances they construe the liberty of the press as a license to authorize them to engage in wholesale abuse of the court, but these instances are rare and do not warrant a departure from the well settled principles of the law as declared by congress and construed by the courts. If judges charged with the administration of the law are not to be criticised on account of their own conduct, the liberty of the press is abridged and the rights of individuals imperiled."

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"What was at the bottom of that fight between Smith and Jones?"

"Smith was, till Brown pulled Jones off him."—Cleveland Leader.

"Does your congressman do much work?"

"We don't expect him to work," said Farmer Corntossel, "We jest hire him to take the blame when things don't go to suit us."—Washington Star.

"Authors are like criminals in one respect."

"What is that?"

"They are often doomed to hard labor in working out their sentences."—Baltimore American.

The eminent social reformer had never seen Bubbly creek before.

"What gives its surface that peculiar look?" she asked.

"That," they explained, "is caused by the escape of gases."

"Dear me!" she exclaimed. "What an economic waste!"—Chicago Tribune.

"Yes, he's a cigar manufacturer and yet he never smokes."

"O! yes he does."

"Why, he told me some time ago that he never smoked in his life."

"That was before he began to advertise. He found his own advertisement so alluring that he just started in."—Philadelphia Press.

"I've got you skinned to death for size and beauty," boasted the Luther Burbank rose.

The English primrose sniffed disdainfully. "You're a bloomin' graft, you are," he said.—Cleveland Leader.

"What's the matter with the stuff?" demanded the new reporter.

"What's the matter with it?" snorted the city editor; "well, for one thing you're inconsistent. Your opening sentence reads: 'No pen can describe the scene.' Then you go on and describe it to the extent of a column!"

"Well, you will observe that after the opening sentence I used a lead pencil."—Philadelphia Press.

THE SERENADE.

Washington Star.

No more the youth with light guitar
Awaits the evening shade
To tune beneath the twinkling star
A tender serenade.

No more beneath her casement there
Out in the moonlight's glow,
Of eyes so bright and golden hair
He sings full sweet and low

The old guitar is laid aside,
The casement's closed for keeps,
And Cupid, humbled in his bride,
Out in the starlight weeps.

The youth walks in—the girl would laugh
Should he all bashful wait.
They listen to the phonograph
And say: "Gee! Ain't that great!"