THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER. EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
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1	31,720	16	32,460
2	32,610	17	30,800
3	30,750	18	31,980
4	31,950	19	31,810
5	31,880	20	32,000
6	32,070	21	31,940
7	32,010	22	31,850
8	31,900	23	32,270
9	32,410	24	30,340
10	30,880	25	31,920
11	32,300	26	31,900
12	31,820	27	31,880
13	31,810	28	31,760
14	31,820	29	31,700
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C. C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

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

In a grain rate war, when grain is moving, the western farmer is not likely to suggest arbitration.

Warsaw should not be alarmed, for massacres of Jews are not so dangerous when the schedule is made public before the event.

The owners of the water works are willing to sell at the price fixed by the appraisers. It is barely possible, too, that they might consent to knock off the 49 cents.

With Kansas City manufacturers testifying that the cost of making ice is $1.85 a ton, the fine of $5,000 on those Toledo men is not so heavy as appeared at first glance.

Curtis Jett's numerous and conflicting tales add interest to the Hargis case not usual in Kentucky feud trials, for, as a rule, feudists are not given to bearing false witness.

An automobile contest in which racing is forbidden is in progress in New York, and the result will be watched with interest since fatalities are not expected to cloud the records.

With Captain Dreyfus restored to his rank in the French army that organization has had one blot on its history expunged, but the stain on some of its officers cannot be so easily effaced.

Hats off to the French court which has the moral courage to fly in the face of a military cabal. Those days on the Devil island were not wasted if they have brought justice back to France.

It is to be hoped that the men who wrecked that Indiana train will be found. Railway employes are in enough unavoidable danger without being subjected to malicious train wrecking.

Ak-Sar-Ben and Commercial club boosters have put in a peg for Omaha by attending the gala day events at Auburn. Reciprocity is the order of the day in both business and social activity.

If Great Britain will wait until it has tested the fighting qualities of the Dreadnaught before starting to build more ships on the same pattern, it may find the money could be better spent in coast defenses.

The decision of the insular government to try all ladrones caught in the Philippines will do more than summary executions to show the natives the difference between highway robbery and insurrection.

The sad ending of former City Treasurer Hennings gives occasion again for bitter political opponents to pay tribute after death to a man whom they wantonly and inexcusably reviled and maligned while living.

According to Secretary Wilson government inspectors will not be permitted to jeopardize their health by inspecting meats in unsanitary houses. The absence of the government stamp may mean even more than it purports.

The next primary election mixup is scheduled for Lincoln and Lancaster county. The republicans of the capital city, however, may congratulate themselves that they are not to be afflicted with the "rotation" ballot nor the "loop-the-loop" sample, and that the election officers may finish up their work before midnight.

NO STEP BACKWARD.

There is a well-defined rumor that strenuous efforts will be made to abandon the nomination of a United States senator by the republican state convention under the plea that all the defeated candidates would sulk in their tents and deprive the party of active co-operation of a number of leaders who would otherwise render efficient service in the campaign. This reactionary movement is manifestly designed in the interest of candidates who cannot hope to secure a popular endorsement in the convention or at the polls and whose only chances would be at the end of another legislative deadlock.

The republicans of Nebraska are committed to the policy inaugurated two years ago in the nomination of a United States senator by a state convention. The wisdom or unwisdom of such a policy is no longer a subject for discussion. The precedent established two years ago has been followed by the state committee in the call issued this year and any attempt to repudiate the action of the committee would without question react upon the party and seriously jeopardize the success of the candidates that are to be nominated for the various state offices as well as the candidates for the legislature.

The nomination of United States senators by state convention is no longer an innovation or an experiment. It is the nearest approach to the election of United States senators by popular vote, except the direct primary. Any attempt to repress or smother popular sentiment in the selection of candidates for United States senator would justly arouse popular resentment.

Having committed itself to this policy the republican party of Nebraska should endeavor to voice the sentiment of the rank and file through their county conventions by instructing the delegates in favor of the candidate who is deemed to be most capable and worthy. In any event county conventions nominating the delegates to the state convention should instruct these delegates to carry out the popular demand for the nomination of a United States senator by the state convention, whoever the candidate may be. It goes without saying that the majority of the state convention will be expected to exercise sound judgment in the selection of a candidate who can lead the party to victory.

ROOSEVELT AND ANOTHER TERM.

Speculation so rife just now as to whether President Roosevelt will become a candidate for renomination is unwarranted and unprofitable from any point of view, since the time for the party to make its ticket is two years in the future. Such speculation within republican circles has been stimulated by recent extraordinary activities pointing towards Bryan as the democratic candidate in 1908, but there is no reason whatever to believe that President Roosevelt, so far as he is concerned, has departed one hair's breadth from the purpose deliberately and formally announced by him on the evening of election day in 1904, when his election was certainly known, to consider the present as his second term of office and not again to be a candidate. This purpose he has reaffirmed time and again since, and in the clearest manner within a few days.

Retirement at the end of his present term must therefore be accepted as the president's definite and settled plan. Whatever action the party may take when the time comes for action, if a situation should arise calling, in its judgment, for his renomination, must at the start take the announced attitude of the president into account as a fact. It can at any rate be accepted as a finality that by no act of his will a renomination be promoted, and that he has gone as far as he properly could go to take himself completely out of the field.

TAFT ON THE SOLID SOUTH.

Secretary Taft's speech at Greensboro, S. C., was in part a calm but forcible showing of the mischief of "the solid south." He had, indeed, no difficulty in demonstrating the harm which obstinate partisanship has brought to that section itself, as well as to the whole country, and the incalculable good which would result from deliberate and untrammeled political action, particularly in present and prospective conditions. Yet there is no sign of decisive change in the attitude of the south, and apparently not much more reason for anticipating it than there has been at various times during the last quarter of a century when the same appeal has been made.

The situation is the more extraordinary because the administration of President Roosevelt has afforded a specially inviting opportunity for the south to cast off the incubus of harmful tradition and prejudice and join with the progressive and rational northern elements. The remarkable development in recent years of southern industrial and general business interests, under distinctive republican policies, renders the time notably opportune for such action in the south. All the industries on which the hopes of the south, never so high as now, vitally depend on the maintenance of republican principles illustrated by the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, as the business and commercial community of the south itself confesses, except when it expresses itself in political action.

The historic anomaly of our politics is this preposterous partisan obstinacy south of Mason and Dixon's line. By tradition and interest conservative, the south has today before it the only alternatives of friendly inclination towards a progressive republicanism and continuance of ill-sorted alliance with the elements of radicalism and socialism dominating the northern democracy. If it were possible for such an alliance to gain the presidency and a majority of congress, the only way in which southern interests could be protected would be for southern representatives in congress to abjure it at least temporarily and join hands with the republicans, notwithstanding the fact, which Secretary Taft emphasizes, that recently in congress southern representatives have in the main been voting against those interests when it was practically impossible thus to hurt them because they could not as partisans reverse republican policies.

Yet two years remain before a presidential election for the south to take to heart Secretary Taft's invitation, and, while the signs may not be promising, it is to be hoped that it may not be altogether without avail.

THE BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Baptist Young People's Union is holding its fifteenth international convention in Omaha, and Omaha extends to the visiting delegates and members a most cordial welcome.

This union is an auxiliary organization of the Baptist church which has done much good and exerted a wide influence in the promotion of the church work. The Baptists are particularly strong and representative among the churches of Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs and our people, regardless of religious denomination, take pride in the progress which these churches have made.

Speaking for the citizens of Omaha generally, we express the hope that the convention now under way here may prove successful in every particular and that visitors may be impressed favorably by our city and hospitality so as to carry home with them the most pleasing recollections of their sojourn among us.

IOWA ANTI-PASS LAW.

The Iowa anti-pass law, which went into effect July 4, making it a penal offense for any state, county, township or municipal officer to solicit or use free transportation, is causing numerous public officials to resign. Of course, the resignations occur in cases where the value of the pass is greater to the holder than the emoluments of the offices. But the significant fact is that the law was drawn so as to be binding and to have the effect of separating the pass-holding official either from his pass or from his office.

The question has already come up for judicial decision, whether a railroad employe, who is entitled to ride free by virtue of his employment or of whose compensation the pass is a part, renders himself liable to the penalties of the law if he hold public office, as many railroad employes do. It is noteworthy, however, that many pass-holding officials of this class are reported to have so wholesome a regard for the law that they are refraining from using free transportation pending settlement of the question in the courts. All of this Iowa experience is sure to be of special interest to Nebraska and to the nearby states similarly situated.

The best eulogy The Bee can pronounce upon the late City Treasurer Hennings consists in reprinting the article which appeared in these columns during the month of March last, calling attention to the magnificent record he had made as a public officer. In this we gave credit where credit was due at a time when it was the greatest satisfaction to Mr. Hennings to be told that he had been a good and faithful servant of the people, and that the record he had made in the treasurer's office was such as to commend him to the public for promotion to the position of mayor, to which he was then aspiring and for which The Bee was giving him every possible support. It is well known to be the consensus of opinion among all classes of citizens that had he been nominated as the republican candidate he would unquestionably have been elected and today as mayor of Omaha would be rendering the same careful and conscientious service that he rendered as city treasurer.

The Omaha Gas company has finally gone into court to determine whether it has a right to enlarge its facilities for manufacturing and distributing gas irrespective of the onerous condition imposed by the city ordinance that gives anyone owning property within 1,000 feet of its plant an unconditional veto power upon the proposed improvements. An interesting point is involved because should the contention of the city be good it will apply not only to the present company, but to all other gas companies that might try to get a foothold in Omaha, and if the present company objected, it would be practically impossible for anyone else ever to erect a gas holder in Omaha over the protests that would be piled up against it, and the present company would have, to all intents and purposes, an exclusive franchise perpetually.

The latest purchase by the state treasurer for the permanent school fund is a batch of California state bonds on a basis of 3.32 per cent interest. This is perhaps a slightly better bargain than previous investments in Massachusetts state bonds, but why should Nebraska be compelled to loan its money at from 3 to 3½ per cent in New England or on the Pacific coast when its own people are borrowing money for their municipalities and school districts at from 4 to 5 per cent? The failure of the legislature to submit constitutional amendments enlarging the scope of permanent school fund investments is costing our taxpayers thousands upon thousands of dollars every year.

The democratic city council has come to terms with County Treasurer Fink as to quarters in the city hall for the consolidated county and city treasuries. The councilmen could just as well have made the arrangements finally adopted right at the start and thus have avoided all the unnecessary friction and spectacularism.

Spokesmen for the Water board now advise the public to pay bills for water rent as presented, but to insist upon having them stamped as paid under protest. The question is whether the protest should be directed against the Water board or against the water company.

What a county official really considers as the value of a railroad pass is shown by the disturbance made by Iowa sheriffs who, under the new law, can no longer carry free ride pasteboards and charge mileage up to the state.

Clever System of Assimilation.
Washington Post.

George Fred Williams has his doubts about Mr. Bryan's ability to bring the radical and conservative wings of the party together, although the tax assessor's figures show that the colonel is no slouch of making both ends meet.

Bryan Example Catching.
Baltimore American.

Secretary Root possibly read with a great deal of satisfaction how a foreign trip elevated Bryan to the pinnacle of popularity in his party, and may have hopes that he is the "some other republican" whom Roosevelt does not name.

Hopes for Better Understanding.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is reason to hope that Secretary Root's journey will find its justification in gradually making possible a better understanding between the countries he visits and the one he represents; and the first step will be to bring into closer sympathy the diplomacy of the United States and South America.

A Friend in Time of Need.
Chicago Record-Herald.

If it is true that Emperor William will use his influence to have all German insurance companies pay their San Francisco losses in full, the aid he thus renders will be far greater than any that might have resulted from the subscription he was not permitted to make immediately after the earthquake and fire.

URBAN COST OF LIVING.

Essentials Moderate in Price; Frills Take the Money.
Baltimore American.

Carl Schurz, in his reminiscences, repeats the saying that was common during his life in London more than fifty years ago, that one could obtain more for a shilling and less for a pound in the British metropolis than to any other city in Europe. The paradoxical saying, however, presents a truth that is more or less applicable to all cities and to all periods. It is the "frills" that must be paid for in high per cent ratios. Those who are willing to do without these extras in foods, raiment and general living equipment that are more a matter of sentiment than of necessity can live very economically in any big American city.

And plain, low cost fare does not by any means signify poor or unpalatable fare. The simple and abundant foods are really the best. President Roosevelt has recently expressed the pleasure at and denial of a published report that the White House table is always set to an epicurean feast—that the markets are searched for rarities and dainties. He setentiously remarked in commenting on a reputed White House breakfast bill, that the White House breakfasted more often on bacon and eggs than on anything else. For a fact, the egg is the breakfast standby, whether in the palace or the cottage. If it were not for the increasing industry of the barnyard hen there would be a serious derangement in the food habits of the rich man, as well as of the poor man. And so with the humble but indispensable white potato. Like the egg, it is really one of the luxuries of the menu, held in small esteem only because it is so cheap and easily obtainable.

There have been experimenters who, from philanthropic, scientific or mixed motives, have sought to prove that a healthy man can live at a food cost of from 7 to 11 cents per day, and for days at a time on the sums specified. Without exception these economic theorists got low results in cost by doing their own cooking. They also steered clear of such rarities as canvasback duck, diamondback terrapin and venison sent down from Canada. They found, however, that rice, beans, potatoes, eggs, oatmeal and milk constituted pretty good fare and that the average cost of living on such foods was not exorbitant.

Foods, of course, are not the only items that enter into the cost of living, but in other things besides foods it is the "frills" that set the high pace in cost. A home may be furnished in these days very tastefully and at low cost, but not at a low range in cost if the fancy of the occupant calls for hand made Turkish carpets or art carved furniture. Those who are satisfied to take the run of the market can do much with the shillings, but the pounds melt very rapidly when ideals get to be exacting.

NEBRASKA SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN

Strength Growing Out in State.
Norfolk News (rep.).

The victory of Edward Rosewater in winning the Douglas county delegation's support for him as United States senator, goes a long way toward making Mr. Rosewater the man to go to Washington. It has been all along conceded that if Mr. Rosewater could have Douglas county, he would stand a mighty good chance of winning the nomination—in case the convention nominates—and the election. The victory in his home county is all the more endorsement for Mr. Rosewater, in view of the fact that he was most bitterly opposed by an organized crowd of enemies, who exerted strenuous efforts to beat him. The result of the primaries must be a discouraging factor to other senatorial candidates in the state, for with his own large delegation to back him, together with the support of a large portion of the state, Mr. Rosewater is the biggest man on the senatorial horizon just now. And it is an easily apparent fact that his strength is growing out in the state among people who, without personal feeling one way or another, believe him to be as large a man as Nebraska could find for the senate.

Nebraska Would Be Represented.
Oakdale Sentinel (rep.).

Edward Rosewater of The Omaha Bee scored a signal victory in his fight for the United States senatorship when he won the support of the Douglas county delegation. Should Mr. Rosewater succeed in being elected it is certain the rest of the country would know that Nebraska was represented among the nation's lawmakers.

Who Can Serve Nebraska Best?
Weeping Water Republican (rep.).

The editor of The Omaha Bee, E. Rosewater, has returned home, and will doubtless get active in politics. If he secures the Douglas county delegation he will have back of him a great factor in the convention. If Rosewater succeeds in going to the state convention with the support of his home county and city, it will prove that, although he has figured in politics these many years, defeated and made candidates for office, fought graft, unscrupulous corporations, and made enemies as well as friends, yet the fact stands out as bold as the light of day that when it comes to the best fitted man in Omaha, in all Nebraska, for United States senator, E. Rosewater is the choice, and Omaha citizens are willing to overlook all grievances in order to secure a representative who will represent the state the very best. Rosewater commenced talking more than twenty-five years ago just such vital questions of legislation as are presented to the people today. He has been ahead of the republican party in its every move. You men who imagine you have a grievance against Rosewater have only to take a look back over The Bee to find where he has been on the questions concerning the people. With some republicans they say that Rosewater has defeated good men for office, and yet if you come to inquire you may find that these good men were more tricky in political dodges than Rosewater ever dared be. Just look at the matter squarely and ask yourself the question, "Who can serve Nebraska best in congress as our United States senator?" and we believe you will give Rosewater credit for being that man. The Herald will willingly support Norris Brown for the office if the convention so decides, but until that time we are going to try for the ablest man first; for the man who is known outside of his state and the United States; for the man who has often been selected by the presidents of the United States to do things, and does them; for an editor who has for years fought for the principles that are so vital to the republican party today. Rosewater, Pollard and Sheldon are good enough for us; all working in the same direction. For United States senator, congressman and governor, remember these three.

Strategy that Overreached Itself.
Nebraska Politician (rep.).

The overwhelming victory of the Rosewater forces in the Douglas county primaries the other day, while not wholly unexpected, comes as a partial surprise to those who have been watching the maneuvers of Mr. Rosewater's enemies in their efforts to so complicate the primary ballot as to make it impossible to select a straight delegation in the interest of any single candidate. Mr. Rosewater has dabbled some in politics for several years past and his opponents may get some valuable pointers on how the game is played by watching closely the movements of the editor.

People Like Fair Play.
Nebraska Politician (rep.).

One strong factor which greatly aided the Rosewater forces in the recent Omaha primaries was the disgust aroused in the minds of those disposed to be fair by the tactics employed in the attempted defeat of the editor's senatorial ambitions. This undoubtedly caused many of the better class of citizens to vote for Rosewater who otherwise would have stayed away from the polls primary day. It was a deserved rebuke of underhanded methods.

Railroads Profit by Reform.
Springfield Republican.

They are calculating in Chicago railroad circles that the western companies are saving $1,000,000 a month from the recent abolition of rebates and other secret discriminations, under pressure of the government's prosecutions. This does not indicate that a railroad needs to be threatened with public prosecution and punishment to make it alive to its own interests. It merely shows how much the roads have been under the dominion of big shipping concerns. These are the real defendants.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Howells Journal: This paper would think vastly more of the Omaha World-Herald if the editor would devote more space to extolling the virtues of our leading institution of learning, the Nebraska state university, and less to senseless attacks upon the chancellor. We cannot always agree with Mr. Andrews, but we do believe him to be honest and he has the same right to his views that we have to ours.

Fremont Herald (dem.): A class of Omaha democrats, disappointed by their inability to control the official appointments under the new city administration, attempted to defeat Dahlman in the democratic primaries and prevent his attendance at the state convention as a delegate. For a time it was believed the disgruntled element would win the fight, but when the votes were counted Mayor Jim was discovered among the victors. Democrats who live out in the state do not exactly understand the difference between Mayor Dahlman and ex-Congressman Hitchcock, but they are none the less pleased by the mayor's success.

Calloway Queen: From an interview the Lincoln Star had with Senator Fries, to the effect that the people of the state would vote independently this fall, the World-Herald take its text, and in its little sermon intimates that these independent voters are going to vote the democratic ticket, for the reason that the democratic party stands for all that is pure and righteous, while the republican party stands for anything else. If all the predictions of the esteemed World-Herald came true, or anywhere near it, this old world would have been in the hands of Satan about the time Bryan was defeated for president the first time. The World-Herald should sit on a chunk of ice and keep cool.

Madison Star-Mail: General Webster's oration was conspicuous for the manner of its delivery and the mingled brilliance and scope of its thought. Those who were fortunate enough to find a seat in the Opera house and hear this remarkable man will not soon forget the charm of his oration and the truths of history he brought out and newly applied within the short time of half an hour. John Lee Webster is a conspicuous example of what an American boy who diligently applies himself, to the pursuit of useful knowledge, can accomplish in the course of a life time. Mr. Webster occupies an unchallenged position at the bar of the state and is easily reconed as one of the greatest living American lawyers. Starting from unpretentious beginnings and surrounded in youth by circumstances which did not foreshadow particular eminence in any pursuit of life, General Webster has, by persistent industry and constantly keeping in mind the accomplishment of a given purpose, placed himself in a position where he has the universal respect of his brethern of the bar and charms the world with his gifts as a jurist and a stateman. When a young man, Mr. Webster was, in consequence of his known ability and aptitude in the law, made president of the constitutional convention in which he served with tireless energy and great ability, and he was soon employed in the most responsible and weighty litigation in the west. And now no man is listened to by the judges of the supreme court of the United States with more patient attention than he.

COLD STORAGE EXPERIMENTS.

National Government Institutes Important Investigation.
New York Tribune.

Dr. Wiley's investigation of the system of cold storage of poultry and other articles of food is a timely undertaking, in line with the inspection of meats at the packing houses and with the Tribune's recent suggestion that poultry might be as proper an object of inspection as beef or pork. In two major respects the inquest will be of peculiar interest and will strongly appeal to multitudes of people to whom some features of the food storage business have long seemed doubtful.

It will be of interest, for example to know, so far as science can ascertain and tell, precisely what is the effect upon articles of food of long storage in the cold. It is well known that cold storage prevents decomposition of the ordinary kind. Indeed, it has been known to preserve flesh in an apparently fresh condition for a very long time. But it has been an open question in the minds of many whether some other changes may not occur in frozen flesh and other objects which render them undesirable, if not directly noxious. Men who would accept without hesitation as perfectly fresh a fowl which had been in cold storage for many days would look decidedly askant at one which had been thus kept for as many years. It would be interesting and useful to know whether or not frozen food does deteriorate, and, if it does, at about what time.

Again, there is the question of drawn or undrawn poultry, to which Dr Wiley is to pay special attention. It is an old question. For years it has been mooted. There are market men and housewives who insist that the entrails of a fowl should be removed as soon as it is killed, just as are those of a steer or a hog, and that if they are retained for any considerable time the entire carcass is tainted. There are others who insist upon the contrary, declaring that the abdominal cavity of a fowl should remain unopened until just before it is to be cooked. We are inclined to think that the majority of thoughtful people take the former view of the case. But it will be satisfactory to have an expert scientific report upon it. Such authoritative investigation and control of food products will be far more hopeful of good to the public health than a world of academic hair-splitting over gastronomic fads and fancies.

PERSONAL NOTES.

United States Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut is talked of as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Senator Crane of Massachusetts became a grandfather last Monday and was married on Tuesday, which may be thought bunching anniversaries on a novel job, but storks and cranes are birds of a feather.

James E. Burke, the blacksmith-mayor of Burlington, Vt., has set out to secure the democratic nomination for governor of his state. He has behind him a record of four successful campaigns in his city against heavy odds.

Prof. Gregory of the Yale geological department, who has just returned to New Haven from San Francisco, where he was at the time of the earthquake, says the earthquake will be repeated with universal disastrous results.

The late Henrik Ibsen was once asked his idea of Americans. "Well," said Ibsen, smiling, "it is my idea that the average American baby 5 or 6 months old sits in his mother's lap and eyes his own cradle to see if he can't invent a better one or at least suggest some improvement."

Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the name of his father, and Alfred G., in the name of his mother, made application for membership in the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati as the representative of the Vanderbilt family. The society decided that Cornelius was the proper representative and he was elected with fifteen others.

Hugh M. Wilson, president of the Railway Age and the Electric Review, has been decorated by the Belgian government with the Order of Leopold, for his editorial and journalistic feat of publishing daily in French and English the entire proceedings of the International Railway congress held in Washington in May, 1906. Mr. Wilson is a resident of Chicago.

POINTED REMARKS.

Editor—I can't see any reason on earth why I should print the stuff you send me.

Poet—Why, if you did you'd get to keep the stamps I enclose.—Cleveland Leader.

"No," said the publisher, "we have no room for you; in fact, we've discharged all our proofreaders. Don't need 'em."

"You don't!" exclaimed the applicant.

"No. We're publishing nothing but dialetc stories now."—Philadelphia Ledger.

New Yorker—Just how far is it from Boston to New York?

Bostonian—I don't know exactly, but it always seems a good deal farther than it does from New York to Boston.—Somerville Journal.

"I understand your son Josh has just been nominated for the legislature."

"Well," answered Farmer Corntassel, "he's one of them boys that's allus gettin into mischief of some kind or 'nuther."—Washington Star.

"Have you ever put aside anything for a rainy day?"

"Mister," answered the native, "we don't have to worry about rain in this part of the country. What we're afraid of is drouths."—Washington Star.

"Once I was happily married. Foolishly, I divorced a good husband."

"Ah, too bad."

"Yes. Since then I have been six times unhappily wed."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"How soon do you begin to build your new house?"

"Just as soon as my wife gets through convincing the architect that he doesn't know the first rudiments of his business."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Thirsty Tanks—Gee! if yer had a whole barrel o' beer wouldn't it make yer wish yer had two throats?

Weary Willie—Naw! 'cause dat would mean yer'd have two heads de next mornin.—Philadelphia Press.

"What was that sound I heard?" asked one express wagon driver of another.

"I guess it was my wheel spoke," answered his funny friend.

"Well, it wasn't with the sonnus of the wagon," retorted the first, "and besides, the wheels are quiet because they're all tired."—Baltimore American.

"Do you think you will be able to hold the esteem of your constituents?"

"Well," answered the practical statesman, "that is a great deal to expect. But I'm sure I can always make them think that an opposition candidate is worse than I am."—Washington Star.

CLASS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

Baltimore American.

What made Columbus think the world
Was round, the class declare,
"Because in dealings with the world
He found it was not square."

Have we our heroes much in mind?
And do we hold them dear?
"Oh, yes; and that's one reason why
We all do Paul Revere."

Pray, how came Washington to be
A writer of renown?
"Because he from the very first
Began to cut things down."

Can you tell, when his cake was dough,
Why traitorous Arnold ran?
"He had good cause—for Benedict,
He was a married man."

What bird is noted as the first
To wing electric flight
Into the clouds? "An easy one;
Ben Franklin's little kite."

When signers brave defied King George
With patriotic calm,
With whom did they their honor pledge?
"Why, with their uncle—Sam."

And when the siege of New Orleans
The British set about,
Why did their spirits sink? "Because
Old Jackson baled them out."

What battle of the Civil War
When that strife had begun,
Was like a bear raid in Wall street?
"The battle of Bull Run."

What present the United States
To Panama has made?
"When it despaired of a canal,
We gave its Colon aid."

Why does the money of our land
Show cause its worth to trust?
"Because the image on our coin
Is all head—hence no 'bust.'"

A RECORD THAT SHOULD COUNT.

(Reprinted from The Bee of March 18, 1906.)

Every public officer is expected to do his full duty, but when he comes to ask the suffrages of his fellow citizens for continuation or promotion in office the record he has made should count for or against him according as it discloses energy and faithfulness in public service, or mere time serving and recklessness of public interests. The record made by A. H. Hennings as city treasurer for Omaha for two terms, covering six years, should count decidedly in his favor as a candidate for the republican nomination for mayor.

Mr. Hennings' record is stamped preeminently with honesty, integrity, fidelity and energy. During the period a little short of six years ending December 31, 1905, that he has been in the treasurer's office, A. H. Hennings has collected and disbursed in receipts of taxes, proceeds of bond sales and other municipal revenue, a grand total of $18,354,382.70. Every dollar of this colossal sum has been strictly accounted for and no one has even breathed that a penny of it has stuck to his fingers.

During the period in which A. H. Hennings has been charged with the handling of city funds, interest on daily balances of deposits in his custody from the beginning of his first term to March 1, 1906, figure the striking total of $87,515.35. Of this amount $42,541.51 was paid and credited to city funds, $10,384.49 to the school fund, $309.35 to the water board. In a word, more than $50,000 has been saved to the taxpayers of this city by the interest increment on their money in the hands of Treasurer Hennings, and no one has even entertained a suspicion that he ever farmed out any public money for his private gain.

City Treasurer Hennings inaugurated and put into force a vigorous policy of personal tax collections, with the result that delinquent personal taxes have been almost wholly wiped off the tax books. During previous terms it took from five to ten years before the 90 per cent of the regular tax levy, drawn against immediately, was collected, while over 90 per cent of the 1905 regular tax list was in the treasury by February 1, 1906—within seven months after date of delinquency.

The effect of this more businesslike administration of personal tax collections has been not only to save the city large amounts of taxes due that would otherwise have been wholly lost, but also to save the taxpayers the burden of expensive penalties and interest. During the first year of Mr. Hennings' term more than $10,000 was exacted for penalties and interest on the personal taxes collected, while for the last year of his term, although the aggregate collections had increased fully 50 per cent, penalties and interest on delinquents was reduced to but little more than $2,000.

The unprecedented record as a public official made by A. H. Hennings in the treasurer's office is the best guaranty that he will fulfill the duties of mayor with eminent satisfaction when nominated and elected to be the city's chief executive.

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