

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) one year \$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, 4.50
Sunday Bee, one year, 1.50
Saturday Bee, one year, 1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week 15c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week 10c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 10c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week 15c
Address complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building,
South Omaha—City Hall Building,
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street,
Chicago—1400 Union Building,
New York—401 Broadway, Bldg.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 1-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: Charles E. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies of The Omaha Daily Bee, published during the month of January, 1907, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed	31,700
2. Number of copies not distributed	1,000
3. Number of copies distributed	30,700
4. Number of copies sold	28,000
5. Number of copies not sold	2,700
6. Number of copies returned	1,000
7. Number of copies not returned	1,700
8. Number of copies not returned	1,700
9. Number of copies not returned	1,700
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97. Number of copies not returned	1,700
98. Number of copies not returned	1,700
99. Number of copies not returned	1,700
100. Number of copies not returned	1,700

Less unsold and returned copies, 1,134

Net total, 29,566

Daily average, 955.2

Circulation, 29,566

General Manager, ROBERT HUNTER.

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.

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some serve on the Thaw jury.

George Washington lived a long time ago. He did lots of things which present day eulogists generously fail to see.

Executive engineers of the Commercial club have had their attention called to the danger involved in running past signals.

Senator Beveridge is out with a flattering indorsement of the Old Testament, which ought to put it in the list of "the six best sellers."

The Cubans insist that they like Governor McKoon well enough as a teacher, but they do not want to study the lesson of self-government.

The Bill Club of the World is the latest organization. Most of us know most about the bill club that shows marked activity about the first of each month.

"Stunning gowns will be seen this spring," says a fashion note. The worst of it is that many of them, in addition to being seen, will have to be bought.

If Cuba is going to invade this country it should begin at once, as the country will not want to have its attention distracted after the base ball season opens.

Secretary Shaw's suggestion of a religious trust will hardly prove popular in a country that has always considered salvation as one of the few items on the free list.

The two Tobacco trusts have consolidated and promise to give consumers higher priced cigars. It will be noted that the promise is for higher priced cigars, not for higher grade cigars.

Whisky, according to Dr. Wiley, causes "coagulation of the protoplasm." We do not know what that means, but it sounds worse than the Jim Jams, also attributed to whisky.

John D. Rockefeller has signed a bond of \$1,000 for his appearance in an Ohio court. Possibly the amount was made small to save him the humiliation of asking friends to come to his assistance.

A government vessel is to carry 900,000 pounds of dynamite from New York to Panama. No marine regulations will be necessary to secure an unrestricted right-of-way for that ship.

Charles Schwab has given his sister \$2,000,000 as a wedding present. It is a little strange that she married a plain American, as she could easily have bought a foreign title with that much coin in sight.

It turns out that the Omaha Commercial club counts quite a few among its members who refuse to subscribe to the star chamber edicts of the executive committee, pretending to voice their sentiments for them.

The postoffice appropriation bill, as introduced in the house, provided for a reduction of \$12,000,000 in the amount paid to railroads for carrying the mails. As passed, the bill provides for a reduction of \$2,500,000. The railroads may now decide whether they have lost \$2,500,000 or saved \$9,500,000.

MINORITY LEADERSHIP IN CONGRESS.

The determined campaign being waged to unhorse John Sharp Williams of Mississippi from his position as democratic leader in the house of representatives is manifestly prompted by a desire to draw a distinct line between the radical and conservative members of the party and clearly designed for the purpose of having an influence in the national campaign of next year. In a speech the other day Congressman Laman of Florida, himself a radical, declared that "the line of demarcation in the house is too plain not to be perceived. There are conservative republicans and there are progressive republicans; there are conservative democrats; there are progressive reform or radical republicans and there are progressive reform or radical democrats. Mr. Williams belongs to the conservative class of democrats."

It is generally conceded that he has made a good leader of the house minority. His predecessor, Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, had allowed much to go by default, but Mr. Williams has been active and persistent in a but partially successful effort to whip the minority into a compact fighting organization. He has done well, considering the material at hand, but the democrats of the house are now clamoring for more radical action and want a more radical man for leader.

Judge DeArmond of Missouri, who has been placed forward as the candidate of the element that is seeking the undoing of Mr. Williams, is a Bryan man, first, last and all the time. He is even more radical than the peerless leader, while Mr. Williams is frankly opposed to Mr. Bryan's government ownership policy and to many of his more radical ideas. Mr. DeArmond would accept everything that Colonel Bryan has advocated, and then go further. He favors altering the constitution to provide for the initiative and referendum. He would have congress assemble immediately after election and would extend the presidential term to six years, making the president ineligible to re-election. He would give congress power to insure lives and would limit the right of inferior judges to declare laws unconstitutional. He contends that the federal constitution is shop worn and favors a constitutional convention to devise plans making it easier to amend the constitution to meet the rapidly developing conditions of the country.

The minority leader in congress is recognized as the spokesman of the party, between presidential campaigns, and the fact that a man holding Mr. DeArmond's radical views is being pushed forward for the leadership at this time clearly indicates that the ruling influences in the remnant of the democratic party in congress are for a campaign of ultra-radicalism next year. If Mr. DeArmond is successful over Mr. Williams, the democratic nominee for the presidency next year, be he ever so radical, will have a lieutenant in the minority leadership who will not hesitate to go to the limit in the championship of any policy however "progressive." The contest is also interesting in showing that the democrats are as much divided over their leaders as they are over their issues.

SWEDISH IMMIGRATION.

The king of Sweden and his advisers are seeking a method of preventing the young and strong of their population from seeking their fortunes in America and other distant countries. With this object in view, a campaign of education is being made, accompanied by appeals to patriotism, to convince the Swedish people that their services are needed at home to increase the nation's productivity in agriculture, fishing and other industries, but the king has not yet succeeded in staying the flood of emigration among his subjects. The latest move is the offer of a reward of \$2,000 to the author of the best solution of the problem presented.

None will blame the king of Sweden for wanting to keep the youth and strength of his country at home, but the suggestion may be made that the tide of emigration from Swedish shores will not be stopped by prize essays on economic subjects. The young men of Sweden, incalculably rich in energy and opportunities for remunerative labor, ownership of land and opportunity to prosper in America far beyond their possibilities at home. Until conditions at home change to enlarge the possibilities of business advancement and offer reward and recognition of individual effort and energy, the young and strong of Sweden will continue in large numbers to buy tickets for America.

A SIGN OF AWAKENING.

The protest issued over the names of a large number of members of the Omaha Commercial club against the action of the executive committee in committing the whole club against 2-cent passenger fare is a welcome sign of healthy awakening. Heretofore members of the club have sat supinely by while a little clique in the executive committee has used the name of the club in endorsement or disapproval of all sorts of public measures, chiefly under inspiration from railroad headquarters. So strong has been this influence on the executive committee that we have had examples even where the railroads have pulled the strings and gotten the committee to ratify afterward.

Such was the case, it will be recalled, when the railroads sent a delegation of Omaha men, pretending to represent the Commercial club, to the railway rate regulation convention called to meet in Chicago a little more than a year ago. This delegation

after presenting its faked-up credentials joined with the railroad brigade in trying to split the convention and to organize a separate body for the purpose of making congress believe that the sentiment of the west was divided as to the desirability of carrying out the president's railroad regulation policy. And when it was all over the delegates who had done the railroad bidding came home with a report of their actions and a request to have their appointments ratified. Because a protest, such as has now been made, was not entered then the Commercial club was put in a false attitude before the country and especially before congress as being simply an annex to the railroad publicity bureau, which was spending so much money to counteract public indignation at railroad arrogance and extortion.

It is to be hoped that the Commercial club will soon learn the lesson thoroughly that it has nothing to gain either for itself or for Omaha by trucking to the railroads, but quite the contrary, that it will grow in influence and prestige accordingly as it exhibits independence and self-assertiveness.

AN END OF GREED'S SWAY.

Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York, in an address to students at Ann Arbor, has added an interesting and thoughtful contribution to the plans for checking the growth and grasp of greed, which are detrimental to the public good, without limiting the fullest expression of individualism, which is the pride of Americans and the principal source of their progress and development. In offering a solution of the problem, Governor Hughes contends that our duties and our interests are collective and that a limit must be placed upon the individual when it is necessary for the greater good of society. He declares that Americans have permitted the exercise of individualism to a point where the public good has been injured and that remedial measures must be adopted to secure an adjustment of conditions under which the individual shall be allowed full play and society still receive its just due.

The governor says successful efforts in many directions. Holders of public franchises no longer treat them as their own inventions, the products of their own initiative, but are beginning to recognize the rights of the people in these franchises and to something like a reasonable compensation for their use. The change is due, not to awakened conscience among the holders of franchises, but to the awakened conscience of the people and in their determination to prevent a continuance of abuses tolerated through their contributory negligence.

The idea is beginning to dawn upon some of our financial leaders," says Mr. Hughes, "that they must take the public into partnership. This idea will continue to grow as the people insist that it is not alone their sympathy for misguided stockholders that draws their opposition to corporate evils, but their feeling that all society is being wronged." In this, the governor gives expression to a principle which privileged corporations are prone to ignore, but which the people are no longer willing to overlook. The value of every franchise for the use of a public utility is based on the energy and development of the people using it. The franchise invariably follows the development of a city that makes possible the profitable management of a public utility. The privileged owners come only as reapers of benefits made possible only by prior investments of money and energy in which they did not share. This, says Governor Hughes points out in his address, forms society's vested interest in every quasi-public enterprise which cannot justly, properly or legally be ignored or injured by the play of individual greed.

Having established an orthopedic hospital as a state institution experimentally and pronounced the experiment a success, the question of permanent location should be determined with a view to accomplishing the most good. Naturally Lincoln objects to losing anything in the way of a state appropriation. It has always been willing to take, but never to give. Omaha not only appeals to the members of the legislature as the place where the hospital can be of most service and highest efficiency, but is also ready to co-operate by furnishing a site through the generosity of its own public-spirited citizens and no petty prejudice on the part of Lincoln should be allowed to stand in the way.

Colonel Bryan's Commemorative declares that the resolutions adopted by the Nebraska legislature against the ship subsidy represents the sentiments of Nebraska "regardless of political prejudice." We take it none the less that the right is reserved to weigh any other act of the Nebraska legislature on the scales of political expediency as contributing capital to the next democratic candidate for the presidency.

In Omaha a fund has been raised by popular subscription to erect a monument in memory of Abraham Lincoln. Down at Lincoln a request has been filed for an appropriation out of the state treasury of \$10,000 to pay for a monument to Lincoln at the state capital. This illustrates characteristically the difference between the two cities. Congressman Pollard will be allowed to return the \$1,800 paid him as salary before he was elected, but

his colleagues insist that the wording of the enabling act be such as to cause no reflection, because had they been in his place they would have taken the money themselves without suffering conscientious scruples about keeping it.

Bourke Cockran of New York was granted a leave of absence by congress early in the winter to go on his wedding tour and will not be back until after congress adjourns. His absence may account, in a measure, for the success of congress in disposing of a few pieces of important business pending at the short session.

The state house has been on the point of falling down biennially every time the legislature has met as far back as the memory of man runneth, but for some strange and unaccountable reason it has stubbornly refused to fall irrespective of the failure of appropriations made for patching it up.

"Take a trip from Maine to California," says Secretary Shaw, "and note the evidences of prosperity on every hand." Since the enforcement of the anti-pass order most people will take the secretary's word for it rather than insist upon personal observation.

A candidate for appointment as federal judge up in Idaho is being opposed because he "killed a man" in the early days. The frontier of the romance writer has certainly disappeared when a notched gun fails to serve as a badge of distinction.

Furnishing meals to prisoners in the county jail is a business proposition and it should be dealt with by letting the job to the best bidder under competition just the same as furnishing other supplies which the taxpayers of the county pay for.

The Nebraska legislature has taken a four days adjournment to get under full swing for the home run on the bill introducing track. High water in the Lopp will not be in it with the stream of bills that will be presented on re-convening.

General Fred Grant says the combined navies of the world could not lay New York waste. Now if the general can only think of something that will ally Boston's fears, the country may proceed with its pursuit of the agile dollar.

The Postal Telegraph company will follow the Western Union Telegraph company in salary concessions to employees. Neither of them, however, show any disposition toward making a break for rate concessions to the public.

The report that Mike Donlin of the New York base ball team has been robbed of \$500 and a diamond will be believed only by those who believe it possible for a ball player to have \$500 and a diamond at this time of the year.

The redemption of one democratic platform pledge will not hurt if the republican legislature will now redeem the republican platform pledges.

Real Governor of Empire State.

New York Evening Post.
No one any longer disputes that Mr. Hughes means to be governor. With nothing theatrical about him, making use of no loud exclamations or glowing advertisements, he has quietly made it plain that he is the head of his own administration. He will be no rubber-stamp governor. Affecting nothing like the pose of a boss and refraining from everything which could look like intimidation, he goes upon the principle that the work of government must be done by the governor. He does his duties in the open. By party politicians no longer go to the executive chamber by night or by subterranean passages and the back door. The public business is transacted publicly. We have a governor again.

BLOCKING IMMUNITY BATHS.

Right to Appeal on Questions of Law in Criminal Cases.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.
The passage by the senate of the bill granting the government the right of appeal to the supreme court on questions of law in criminal cases is expected to render the possibility of future immunity baths remote, if not indeed to make them impossible. The fact that the government was so easily defeated in its efforts to bring the packers to justice by the quashing of the proceedings by a subordinate court on a mere question of law astounded the country and evoked a presidential reference that attracted national attention. Under the existing law the defendant, of course, had every right of appeal, but the government had to submit to having legislation nullified by a district judge without any possibility of appeal. As Senator Nelson said, it virtually meant a double veto on the acts of congress. First, by the president, which might be overcome by sufficient votes, and then by any judge, over whose veto there was no remedy. Several cases similar to that of the packers have arisen to strengthen the demand that the government should have the right to appeal on questions of law to the supreme court.

The opposition to this demand was voiced by Senator Rayner, who dwelt upon the assumption that under this right of appeal a defendant could be placed in jeopardy twice. But as Senator Knox contended it is only desired to give the government right of appeal on questions of law intended to defeat trial. Had there been such a law when the immunity bath was taken the government could have appealed to the supreme court on the question whether the defendant was entitled to immunity and possibly have obtained a decision reversing Judge Humphreys, in which case the packers would have had to stand trial. As it was Humphreys' decision brought the whole proceedings to naught. The extension of the right of appeal to the government will injure no defendant, rob him of no rights, but it will assure that the government will be in the same position and equally protected. The government already possessed that right in cases arising under the customs or revenue laws. It was recognized in the District of Columbia and is the law in many of the states. Besides it is the essence of common sense and justice.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The bureau of weights and measures of Great New York did considerable business last year in striving to keep short-weight and short-measure crooks within hailing distance of the law. The annual report of its activities shows 1,935 violations of law in the 3,735 inspections made. Grocery, butchers, ketchmen and coal dealers were the principal offenders. There were 2,750 complaints against 1,452 persons, and penalties aggregating \$68,750 were claimed. Last year the amount was \$11,550. The total number of scales, weights and measures inspected was 329,925, as against 216,845 in 1906. Violations included 43 grocers, 73 butchers, 17 ice dealers, 3 coal dealers and 34 junk dealers. Wine and liquor dealers appear to be honest, as only eight out of 609 were accused of violations, and only one druggist out of 1,735. Two hardware dealers out of 731 were similarly charged. Manhattan coal dealers give short weight cut out fifty to 340 pounds from the ton. In Brooklyn the deficiencies ranged from forty to 300 pounds; from fifty to 350 pounds in Richmond, and from fifty to 225 in Queens. The average shortage was 108 pounds to the ton.

A woman seeking a divorce from her husband appeared in one of the New York City courts one day last week to get out in gold-trimmed raiment which reporters scheduled as follows:

Ornaments	Weight
Nine yards gold braid	30 lbs.
Two gold purses	10 lbs.
Two dozen gold tassels	8 lbs.
Four gold bracelets	5 lbs.
Two gold necklaces	15 lbs.
One three foot gold chain	15 lbs.
Sixteen jeweled rings	1 lb.
Two large ornamental earrings	1 lb.
Stoles suspended from arms	44 lbs.
Sheet gold tinsel and gold wove	5 lbs.

Total weight carried.....323 lbs.
She also wore a blue gown to which many of the tassels and streamers were attached, and undoubtedly had the other trousseau accessories. She got her divorce.

"It is so easy to complain," sighed an agent of the New York Telephone company, "the He to the twentieth complaint of the morning; 'but if you knew the facts it isn't the girls' fault; it isn't that they are not properly trained; the trouble is that each girl is doing the work of two. We simply can't get operators enough, and those we do get we can't keep. Why? Because this is the greatest marrying business that ever a woman engaged in. We turn out between seventy and eighty girls a week from our instruction school and marry off between ninety and 100 a week—over 4,000 last year in Manhattan alone. Many of them leave without a day's warning. Do you wonder the service is poor? And it's all our own doing, too; for most of them their future husbands are on our own 'phones. Now, how are we going to cope with a situation like that?"

In spite of the tremendous amount of building in the business sections of New York, the demand for offices continues greater than the supply, with the result that office rentals are 30 per cent higher than they were two or three years ago. Millions have been invested in office structures downtown in the last year, yet, with all these new buildings to be leased and many others which have been projected and can be rented from the plans, many more offices and loft buildings will have to be built this or next year to meet the demand.

"Glen Rife," New York's new Adirondack park, the gift of the philanthropic William Pryor Letchworth, is described in the February magazine number of *Charities and the Commonweal* by Robert W. Hubbard, commissioner of charities, New York City. Eight beautiful full-page illustrations also tell the story of the natural beauties of the park. Says Mr. Hubbard: "Covering more than 1,000 acres of woodland and garden on both sides of the Genesee, it has within its confines three waterfalls of imposing grandeur. One of them, the largest, is the highest in the state in which Dr. Letchworth lives, rivals the American fall at Niagara in height and volume of water. For a considerable portion of each sunny day the rising spray from this fall produces a beautiful rainbow, from which the park gains the appropriate name of Glen Rife, or the Glen of the rainbow."

The park has for years been open to pleasure-seekers, so long as they did not abuse the privileges, and it is estimated that nearly 30,000 persons visited it last year. In the space of less than two miles it precipitates itself over three falls, descending in all about 40 feet. The upper fall is sixty feet in height, the middle fall, by Dr. Letchworth's house, is 110 feet and the lower fall ninety-six feet in height. Between the middle and the lower falls sandstone cliffs rise perpendicularly to a height of 300 feet, with the river as their base.

Of the many thousands of children who attend the public schools, a correspondent asserts that "the brightest and quickest to learn are the Chinese and Japanese. Unlike the Americans they pay strict attention to their lessons and do not spend their spare moments in throwing wads of paper and other rubbish about the room. There are about 200 Chinese children in New York's public schools. The greater number of them attend the large school at Bayard and Mulberry streets, in the Italian district, and on the outskirts of Chinatown. In the school there is a completely larger number of foreign pupils than in any other school in the country. The instructors of the children of Chinatown are fluent in many languages. They can talk Chinese, Japanese, Italian and, of course, English. The Mongolians mingle with the white children, play their games and lead in many of the sports of the roof. But when the classes are called the almond-eyed children show the most interest and bend themselves most diligently to mastering their tasks. And then, again, they are more punctual in their attendance and seldom ever play truant. A characteristic of the American boy and easily and willingly copied by his brother from Italy."

Valuation of Railroad Property.

Philadelphia Record.
In the language of the supreme court of the United States, a reasonable rate to be charged for the transportation of freight and passengers would be a rate that would yield to the carrier a fair return on the actual value of their property and equipment over and above their legitimate expenses. The right basis for the determination of the reasonableness of a rate will be lacking until such a valuation shall have been made. Whether the interstate commerce commission is the proper body to make such a valuation is a question concerning which there may be a difference of opinion; the commission would be overwhelmed by the addition of this stupendous task to its other engrossing duties. The senate dodged the question by referring the LaFollette bill on the subject to the commission itself.

Some Variety of Weakness.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
It has been demonstrated that a railway accident on an electric road can be just as disastrous as the old-fashioned sort. Which further demonstrates that just as much care is required to guard against mishaps.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Beatrice Sun: The newspaper boys had a very pleasant time at Omaha, and were hospitably treated by the people of that city. They exchanged ideas, and among other things expressed their opinion of Madden and his way of trying to drive newspapers off the earth by raising the rates of postage.

Pender Republican: The Pender Times can continue to be the champion of political corruption in Thurston county if it chooses to do so, but as long as the Walthill Times and Thurston Gazette mix principle with their ink in the proportion that they are doing it now the people of the county will not be without a spokesman in the newspapers.

Albion News: The skirmishing in the legislature is about done, and the actual work of the session will now begin to materialize. We expect to see all the platform promises enacted into laws, which will mark this as the best session of our legislature ever held. It comes nearer being representative of the people than any which has preceded it. The lobbyists have been less powerful, and the people's interests more considered.

Silver Creek Band: The members of the Nebraska legislature, so far, seem to have been playing for time and striving to get acquainted. From now on it will be a fight to a show down. The lobby has undoubtedly been getting in its work, but it will hardly count against the determination of the people who voted for members whom they thought they could trust. We sincerely hope their confidence has not been misplaced.

Alliance Times: This paper has never been in favor of a primary election law, for the reason we believe same will confer the nominating power principally to the cities and large towns, leaving the country man will not take the time and trouble to participate, but will nevertheless be dissatisfied. However since the last republican platform declared in favor of such a measure, the legislature should now make some effort toward fulfilling its pledge thus made to the people.

Holdrege Citizen: Some are inclined to criticize the state legislature because it does not move faster in fulfilling its platform pledges. Our legislature cut out a big lot of work to do this season and if they get this done and done well before they adjourn no one has any cause to complain. It is better to take time to do the work well than to do it in a hurry and then not more than half do it. After a few weeks the legislature will be judged by the work they did and not by the time they took to do it.

Central City Republican: The newspapers which have been howling about the exchange of advertising space for railroad mileage, apparently saw no harm in doctors and lawyers receiving a pass as pay for their services. There are great numbers of lawyers who perform no services for the railroads, but are given passes to keep down and discourage litigation against the company and to look after its