THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:

Charles 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 September, 1906, was as follows:

1	30,430	16	30,570
2	30,360	17	30,560
3	31,080	18	30,710
4	30,820	19	30,850
5	30,370	20	30,650
6	30,720	21	30,560
7	30,480	22	31,140
8	30,940	23	30,410
9	30,470	24	30,710
10	30,880	25	30,590
11	30,340	26	30,640
12	30,430	27	30,150
13	30,250	28	30,670
14	30,500	29	30,500
15	30,880	30	30,600

Total 927,350
Less unsold copies.....9,508

Net total sales.....927,842
Daily average.....30,928

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 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.

The approach of the Omaha Horse Show should make horse talk more popular than simplified spelling.

By the time Spain and the vatican have settled their differences the situation in France may not look so bad.

The flight of Banker Silveira may show why President Palma retired from office a poor man. Perhaps there was not enough money to go around.

If the United States is fortunate it will be able to preserve armed peace in Santo Domingo until Secretary Taft has an opportunity to deliver a few campaign speeches.

Governor Folk is said to have approved Colonel Bryan's railroad policy, but in the light of Colonel Bryan's many statements the governor still has an opportunity to change his mind.

The declaration that the people are thinking in New York may be true also for other states and account for apparent lack of interest in the campaign, for thoughtful men are seldom noisy.

Vice President Fairbanks apparently thinks there can be no honorable union between the United States and Cuba unless the island not only proposes but threatens suit for breach of promise.

The proposal to merge two Episcopalian parishes in Omaha has been abandoned. The trust idea does not seem to obtain any more favor in religious circles than in the business world just now.

Councilman Funkhouser wants the city's gas inspection completely divorced from politics. But the new inspector will not come up to the test of a democratic city council unless he is a good democrat.

While barring the use of words which have really become descriptive on packages of food, the Agricultural department will confer a favor on maker and user if it will furnish a substitute list which can be easily understood.

In the light of the Czar's efforts toward disarmament it is rather cruel in Kier Hardie to say his absence from European politics would make for smaller standing armies—and his last effort at war has so well shown the beauty of peace.

Promoters of the proposed consolidation of railway terminal interests at Chicago should go slow until the result of the St. Louis case is known. Uncle Sam is acquiring a habit of looking below the articles of incorporation in determining the object of these associations.

Popocratic organs would have people believe that the Burlington railway pass issued to George L. Sheldon, whose number has been furnished to them by the railway pass distributers, was returned by him to the company and then accepted later when tendered to him as a personal courtesy, although they are fully aware that this is absolutely devoid of truth. The pass which the Burlington lobbyists tried to thrust upon Sheldon was never used by him and no one knows this better than those who are trying to distort the incident to his discredit.

VICE PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS' WARNING.

Vice President Fairbanks in his opening address in Iowa pressed home, the point that "the practical effect of a democratic house would be to array one branch of the next congress against the president and thereby effectually check any constructive legislation." It becomes clearer every day as the campaign approaches its close that the opposition efforts are mainly concentrated in the congressional districts. Nor are competent observers insensible to the probability that the democrats will gain not a few districts which they lost in the flood tide of Roosevelt's popularity two years ago, when his personality was more obviously in the election to the general comprehension than it can be in the present case, although in reality his leadership is now involved hardly less than it was then. Moreover, the republicans are confronted, as a party rarely has been, with the peril of over-confidence.

Vice President Fairbanks' warning that it is possible, though not probable, for the republican majority in the house to be converted into a majority for the opposition, is therefore timely and ought to impress every voter, of whatever customary party association heretofore, who is in sympathy with President Roosevelt and wants his policy efficiently sustained and developed throughout the last two years of his term. Even a notable opposition gain, although the republican house majority were not wholly wiped out, might have a disturbing effect, for it would stimulate partisan obstruction among all elements hostile to the president, and would give plausibility to argument that the people were turning from their previous attitudes on vital issues.

Not only are the important results that have been secured under the Roosevelt leadership to be safeguarded, but he has made it plain that his program is progressive and that he will press forward along the same line during the next congress. A friendly and co-operative house will be admitted by every intelligent voter to be indispensable for either purpose. In short, the public interest that has towered above all others since Theodore Roosevelt came to the presidency is now actually resubmitted to the people in the several congressional districts, and it is imperative that the people shall thoroughly appreciate this fact and act upon it in the coming election.

RESULTS OF TUTOR SYSTEM.

The annual report of Columbia university shows very satisfactory progress along lines emphasized in Charles Francis Adams' notable Phi Beta Kappa address at Harvard a few months ago, wherein he sharply criticised the lack in our universities of direct oversight and contact between instructors and students. At Columbia the experiment of combining student self help with intimate and systematic tutorial stimulus during last university year is said to have produced admirable results. On the one hand by bringing the student under constant supervision there has been a marked improvement of scholarship especially in those branches for which the individual has the least natural aptitude or a positive aversion. At this point extreme latitude for election of studies, coupled with the broad gap between student and professor by sheer bulk of classes, has confessedly proved weakest.

On the other hand, important opportunities have been opened for upper class men and even post graduates by a voluntary but effective tutor system, which is under control of a committee on which are members of the faculty and whose object is to bring supply and demand together. Thus 313 tutors report total earnings of $104,240, or an average of $330 each for the year. Upon the whole the system seems to have proved an important means of self help to a large number of student tutors, enabling them to pursue enlarged educational schemes for themselves, and at the same time to help remedy grave defects in current university methods with respect to the general student mass.

ANOTHER ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DECISION.

In line with many recent significant decisions of the federal courts the supreme court of Pennsylvania has just rendered a decision enforcing the fundamental principle of fairness in common carrier service, the case arising out of the flagrant practice of discrimination in furnishing cars to coal shippers. The court wipes out the whole maze of evasions and pretenses in the form of special contracts which have been so corrupting and fatal in the business world and goes to the root of the evil by holding that the general obligations of a railroad company to furnish the necessary cars to carry goods offered for transportation grows out of the public nature of its business and does not depend on contract.

The essence of the common carrier's duty is in brief an implied contract to serve all alike, whether as regards charges or as regards every facility of transportation. In point of fact the most fatal discriminations have been effected by railroad companies by specific contracts in violation of this inherent and paramount contract with the public assumed by railroads and imputed by the very act of becoming common carriers.

Under this decision thousands of discriminating contracts in Pennsylvania, a state that has been prominent in transportation abuses and in which coal and other vast industries have been thus prostituted to monopoly become void at one stroke. Such righteous work of the state judiciary vitalizing and making immediately practical the original principles of the common law and supplementing enforcement of the same principles through the national jurisdiction over interstate commerce, is steadily undermining the old system of transportation wrongs, which not long ago seemed immune to attack from whatever source.

WHAT OMAHA NEEDS BADLY.

Omaha is improving materially in many directions, but it is still sadly deficient in the matter of first-class hotel accommodations for visitors and the traveling public. Omaha's hotel facilities have not improved to an extent worth mentioning since the Trans-mississippi exposition, although the demands upon our hotels have been steadily and rapidly increasing.

Without disparaging the hotels that we now have, which are fairly good in their way, it is not to be gainsaid that hundreds of thousands of people pass through Omaha without stopping or cut their stay here short every year because they cannot get modern hotel accommodations equal to those afforded by other cities no larger than Omaha, notwithstanding their willingness to pay for them.

The damage Omaha is constantly suffering by reason of its hotel deficiencies is such as to make the matter of promoting a first-class hotel project one of public concern that should have the serious attention of our Commercial club, Real Estate exchange, Ak-Sar-Ben governors and other business organizations. It would be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the business interests of Omaha to have this long felt want satisfied without further delay.

At the best it would take a year and a half or two years to finance and erect such a fireproof hotel as alone would meet requirements. Our enterprising public-spirited citizens should take this problem up at once and solve it for the good name of our city.

DOUBLING THE DANGER.

Dealers in firearms report that the demand for revolvers to be carried on the person has so increased in Omaha that their stocks have been exhausted. This condition is deplorable if true. At the very outset it is a reflection on Omaha as a law-abiding community. The fact that an atrocious murder has been committed and a number of robberies reported is not to be pleaded as justifying a wholesale resort to the practice of carrying arms.

A little reflection will convince anyone how indefensible this is in a civilized community. The greatest danger lies in the unfamiliarity of the average man or woman with firearms and their uses. A person who is not accustomed to using a pistol will hardly be able to make proper use of it as a weapon in a moment of emergency. Under the excitement of an apprehended attack such a person becomes really more dangerous than the admitted criminal. The hysterical fear that leads a citizen to arm himself will people the streets with imaginary footpads and give rise to a double danger of indiscriminate shooting.

So far Omaha has escaped a tragedy that is likely to result from the bad habit of carrying pistols on the person, but this does not guaranty immunity. The far safer course for citizens to pursue is to adopt ordinary precautions and lend to the efforts of the properly constituted authorities such assistance as they may to preserve order. Omaha's police force may be inadequate in numbers, but armed citizens are not likely to add to the safety of life and property.

The Bee is in receipt of a pamphlet issued by the executive council of Iowa giving in detail the assessed valuation of railroads, railroad equipment and express companies' property in the Hawkeye state. This pamphlet places in convenient form for reference the itemized figures of assessment of the different railroads taxed in Iowa and their reported earnings, operating expenses and earnings within the state of Iowa for ten years. The last mentioned table shows among other things that the taxes on the Burlington road have been increased from $174,556 in 1897 to $308,106 in 1906; the taxes on the Northwestern road from $231,853 in 1897 to $401,962 in 1906, and on other roads in greater or less proportion according as their mileage is likewise increased. In Nebraska information like this can be had only by looking up the records at the state house. A printed statistical exhibit of the railway taxation in Nebraska would be well worth the money it would cost.

The enterprise of the Union Pacific in redeeming its long overdue promise of a new headquarters building for Omaha is to be generally commended, although great diversity of opinion prevails as to the wisdom of the selection of the particular site upon which it is to be located. Ordinarily it would have been much more to the advantage of Omaha as a city and the convenience of people having business in the railroad offices to have had the headquarters located upon a sightly corner in the heart of the business district. It is usually better for a city to mass its pretentious structures in the center rather than to scatter them at a distance from one another. The best is always the cheapest in the long run, and if the departure from main thoroughfares in selecting a headquarters site is prompted simply by a desire to save a little money, the action will probably be regretted later.

Douglas county's business is conducted on a cash basis now for the first time in years. This is without question the result of reform and reorganization instituted only after the republicans regained control of the county board and county treasury. When the democrats had these offices creditors of the county had to wait months to get their money and to submit to all sorts of warrant shaving at that. Douglas county taxpayers will hardly care to relapse into another democratic administration of their county finances.

The only point where the joint debate between City Comptroller Lobeck and Expert Accountant Gilchrist interests the public is in the insinuation that there may be something wrong in the accounts of city officers charged with the handling of public funds. Taxpayers want assurance that every cent of their money is devoted strictly to the purpose intended. If anyone knows of any crooked work anywhere in the city hall he should invoke the grand jury now in session to verify his suspicions.

After a week of searching inquiry the police officials declare that there is absolutely nothing as yet to indicate whether the perpetrator of the brutal Rummelhart murder is a black man or a white man. Yet if the palpable efforts of Candidate Hitchcock's newspaper to incite a race riot had not been counteracted we would have had an uprising here in which the lives of one or more innocent negroes would have been sacrificed simply because of the color of their skins.

In declaring that he is king only by will of the people, King Peter of Servia has taken another step which will probably increase the dislike felt toward him in royal circles at Berlin, St. Petersburg and Vienna.

"Who Breaks, Pays."

Baltimore American.

It begins to look from the prosecutions against prominent trusts that in the case of the monopolies and the law the old saw is going to apply: "Who breaks, pays."

Speaking on His Specialty.

Indianapolis News.

Senator Carter of Montana has also joined the enthusiastic flag-to-stay-in-Cuba band. Senator Carter has not heretofore made a specialty of foreign affairs, but they do say that when it comes to knowing what is best for the cattle interests he has no superior.

Food for Thought.

Philadelphia Ledger.

In a year Germany had 321 cases of murder and manslaughter and the United States 8,976. In the former country there was a percentage of 95.15 trials, with convictions; in the latter a percentage of 1.3. Anybody browsing around in quest of food for thought might tackle this.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A member of the Vermont house has resigned because that body passed a bill against which he cast the only negative vote.

A citizen of New York, reporting a robbery that had occurred at his house, was told by the police to "go tell his grandmother." Probably such a course would have been more effective.

The will of the late William Drury, just probated, gives to his home city, Aledo, Ill., a fine college, to be known as the William and Vashti. The institution will be of a polytechnic character.

Hrand M. Malejan, a native of Swas, Turkey, has entered the medical department of Ann Arbor university. Mr. Malejan is an accomplished linguist. It is his intention to become an American citizen as soon as the law will allow.

W. Morgan Shuster, the young Washington lawyer who has been appointed by the president a member of the Philippine commission, is just past 29 years of age. His appointment carries with it a salary of $15,000. Mr. Shuster was formerly stenographer in one of the departments in Washington.

Several thousand dollars have been raised by public subscription for a monument to commemorate the march of Coronado into New Mexico. It will consist of a huge granite bowlder from the Glorieta mountains, to be polished on four sides and suitably inscribed. It will be erected at Las Vegas.

Even the most lonesome stations on the Cape of Cairo railway have their spells of excitement. A station master recently wired to the proper authority this evidence of a strenuous situation: "Please let 10 a. m. train run up to this platform, disregarding signals. I am up a post, with lion at the bottom."

SOME PLUMS LEFT.

Abundant Reward for Energy Intelligently Directed.

Cleveland Leader.

The man who is always looking back over his shoulder would get much distressing information if he were to read the papers. He would learn that the days for energy and ability and loyalty to make their mark haven't passed, that they will never pass, for each generation offers its own opportunities and hands out its own rewards.

Just because Tom, Dick and Harry have made big fortunes in the past; have risen from nothing to places of trust and profit and honor; have discovered this, invented that or amalgamated the other, there is no reason for the old men to wail and the young to grow despondent. All the money hasn't been corralled; all the glory hasn't been dispensed. There are still laurel wreaths and golden ones.

Not a day passes but the papers of the land are eruptive with pictures of a man who has done something noteworthy in one of the myriad activities of the century. And when they tell the story of his life it is usually the record of self-achievement. He hasn't been boosted or hauled up. He has climbed. It is usually, too, the story of humble beginnings, but not unpropitious ones.

The illiterate, self-made man has passed off the planet, broadly speaking. It is the hour of the student and the educated man of affairs. It is the boy who takes one thing and masters it who succeeds. And he succeeds quickly. He has his chance and lives up to it or fails while he is in his prime. This is a hurried age and cannot wait. The man who wishes to get on must have his powers in hand for instant use and immediate triumph.

Never before were there so many calls for big men. The progress of the world has added many ciphers to the values and its activities. Where things were counted in thousands, they are now reckoned in millions. The men behind these monster operations demand the highest quality of brains, the greatest resourcefulness, the greatest expedition.

This is no time to snivel or grow anarchistic. The plum is still there for the picking.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Some Striking Features of the State Campaign.

Party designations are forgotten in the contest for the governorship between Hughes and Hearst. It has developed into a battle royal between the forces of order and disorder, of horse sense against hysteria, decency against discontent. Republicanism necessarily is the rallying point of the forces of order, but partisanship is sunk in the determination of decent citizenship to rout Hearst and his hungry followers.

Events of the past week are decidedly encouraging for supporters of Hughes. The latter has shown himself a superb campaigner, surprising veteran spellbinders by his incisive speeches and impressive sincerity. He has virtually turned on Hearst the corporation guns by showing the latter to be the head and front of a corporation trust, as well as a tax-dodger. Up-state democrats are trooping around the standard of Hughes, and republicans are harmonious, aggressive and confident.

What is left of the democratic party is rent by factional squabbles. The activity of Hearst's Independence leagues in demanding a division of the spoils caused party rebellions in Buffalo and Brooklyn. Brooklyn was the standby of Hearst in the mayoralty fight last year. Rival tickets are now in the field there, and an intensely bitter fight between the bosses is on. Hearst and Tammany effected an alliance on the judicial ticket, three of Hearst's lawyers being given places. But Tammany itself is a divided household. Mayor McClellan and all the city administration are outspoken against Hearst. Fully one-third of the district leaders have resigned rather than support the ticket. With a total lack of party harmony and bitter factionalism in democratic circles, no prophet or political forecaster, outside of Hearst's supporters, sees a ray of hope for the Yellow Kid candidate. Betting odds favor Hughes, 3 to 1.

"The corporation candidate" is the stock argument of Hearst and his followers against Hughes. The latter effectively silenced that charge by showing up Hearst as the head and front of a corporation trust, as well as a tax-dodger. The charge is not a campaign assertion. It is a matter of official record and is substantiated by letters of Hearst's attorneys. All the Hearst papers are corporate properties. A holding company owned by Hearst is the Star company of New Jersey, which, in turn, holds the stock of the New York American Publishing company, the New York Evening Journal Publishing company and Das Morgen Journal. The first of these three publishes Mr. Hearst's morning paper, the American; the second his evening paper, and the third publishes the German edition of his morning paper.

The official home of the Star company is also the official home of from 1,500 to 2,000 corporations, many of them the biggest and most powerful trusts in the United States. The Star company is housed in the offices of the Corporation Trust company of New Jersey, at 15 Exchange place, Jersey City.

The Corporation Trust company of New Jersey, which shelters Mr. Hearst's holding company, was made famous during the exposure of the United States Ship Building scandal. It furnishes dummy directors to corporations, dummy "home offices" in Jersey to corporations and dummy corporators for corporations, and has been patronized by all sorts of financiers. Miller, the get-rich-quick swindler, had his 520 per cent syndicate incorporated by the Corporation Trust company.

In view of Mr. Hearst's sworn statement in the Werner libel suit, which was referred to by Mr. Hughes in one of his recent speeches, that he was not the owner or publisher of a newspaper, a letter written by his attorney, Clarence J. Shearn, and attorney for the Star company and its subsidiaries, on February 6, 1904, is peculiarly interesting. Shortly prior to that date the Star company issued $1,000,000 of bonds and it was printed that Mr. Hearst had mortgaged his three papers for that amount. To correct the idea that Mr. Hearst had borrowed money on his newspapers Mr. Shearn wrote the letter which declares that Mr. Hearst is the sole owner of three papers and the Star company.

It is the observation of a New York lawyer competent to speak in Mr. Hearst's newspaper property is so far inclosed in corporate wheels within wheels that it is doubtful whether the owner could be connected with it as a legal proposition.

An interesting fact in this connection is brought to light by an application made by Hearst last May to the patent office for trade mark rights for names of papers he owns and others in contemplation, indicating a wide circle of newspaper ventures. The names are as follows:

The San Francisco Examiner, the Weekly Examiner, the Washington American, the Pittsburg Journal, the Los Angeles Examiner, the Washington Journal, the St. Louis American, the New Orleans Journal, the Pittsburg American, the Philadelphia American, the St. Louis Journal, the Cleveland American, the San Francisco Journal, the Cleveland Journal, the Philadelphia Journal, the New Orleans American and the San Francisco American.

Under date of September 25, application for the following were filed:

The New York American and Journal, by the Star company; the New York American, by the Star company; the Morning Journal, by the Morning Journal Association of New York; the New York Evening Journal, by the New York Evening Journal Publishing company; the Boston American, by the New England Newspaper Publishing company.

Each of these applications is accompanied by a facsimile of the heading of the existing or proposed newspaper.

"Fingey" Conners, New York's democratic state chairman, predicts that Hearst will "come down to the city" with a plurality. The capture of that region known to New Yorkers as "up state" is something the most sanguine of democrats have not for many years expected, not even in their dreams. "Above the bridge" New York is one of the strongest republican states in the union. Republican landslides are normal with it. It has many times saved the day and more for the republicans. Even in the election of 1902, when Odell had but 8,803 more votes than Coler, "the state came down to the city" with more than 140,000 republican plurality. The counties above the greater New York had more than overcome the tremendous lead the city gave Coler. Two years ago Higgins had 167,432 plurality outside greater New York, which netted him 80,560 for the whole state. Governor Higgins carried fifty-three out of the sixty-one counties in the state. Rural New York does not take kindly to radical programs.

A Real Can Opener.

Washington Post.

The Vermont legislature has passed a law compelling corporations to show their books when called upon by the authorities and to show what their products are made of. Good. It opens the way for a discovery of the formula for making pure Vermont maple sugar.

Move in Right Direction.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Instead of colonizing the black race more lives might be saved by setting apart a strip of country big enough to accommodates the automobile races.

Have You A Cold Room?

In most houses there is a room without proper heating facilities—to say nothing of chilly hallways. Even though the heat of your stoves or furnace should be inadequate to warm the whole house there need not be one cold spot if you have a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

It will heat a room in no time and will *keep* it warm and cozy. Operated as easily as a lamp and perfectly safe. Wick cannot be turned too high or too low. Gives no smoke or smell because fitted with unique smokeless device. Can be carried about, which cannot be done with an ordinary stove. The Perfection Oil Heater is superior to all other oil heaters and is an ornament to any home. Made in two finishes—nickel and japan. Brass oil fount beautifully embossed. Holds four quarts of oil and burns nine hours. Every heater warranted. If not at your dealer's write nearest agency for descriptive circular.

THE **Rayo Lamp** is the safest and best all-round household lamp. Made of brass throughout and nickel-plated. Equipped with latest improved burner. Every lamp warranted. An ornament to any room whether library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. Write to nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

THE OMAHA MANIFESTO.

Hastings Tribune: The Omaha Bee did the right thing in denouncing the republican revolt in Douglas county against Norris Brown.

Fairfield News-Herald: The Omaha Bee promptly rebuked the action taken by some of the Douglas county republicans that they would support an Omaha man for senator, notwithstanding the action of the state convention, and in so doing is a timely as well as an able advocate of fair play.

Kearney Hub: Edward Rosewater did a great deal in the latter part of his life to restore the republican party in and for Douglas county in the esteem and good graces of the party generally in the state, but some Omaha republicans appear to be determined to forfeit the friendly feeling of the past few months and cut themselves off from further consideration or toleration in the councils of the party.

Arcadia Champion: The action of the candidates for the legislature from Douglas county in announcing that they would not vote for Norris Brown for United States senator if elected, cannot but be censured. Bad as Omaha wants a resident United States senator and much as she might be entitled to the office this is a poor way of getting it. The Douglas county delegation to the state convention entered the convention with a candidate for that office. Mr. Rosewater announced that he entered the contest in good faith. Norris Brown received the endorsement of that body and in all honor the republicans of Nebraska are bound by the action of that convention.

North Platte Tribune: Eleven of the twelve republican nominees for the legislature in Douglas county have assented to a resolution agreeing to "support for United States senator an Omaha man of integrity and ability, or such men from other districts who are not antagonistic to Douglas county if impossible to elect an Omaha man." This is nothing less than attempted treachery, and we are glad to note that The Omaha Bee is not in sympathy with the move. By a majority vote of the delegates the state convention nominated Norris Brown for United States senator. That nomination is just as binding as the nomination of any candidate on the state ticket.

Fremont Tribune: There is a saving clause in the Omaha declaration, after all. If an Omaha man cannot be elected, then the delegation is to suuport some candidate not antagonistic to Omaha. An Omaha man cannot be elected. That much may be set down in advance. Then it is that the members from Douglas county will go to a friendly candidate. Norris Brown is friendly to Omaha. If he were not he would not get a vote in the state of Nebraska. The state wants him to be friendly to Omaha. He would be unfit to be senator if he were not. But the state does not expect him to be owned, body and soul, by Omaha, to the extent that he will sell out the state that Omaha and certain Omaha interests may prosper beyond reason. Meantime we shall see what we shall see.

Grand Island Independent: Several of the republican legislative candidates of Douglas county appear to have banded together and to have given it out that, if elected, they would violate the republican state convention pledge and not vote for Norris Brown. The flagrant act is promptly rebuked and repudiated by The Omaha Bee, whose founder was the opponent of Mr. Brown. The Bee emphasizes that Mr. Brown was the choice of the republican rank and file in the state convention and that the Douglas county delegation is bound just as sacredly to abide by the party's action in other respects. The Bee's position is a strong one—not only for the party in the state but also for the interests of Omaha and Douglas county in other directions. The people over the state do not like to be hostile to their metropolis and her citizens. But if they are continually treated unfairly, it is unreasonable to expect them to feel otherwise. And the outcome in November will be watched, in this respect, by every county in the state.

Waterloo Gazette: The action of the republican candidates in agreeing to the terms demanded by John O. Yeiser in consideration of the withdrawal of his contest, which apparently declares the repudiation of the state convention nominee for United States senator and pledges the members, if elected, to vote for a Douglas county man for the place, is not calculated to raise Douglas county republicans in the estimation of the republicans throughout the state and will, if adhered to, go far towards destroying the good impression and good feeling created by the manly fight of the delegation and graceful acquiesence in the result of the state convention, both by the late Edward Rosewater and the delegation. We understand how Omaha should feel aggrieved and wish to retain the senatorship, and we can also see how natural it is that a county with great interests at stake and that for years has had one of the senatorships, should seek to inaugurate a move that might eventuate in retaining the same, but as The Bee aptly puts it, the time to have taken steps to retain the senatorship was when Douglas county's preferred candidate was making the fight of his life for that recognition and when the votes thrown away on two or three dummy candidates could have secured that recognition for Douglas county. Then, not now, was the time to fight, and the candidates who are asking for republican votes and support, should be pledged to loyalty for republican policies and men rather than forced to a repudiation of at least implied pledges to abide by the will of the majority in party affairs as in state and national. It is only fair to the candidates to add that some of them are practically repudiating the Yeiser agreement and doubtless all are secretly opposed to it.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

"Can you tell me why the pulpit is like and unlike base ball?"

"I can't see anything in common."

"It is like the national game because it often selects a man on account of his effective delivery, but unlike it in appreciation of the shortstop's utility."—Baltimore American.

"He used to complain because he never got what he wanted to eat."

"Yes, but he's very rich now."

"Yes, and now he complains because he never wants what he gets to eat."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Has your wife got your den fixed up yet?"

"Yes, and you ought to see it. It's the coziest place in the whole house."

"I suppose you find great comfort in it, don't you?"

"Oh, she won't let me go in it. It's merely to look at."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Mabel," said her mother, "I notice that Mr. Arditt is coming here frequently, and I should like to know what his intentions are."

"I think, mamma," answered Mabel, blushing in a charmingly confused way, "his intentions are the—the same as mine."—Chicago Tribune.

"Something new for a fad," said the manager. "A fur garment for house lounging. Ought to hit the ladies, eh?"

"It might," responded the proprietor doubtfully, "if we had a good, catchy name for it."

"I have it. The eskimona!"—Washington Herald.

THE ABANDONED COTTAGE.

New York Times.

Just close the little house up tight,
Let all the blinds be drawn;
She—well, she doesn't miss the light
Of day where she is gone.
You'd better nail the gate tight shut,
Make fast the shutters, too;
I may come back—I don't know—but
Not soon, if e'er I do.

No! Leave the things just as they are
Inside—she had them so.
Just lock the place up tight and bar
The doors, and then we'll go.
I'm not much of a hand for dreams,
I know it's foolish when
She's gone—but, do you know, it seems
She might come back again?

When every picture on the wall
Speaks in its voiceless way,
And her voice seems to call and call—
No! No! I couldn't stay.
Just close the house up tight—I must
Forget it all, somehow;
So let things molder in the dust—
Dust—that's all left me now.

We'll close the little place up tight,
It doesn't matter now;
I've got my foe of grief to fight,
I'll master him somehow.
But here—no, no! We'll close the door
And pass out reverently—
Seek to forget what's gone before
And face what is to be.

Don't move a book, a vase, a chair;
Those flowers—let them lie;
She left things as they are in there,
So leave them—now and aye.
I'm not much of a hand for dreams,
I know it's foolish when
She's gone, but somehow—well, it seems
She might come back again.

Tetley's

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