

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

H. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, 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 Edition and Sunday Edition printed during the month of May, 1906, was as follows:

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C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1906. M. B. HUNG, 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 candidacy of father-in-law seems to make son-in-law's newspaper particularly irritable.

Colonel Bryan will probably wait awhile before visiting King Haakon to see how a really popular ruler is formally inaugurated.

The Korean revolt is said to be spreading. Is it possible that those Japanese rulers are not really capable of controlling every situation?

It was unnecessary to say "regular" republicans had carried North Dakota. All conventions become "regular" when the majority approves them.

Irrespective of the verdict of the jury, it is hardly probable another foreman of a federal grand jury will soon undertake to handle the railroad passes.

The effort of Judge Dowie to prove himself the father of the Chicago apostle is scarcely to be understood unless he wants to pose as responsible for Zion.

Now that San Francisco people find time to engage in a legal contest over the relief funds, the people who contributed them may feel it up to them to intervene.

Senators anxious to return home probably look with regret upon those rules which permit every senator to speak on all subjects regardless of death of ideas.

One of the newly elected democratic councilmen offers the admonition that "the people must not expect too much of the new council all at once." No danger—they don't.

The fact that officers of the United Mine Workers are forcing local unions to abide by contracts is one reason why John Mitchell's influence extends beyond his organization.

Senator Beveridge can no longer be considered anything but an optimist since he rejoices in the bill which the house insists must supplant his suggestion for meat inspection.

Price of cattle and hogs, with the growth of the export trade for the last fiscal year, would indicate that despite all that has been said foreigners like the taste of American meat.

If California succeeds in forcing insurance companies to pay losses without vexatious delays and dilatory court proceedings, the San Francisco disaster will teach at least one unexpected lesson.

Alleged "hoodlums" acquitted by a Philadelphia court were apparently more certain of the technicalities of their case than of its political effect—but "hoodling" is not popular in the city of brotherly love at this time.

Before executing puljanas who burned records at Layte, it might be well to ascertain who devised the attack. Savages are seldom interested in public records, but American history includes one or two instances where they destroyed them for a consideration.

The Water board is surely neglecting its duties. The only task devolving on it just now is that of filling the vacancy created by the death of ex-Governor Boyd which W. A. Paxton has refused to accept. Think of a Water board salary going to waste while so many hungry democrats are besieging the city hall.

INSPECTION AND FOREIGN TRADE.

When the new national inspection law goes into effect foreign live stock and meat interests, which are eagerly seeking to prejudice the public against American packing house products, will find themselves gravely embarrassed. The force of their attacks are already being broken by the very exaggerations to which they have been resorting.

Nations which maintain great military and naval establishments are virtually compelled, like the British government, to depend in large part upon meat produced by our western farmers and prepared by the big packers at the great live stock markets. The most of the meat thus supplied under contract are of those very kinds which, even under the existing national and state inspection laws, are subjected to the most rigid tests, as shown by the reports of the president's special investigators, which made sensational disclosures as to other meat products and processes. But, beyond this, these meats are liable to the general inspection laws of the countries to which they are carried and the special inspection required by the military authorities.

The indubitable fact remains that, no matter what trouble and expense may be involved in the most exacting inspection here, the cheapness of our lands, grass and grain and the economies of our transportation and packing facilities are such that the dense populations of Europe, in war or in peace, are virtually compelled to use our meats or go without. Our economic situation, therefore, is bound in the long run to be strengthened with respect to live stock and meat industries by increased severity and efficiency of our inspection laws, now that the world's attention has been challenged to sanitary conditions, not only in this but also in foreign countries, whatever temporary losses may be inflicted. There is, moreover, reason to believe that those losses in the chief foreign markets, although considerable and regrettable, have been magnified by apprehension beyond warrant in fact.

PRESIDENT'S TRAVELING EXPENSE.

Liberal-spirited Americans of all political party labels will heartily approve of the spirit of Congressman Bourke Cockran, who so successfully protested against making a partisan matter out of the bill appropriating annually \$25,000 for defraying the traveling expenses of the president of the United States, if he shall have occasion to need that much. The bill does not devote this fund merely to the uses of the present chief executive, but is properly a permanent provision for whomever happens to be the occupant of the White House, be he republican, democrat or of any other party.

Answering criticisms conceived in narrow and captious spirit, Mr. Cockran refers with great force to the operation of our constitutional system in which the president has become a great leader of public thought and public opinion quite as much as a mere executor of the laws. Indeed, from the very first the president's influence in the former character has been in some respects even more potent than in the latter, as is illustrated by the progress of Washington through the country in the critical and experimental days of the union under the constitution, and later during the administrations of Monroe and Jackson. But at no time has the mutual educational effect of contact between president and people been more notable than during the chief magistracy of Theodore Roosevelt, so that hereafter more exacting demands are likely to be made by the public upon the president, whoever he may be.

The house has only reflected liberalized public opinion by passing so promptly upon suspension of the rules the presidential expense measure, which as an appropriation amendment was ruled out on point of order, and the senate will be expected to complete the legislative process.

THE VERMONT REPUBLICANS.

The emphatic and thorough-going endorsement of the attitude and distinctive policies of President Roosevelt by the Vermont state republican convention must be deemed especially significant. For Vermont is one of the most typical states of New England, a section in which, because of peculiar interests and relations, public sentiment or at least dominant influences have been generally regarded as least sympathetic to the Roosevelt attitude towards vital issues.

As an old settled community, the relation of New England, which at the outset had accumulated surplus wealth, to the development of the country and particularly of the west would naturally incline to apprehension for vested interests and to be more backward in joining in the great popular movement which must necessarily interfere with entrenched corporation abuses and practices. It is, therefore, gratifying that the Vermont republicans are found not behind their brethren in other states, who so far this year have authoritatively expressed themselves, in declaring that "we are in hearty sympathy with the great battle being fought by the republican party in behalf of the people against the evil of rebating, favoritism and discrimination in interstate commerce," and that "we are in favor, by proper state legislation, of protecting the people of the state against like evils within the state in non-interstate commerce."

It is one of the signs that the popular movement represented by the Roosevelt program is so deep and broad as to transcend sectional bounds and class interests. Indeed, it suggests that subordination of transportation and other great corporations to

public authority is required not only for the protection of the masses, but also for the interest of the great body of stockholders and bondholders themselves.

The action of the Vermont republicans only emphasizes the duty and party interest of republicans in other states, and most particularly those of the west, to go to the front of the line of Roosevelt republicanism and, by placing on guard none but tried and unmistakably true leaders, to make sure of the permanency of its results.

NO MONOPOLY OF INTELLIGENCE.

This ruling greatly injures Mr. Rosewater's chances. Intelligence will be required to pick out the delegates. The Crouse supporters, on the other hand, will not find the same difficulty in casting their votes. The decision puts a premium on intelligence and handicaps the bosses who hope to control the filtrate vote and through it the primary—World-Herald on rotation ballot decision.

The arrogance by which the remnant of Fontanelle Indians in alliance with the democratic organ assume to themselves a monopoly of the intelligence of Omaha is likely to be badly punctured when the test comes.

There is no question but that the court order for a rotation ballot in the coming primary was procured on the theory that the supporters of Mr. Rosewater for senator would not have enough intelligence to pick out the names of the eighty-three delegates favorable to him and make eighty-three cross marks opposite their names, and would thus be wholly or in part disfranchised.

This theory is not well founded for several reasons. In the first place Edward Rosewater is the preferred candidate of a large majority of all classes—business men and professional men, as well as artisans, clerks and laboring men. Both his delegation and his campaign committee include representation of the most substantial business interests and the best intelligence of the community. In fact, it is conceded on all sides that they are the most representative body of men who have ever been enlisted in the support of any candidate in Omaha and Douglas county.

In the second place, it is wide of the truth that because a man works with his hands for a living or because he was born in a foreign land and is an American citizen by adoption he is not intelligent enough to exercise the privileges of citizenship. The wageworker hired by the day has the same right to register his choice of a candidate for United States senator as the wealthy capitalist who employs him. The foreign-born citizen who has come to this country by an effort to enjoy the benefits of free institutions and has taken the oath to uphold the government and obey its laws is entitled to the same voice in the selection of our public servants as the man who happens to have been born here and was never required to take such an oath, and as a rule they exercise their rights with a degree of intelligence higher than the average. If the source and center of intelligence were located in a corner of the Fontanelle boss rooms and the small following of the Fontanelle bosses constituted the sum and substance of intelligent citizenship, Omaha and Douglas county would, indeed, be in a bad way. The thing for all to do who do not train with this bunch of political tricksters and against whom the charge of ignorance is made is to prove their ability to meet even the unwarranted test of the rotation ballot outrage by going to the primaries on July 3 and making the eighty-three cross marks opposite the names of the Rosewater delegation, no matter how much time or labor it may take.

No court has any right to disfranchise any citizen arbitrarily. Accepting the decree of the court that the rotation ballot does not impose an impossibility, every voter should take his time to mark his ballot just as he wants it, calling without hesitation upon the judges for any desired assistance and casting his ballot so that it will count.

State Superintendent of Schools McBrien has rendered an interesting opinion to the effect that it is "illegal, unconstitutional, undemocratic and unamerican" for a Board of Education to attempt to prescribe the apparel and paraphernalia which a high school pupil shall wear in order to secure his or her diploma. To be more specific, he declares that a requirement that all members of the graduating class don cap and gown for the commencement exercises cannot carry a penalty depriving anyone of a certificate of proficiency in school work who is otherwise entitled to it. This may be all right as far as it goes, but would it apply also to a requirement of compulsory military drill with the wearing of the prescribed uniform as a prerequisite to drill? If the matter should ever be tested legally it would probably be found that the wearing of a military uniform on drill days is no more a necessary part of public school education than the wearing of a cap and gown on commencement evening.

Our amiable democratic contemporary is still harping upon the necessity of the democratic state convention making no nomination for United States senator and at the same time boosting the Fontanelle candidate for the republican nomination for senator. The chances are that both the democrats and the republicans will ascertain what the World-Herald wants them to do and do the other thing.

Omaha now has a banker dog poundmaster, who has taken the position purely out of humane consideration for the dogs. The first innovation he proposes is to resort to ordi-

nary illuminating gas for asphaltization instead of charcoal gas now used. If this does not start the electric lighting company up with a demand that the dogs be electrocuted the supposed hostility between the electric lighting people and the gas people must be exaggerated.

Why should the city of Omaha pay an inheritance tax on the bequest of \$10,000 of the late Frank Murphy to the Omaha public library? Surely the inheritance tax law did not contemplate anything of this kind, and upon proper presentation the tax should be remitted so that the whole \$10,000 shall go to the library fund rather than a part of it to the county road fund.

President Stickney has invited the Omaha Commercial club to join with him in appealing to the Interstate Commerce commission to upset the Union Pacific terminal elevator contracts. The Commercial club usually fights shy of going in between two warring railroads unless there is something really at stake for our own commercial interests.

The promise is now made that cars will be running on the Omaha, Lincoln & Beatrice Interurban railway in July, but as they will operate only a few miles of track between Lincoln and one of its suburbs the "Interurban" part of it will have to remain in abeyance.

Heading His Own Words. Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Secretary Shaw insists that people ought to do more thinking. If the secretary had followed his own advice he wouldn't be wondering where he is at just now.

Well Founded Fear. Washington Post. There is a growing fear that when Grover Cleveland's impeachment of the Bryan boom is sprung on the country it will drive the best of us to the dictionaries.

Education and Anarchy. Philadelphia Record. In the rather curious notion of President Shonts of the Panama Canal commission the most effective weapon for combating the anarchists is education. Most of the anarchists are able to read and preach their subversive doctrines in five or six different languages.

"My Old Kentucky Home." New York Tribune. Grateful Kentuckians have just unveiled at Frankfort a statue to the author of "My Old Kentucky Home." Strangely enough, the writer of that famous melody, so dear to the native heart, was not a Kentuckian. He was born in Pennsylvania and died in New York.

Looking on the Bright Side. Chicago Inter Ocean. Uncle Joe Cannon takes his usual optimistic view of the situation. This comes in great part from his natural happy disposition, but it is also due to the fact that he is a representative of that part of the country which may have the dumps now and then, but is not partial to them.

A Duel of Words. Springfield Republican. The long duel between Lawyer Cromwell of Panama and Senator Morgan is reaching an interesting phase, now that the senate committee has sustained the motion of Mr. Morgan that Lawyer Cromwell be compelled to answer questions concerning canal matters dating back to the period before the United States government acquired the Panama Canal. The Alabama senator undoubtedly has a large number of questions whose answers would be highly interesting and instructive, particularly in a historical sense. Mr. Cromwell is almost bursting with secrets about Demand-Yarilla and the celebrated revolution in Panama. Senator Morgan is demanding answers to his questions. Mr. Cromwell will again refuse to comply and the case may then be taken to the courts. The Alabama senator, however, would willingly chase the lawyer there. For he has his teeth set in the canal business.

HARD TIMES FOR MAN. His Worth Figured Down Fine by the Doctors. Brooklyn Eagle. Poor old human being. In another year or so he won't have a friend left on earth. The young doctors are so hot on his trail that he needs to be as spry as a Weston to escape them, for they intend to catch him and chloroform him, forgetting, maybe, that their own time is not so very far away. One of the "old" medicine men's usefulness has been demonstrated by the fact that Uncle Joe Cannon says to this "What will Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Carnegie, and Kaiser Franz Josef, and Mark Twain, and T. Wentworth Higginson, and E. Clarence Steadman say to it? Could not the statistician at least have spared that insolent Dr.?"

But this is not all. The value of the defendant decreases so rapidly, if he consents to keep on having birthdays when he has passed 60, that by the time he reaches 80 he owes the public \$72.31! It doesn't make any difference that he has hoarded his money and is living on the interest, or that he is pottering around a farm, or running a store, or otherwise supporting himself; he owes the town that amount. As if the octogenarian owed any such sum as that for the board he gets when the town takes care of him! At such a rate he will owe everybody \$100, or \$4,000 if he grows up to be 100 years old. If he dies before he reaches 100, he will have to be a Rockefeller to pay his debt.

Yet it is an immense consolation to know when we are 40 we are worth \$25,000. How often, before and after, we have seen these old money bags, and never dreamed of all this wealth! And now that a good many of us realize it, it is too late to get it cashed! But what is the matter with the medical profession? We never were taught to disrespect our parents like this, and give to our grandfathers an "Old Manuscript" Hundred Dollars. They might have been minus that, and other sins, but why emphasize it? Do our heirs burn to possess the eight hundred or some such dollars we may have saved, that they may burn them after their fashion and carry the Burns on their noses? Let the young folks see to it that they don't get up to be 100 years old, if they don't wish to be a Rockefeller to pay his debt.

Convincing Explanations Proclaimed. Indianapolis Journal. By the time Senator Dupont is ready to take up his duties, however, he will doubtless have framed up a bunch of convincing explanations showing that the powder trust is one of the most beneficent aggregations of capital that ever made satisfactory connection with the United States treasury.

Reprimand of the Elect. Chicago Chronicle. We are come upon parlous times indeed when reformers of the eminence of Messrs. Folk and Johnson indulge in open and public criticism of the elect. If the elect fall out of what may be expected of the great body of the unanctified?

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot. Warned by experience, inquisitive government officers exercise systematic caution, lest those who are quizzed might at later proceedings plunge into the "immunity bath." The Interstate Commerce commission is particularly careful to avoid this peril and has formulated a new rule of conduct in the hearing to be given the presidents of eastern railroads whose subordinates are charged with grafting and rebating. These dignitaries have not been subpoenaed or in any official manner called upon to testify. Instead of that they have been proffered the opportunity to come before the commission voluntarily and make such statements as they may desire in regard to the matters involving their various companies. They will not be sworn as witnesses, and may answer or decline to answer questions as they see fit. The commission takes this course in order to avoid the danger of involving the government in the situation possible under the immunity statute from that on, the violation of which would be based upon prospective working capacity, because he finds the value of a boy of 15 about half that of a man of 35. This is certainly not true of the boy's work in any manual employment, so that the doctor puts some water in the capitalization. The calculation has an interest in connection with the bill to reform naturalization abuses recently passed by congress. That bill exacts a higher standard from new citizens. It requires a knowledge of the English language, which was not imperative before. It gives some possibility of getting anything nowdays from peddling. Senator Whyte also puts the charge to prize fighting. The strict definition limited the term to the medical profession, the church and the bar. Pooh Bah. In "The Mikado," on the other hand, drew the line at stock brokers. It is safe enough to lump them all together and let them average themselves like the actuary's life table. We have workmen who can make a good deal more money in a week than plenty of professional men, and the efforts of some of our doubtful men for the public good are of profound value.

What our agricultural districts are saying north, south and west is that we want money. We ought to know their cash value better than any other nation. We need them and use them in our business. Whatever they may have before they came here, we can make men of them in a broader sense than many of them contemplated. Let us by all means regulate immigration and citizenship, but let us also remember not to put the bars up too high.

PERSONAL NOTES. Philadelphia rejoices that its second Charlie Ross story came to a satisfactory close with one chapter. We need an effort is being made to have the likeness of John Aul Jones, the naval hero, appear on one of the next series of postage stamps.

When Mr. Burbank, the wizard vegetarian, gets through monkeying with the potato the old friends of the tuber won't recognize it.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, who has been president of the Normal college, New York City, ever since its foundation in 1866, has resigned. In 1866 he organized the first evening high school in the United States.

Amal Smith, superintendent of the document room at the capitol, has a marvelous memory. He is familiar with all the countless bills and documents for many seasons back and can get the desired one at any time without consulting indexes or file lists.

Senator Foraker has been honored by having 700 pickaninies in the southern states named Joseph Benson Foraker on account of his having amended the rate bill so as to provide that all persons paying the same compensation shall receive equally good accommodations upon trains.

John E. Junkin, of Sterling, Kans., last week elected president of the National Editorial association at Indianapolis, is a former Pennsylvanian. Before going west he engaged in newspaper work in this state and New Jersey. For more than a decade his paper, "The Bulletin" of Sterling, Kans., has been recognized as an up-to-date, wide-awake country weekly.

Glenarvon Behmyer of Los Angeles is one of the youngest students ever graduated from a law school. Mr. Behmyer, who is only 20 years of age, was admitted last week from the law school of George Washington university, not only carrying on his legal studies there but taking two languages in the first year of his course and three in his second. He will have to wait two years before being admitted to the California bar, but is well satisfied in the belief that he is the youngest bachelor of law in the world.

The way the senate spends the taxpayers' money in caring for new senators and making them comfortable was aptly illustrated one day last week. Judge Benson, the new member of the body from Kansas, did not have a committee chairmanship, committee room or anything else to make his life serene and pleasant. Furthermore, there was nothing left to offer him. The senate promptly created a brand new committee for Benson and he became its first chairman. It is called the committee on the examination and disposition of documents. He was allowed a clerk at \$1,500 a year and a messenger at \$1,400 a year.

By the time Senator Dupont is ready to take up his duties, however, he will doubtless have framed up a bunch of convincing explanations showing that the powder trust is one of the most beneficent aggregations of capital that ever made satisfactory connection with the United States treasury.

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WHAT IS A MAN WORTH?

A Doctor's Diagnosis Subjected to Wall Street Journal. What is a man worth? The first answer is, of course, that it depends on the man. An insurance company formed to take a risk upon the life of one man only could not afford to use the actuary's table of averages. At best, the transaction would be in the nature of a bet. But insuring many lives the company could, and does, do a sound business on their average value expressed in years, because over a great number of cases results are constant.

Dr. Holt (lack of space prohibits his five other names) has been expressing in dollars and cents what he estimates to be the value of men, and, as the information was given to the American Medical association at Boston, the doctor is worth taking seriously. Plain man, without trimmings, he estimates at \$4,488 when he is 35, taking that as his maximum, and finding a steady decrease until he becomes worthless after 70 and a loss to the community from that on. The calculation is based upon prospective working capacity, because he finds the value of a boy of 15 about half that of a man of 35. This is certainly not true of the boy's work in any manual employment, so that the doctor puts some water in the capitalization.

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NEW DEMAND FOR GRAIN.

Probable Benefits to Come from the Free Alcohol Act. The free alcohol act creates a new demand for cereal products. Chief among these are corn and wheat. The distillers of the country are estimated to consume about 24,000,000 bushels of corn a year. The total of all grains consumed by the distilling industry in 1905 was 30,000,000. The United States is pre-eminently a surplus corn country, and the use of alcohol in the arts will create an increased demand for the home-grown product. Some market authorities have figured that this new source of demand will materially improve the price of corn, but it must not be forgotten that in extracting the alcoholic element from corn makes an excellent cattle food, valued at a price sufficient to cover the cost of the distilling. Not only is the food valuable, but it is more valuable in some respects than the whole corn, because of the treatment it has received, making it all the more digestible for stock feeding. This enhancement of the nutritive value is similar to the results obtained by siloing dry fodder by fermentation with sufficient moisture to make the feed more digestible, thus releasing its nutritive qualities. How far this new source of demand for corn feeding it is too early to anticipate. One possible effect will be to concentrate cattle feeding more generally than ever at the present time to the vicinity of distilling establishments. This is an opportunity for localizing the corn belt to organize distilling concerns with a view to developing the industry on the spot, where corn is cheap, labor more or less available, and where the by-products can be consumed to the greatest advantage in the raising of stock.

POINTED REMARKS. "Young Parks says his fiancée, Miss Millington, is only 30, but she's 40 if she's a day." "Yes, but Parks is showing her ten off for cash."—Boston Transcript.

"That's queer," remarked the man in the orchestra chair. "That old humped over there looks as if he's really bored him to death." "He has to look that way," replied his companion. "That's his wife sitting alongside of him."—Philadelphia Press.

"Knicker—You find the language difficult? Foreigner—Yes, you ventilated so stock yards and you want to ventilate so subway; surely you do not want to make as same small in both."—New York Sun.

"Why do you suppose they had a policeman at that intellectual debate?" "Perhaps they thought the only way of arresting the attention of the audience."—Philadelphia Press.

"The dusky consort of His Royal Highness of Umbphabala was worried." "Are you not talking as they asked?" "Often, I believe," answered the monarch, contemptuously. "In fact, I happen to know that the only way of making here died of one."—Chicago Tribune.

"What do you think the car sees in his boasted Parliament?" "From the current reports, I should say he sees his doom."—Baltimore American.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a scientist?" "A scientist is a man who can tell you things you already know in such unfamiliar language that you regard it as something brand new."—Washington Star.

"That's Mr. McFront. His daughter is one of our most charming girls." "Yes, I've been out at his house and he has asked me to call again." "Did you know that the last missionary who came here died of one."—Chicago Tribune.

"In the restaurant business, are you? Haven't these investigations made a difference in your trade?" "I should say so. We're so busy I can't find time to eat my own meals. Ours is a vegetarian restaurant."—Chicago Tribune.

Stella—Deserion, you say? Bella—Yes, she saw no more of him than the spate dose of a New York senator.—Chicago Sun.

TO BUTTON HER WAIST BEHIND. She stood at the glass and she tried with her might. To button Her waist Behind.

The movements she went through were surely a sight— To button Her waist Behind.

She would reach and she'd tug, she would sigh and she'd groan. She'd twist and squirmed till she strained every bone. To button Her waist Behind.

She would take a long breath and then stand on her toes. To button Her waist Behind.

She strained at the risk of ripping her clothes. To button Her waist Behind.

She had a contortionist beaten a mile. She would bend like a jackknife, then straighten a while. And wonder why nightmares like that were in style. To button Her waist Behind.

For an hour she labored in wildest despair. To button Her waist Behind.

Her face became red and all loosened her hair. To button Her waist Behind.

While for life and its pleasures she cared not a rap. When she went to the office a hideous gap Was there. To button Her waist Behind.

Delicate Children. The children cannot possibly have good health unless the bowels are in proper condition. A sluggish liver gives a coated tongue, bad breath, constipated bowels. Correct all these by giving small doses of Ayer's Pills. Genuine liver pills, gently laxative. We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also Manufactured by ATHER'S BAIN PILL—For the hair. ATHER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—For coughs. ATHER'S SANSAPARILLA—For the blood. ATHER'S AGUE-CURE—For malarial and ague.