

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.  
I, Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Omaha Daily Bee, published during the month of March, 1907, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed	33,390
2. Number of copies not distributed	33,390
3. Number of copies distributed	33,390
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5. Number of copies given	33,390
6. Number of copies returned	33,390
7. Number of copies lost	33,390
8. Number of copies destroyed	33,390
9. Number of copies not accounted for	33,390
10. Number of copies not distributed	33,390
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CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1907.

(Seal) M. S. GUNN, 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.

Captain Curry, the new governor of New Mexico, was a Rough Rider. There wasn't many of them left.

It will not do to place too much credence in the crop predictions made by the clairvoyants of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Speaking of optimism, an Oregon woman 106 years of age has just paid three years' subscription in advance for her favorite newspaper.

The new corporation counsel of Chicago is said to be "a man of remarkable mentality." He succeeds J. Ham Lewis, a man of remarkable whiskers.

The announcement that the democrats of Ohio are engaged in a factional fight leaves the impression that there must be two of them in Ohio now.

Former Governor Black of New York refuses to become one of Harry Thaw's lawyers. In other words, Black refuses to defend the elimination of White.

The state chemist is said to be puzzled about the phrase "canned goods" as used in the new Nebraska food law. Other people are puzzled about the canned goods.

Moroccan authorities have finally succeeded in capturing two of Bandit Raisuli's cooks, and are naturally much flattered. Even a bandit cannot live without eating.

Attorney General Bonaparte suggests "E Pluribus Unum" as the name for a brand of government tested whisky. "R. E. Morse" would be more appropriate.

Revised returns show that Chancellor Day has not quit smoking, but has stopped smoking cigars. His public utterances are proof that he still occasionally hits the pipe.

It is up to Mayor "Jim" to appeal to the council to revise the dog-muzzling ordinance to make it effective. It will then be up to the council to accept or reject the mayor's advice.

Admiral Evans proposes to place six fleet battleships on the Pacific. Abe Ruef and Mayor Schmitts may well prepare to take the overland route when they leave San Francisco.

The Texas legislature has authorized "railways to make reduced rates to meet emergencies." Every politician who wants to ride free will proceed to furnish evidence that he is an emergency.

That supreme court decision piling up a few more burdens on the shoulders of South Omaha saloon keepers because of special charter requirements should give another argument for annexation.

The new independent Telephone company has invested all of \$11,000 in Omaha realty as a site for its main exchange. That is going it some. Wonder how much stock and bonds it will issue against this purchase?

Andrew Carnegie urges Americans to buy the work of American painters instead of spending their money for imported paintings by the old masters. Acceptance of this advice would cause severe loss to the artists who have been working overtime in producing the works of the old masters.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY BY CONTRACT.

The commission appointed by the last congress to submit a general plan for reorganizing and modernizing the administrative machinery of the Post-office department announces that one of the subjects to be discussed will be a proposition to place rural free delivery routes under a contract system, the same as the former star routes. "It is claimed," reads the announcement, "that a saving of \$2,000,000 per annum could be made by letting the carrying of rural mail by contract, and better service would be rendered."

This proposition is contrary to public sentiment and, we believe, to the good of the service. The country has not forgotten the graft, incompetency, corruption and other ills that developed in the star route system which were stamped out about twenty years ago by Postmaster General James and there is no assurance that the adoption of the contract system for rural delivery would not be a bid for the repetition of that kind of fraudulent and inefficient service. The contract service in postal delivery has always been marked by inefficiency. The contracts have almost invariably been secured after cut-throat competition and at prices which made it impossible for the holder of the contract to render decent service except at a loss.

Under the present system, the rural carriers are direct employees and appointees of the government, subject to uniform regulations which require honesty and efficient service. The success of the system has been abundantly demonstrated and any attempt to interfere with it will be resented by the patrons of the rural delivery service. The present pay of the rural carriers is not excessive by any means and the public wants no cheapening of their pay at the cost of cheapening of the service.

## THE BRITISH PREMIERS.

Great Britain must be disappointed at the results thus far obtained from the conference of the premiers of the colonies being held in London. The conference was called for the purpose of discussing preferential tariff arrangements between the colonies and the mother country, but up to date nothing has developed that shows any disposition on the part of the colonies to enter into any deal by which they would not be able to make as good a bargain with England as they could with America or any other competitor for world trade.

The discussion, which has taken on informal lines, has shown, also, that the colonies are not paying much attention to the tie that binds them to old England. This was clearly demonstrated in the address of Alfred Deakin, the premier of Australia, who bluntly stated that Australia was preparing for its own military and naval defenses without respect to the mother country, and had come to a realization of the fact that the time was ripe for independence. He emphasized the fact that the problems of the mother country and would have to be settled by Australians in their own way. A little less blunt, but equally to the point, was the assurance of Lord Strathcona, the Canadian high commissioner, that Canada was opposed to a preferential tariff and was giving more attention to trade relations with the United States than with Great Britain. Sir Joseph Ward, the premier for New Zealand, made it plain that New Zealand, on account of its distance from England, could not give Great Britain any advantages which it could not grant to other countries with which trade would naturally be exchanged.

England apparently is slowly learning the lesson that trade knows no race, creed or color lines. The market man, national or individual, considers profit and not sentiment in the vending of his wares, and England can get a preference in trade from the colonies only by offering better terms than competitors.

## A BODY BLOW AT PRECEDENT.

George von Lengerke Meyer, postmaster general of the United States, has furnished official Washington with a topic for gossip, conversation and disputation that promises to be sufficient to last through the summer dull season by issuing an official notice that "Postmaster General Meyer will be Mr. Meyer to his associates, who will also be addressed as plain 'misters' instead of by their high-sounding and pompous titles." The order will doubtless meet the approval and endorsement of the general public, but it is certain to create consternation in official circles at Washington, where titles are the very bread and meat of departmental existence.

Even the negro messengers are "mistered" in the government departments and the rank increases from the lieutenant and captain of the watch up to "Mr. Assistant Secretary," and on to colonels, majors and generals galore. A newspaper man who serves two terms in the press gallery is promptly promoted to the rank of "Colonel," and the lawyer who becomes a lobbyist after he loses his seat in congress is promptly elected "Judge." In the corps of scientists connected with the different departments is found an occasional "Professor," but most of them answer only when addressed as "Doctor," and the resident of the capital who cannot have at least the prefix "Honorable" to his name is scorned by street gamins.

This blow at precedent and Washington custom is all the more astonishing coming from the new postmaster general, whose very name smacks of title and whose official life has been spent in the courts of Italy and Rome,

where, as American diplomat, he won medals and decorations enough to fill a moving van. The country, however, will wish "Mister" Meyer well in his efforts to break up the Washington habit of wearing undeserved titles.

## MORE LAND FRAUD CONVICTIONS.

The conviction in the federal court of three more cattlemen on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government out of large tracts of the public domain adds another chapter to the long story of land spoliation in northwestern Nebraska. The previous acquittal of the last set of defendants up for trial had inspired hopes in the others under indictment, which will be heavily shaken by the outcome of the cases just closed. When the biggest offenders were convicted on conspiracy charges last December, The Bee commented upon the situation as follows: "These cattlemen now convicted are also chiefly responsible for the failure of all legislation to relieve the situation, which has so embarrassed the grazing interests of northwestern Nebraska. Instead of trying to solve the problem they persistently blocked its solution, confident that by continuing unchanged the laws which they were recklessly violating they would continue to have the use of the public lands without paying even a rental to the government, much less taxes to the state. To their evil example is to be ascribed the plight in which the smaller cattlemen, many of them well intentioned, unfortunately find themselves. With the law vindicated by the conviction of the big malefactors, the public should be willing to see the utmost leniency shown to the little fellows, provided they will step up and plead guilty without further ado."

Unbiased people will agree that this was good and timely advice and the law-defying land fencers who have the penitentiary staring them in the face doubtless wish now that they had followed it. It is still good advice for those who have not yet been tried, notwithstanding the possibility of an occasional jury that will acquit or disagree.

THE BRITISH PREMIERS.  
Great Britain must be disappointed at the results thus far obtained from the conference of the premiers of the colonies being held in London. The conference was called for the purpose of discussing preferential tariff arrangements between the colonies and the mother country, but up to date nothing has developed that shows any disposition on the part of the colonies to enter into any deal by which they would not be able to make as good a bargain with England as they could with America or any other competitor for world trade.

## NO CASH FOR A TITLE.

Theodore Perry Shonts, who made something of a mess of matters during his chairmanship of the Panama Canal commission, has just figured in a little domestic episode well calculated to restore him to public favor. Mr. Shonts is a millionaire, has a handsome daughter and has been abroad a number of times, thus paving the way for the international marriage which, it is now explained, will not be consummated. The society reporters of the east have been busy for some time telling of the attentions of Duc de Chaulnes et Chantilly to Miss Shonts and their engagement. But there has been a hitch in the program. Several versions of the story have been given out, but Mr. Shonts refuses to confirm any of them further than to declare that he refused to be "held up." The accepted story is that Miss Shonts and the duke were congenial and the bride's parents agreeable to the match and ready to give the bride a brilliant wedding and a wedding gift that would make the couple comfortable for many years. The duke, not satisfied, asked that an annual stipend for life be made upon him and that provision be made for the payment of his debts. Here is where Mr. Shonts balked, and the duke has bowed.

The precedent established by Mr. Shonts is worthy of emulation. The American girl who is to be exchanged for a European title ought to have a bonus instead of being required to pay a premium.  
The decision of the United States circuit court of appeals upholding the Nebraska law protecting confidential communications between physicians and patients involved in the exclusion of testimony of the attending surgeon from a railroad damage suit will strike most people as the recognition of a sound principle. In all probability our law-makers will before long be called on to extend this principle to communications between business men and their stenographers, it having been long recognized as to communications between lawyers and clients and between priests and parishioners. The area of confidential communication is broadening rather than narrowing.

The attempt of the Illinois Central to keep out of the jurisdiction of the State Railway commission on the pretext that it owns no railroad in Nebraska will hardly hold water. It should serve as a reminder, however, that several railroads which, like the Illinois Central, operate in Nebraska over leased lines, have escaped assessment for taxation on their Nebraska mileage by similar fictions. The cases in question are respectfully referred to the consideration of the State Board of Assessment when it meets next month.

According to the World-Herald, the democrats of Lincoln have put up "a rigid reform platform" for their pending city campaign. But there is not a word in it about reducing charges for gas, telephones, electric lights or street railway travel, and not a word about eradicating the social evil. The Lincoln democrats evidently failed to get a copy of the famous "Omaha" platform on which the Omaha democrats rode into the city hall.

Ex-Governor Hagerman of New Mexico, who has retired from office by request, promises now to expose a lot of grafters, whom he charges with being responsible for his disfigurement. We have had cases like that in Nebraska where officials have kept conveniently

still about what they knew until disconnected from the payroll. A public officer who observes graft will do well to make his exposures on the spot.

"The American men would not tell a woman who was making a mistake that she was doing so," says W. T. Stead. Certainly not. The American men are seldom found looking for trouble.

William Travers Jerome promises that the state of New York will go to any expense to secure the conviction of Harry Thaw. It might be a good plan to hire a lawyer to conduct the prosecution.

Andrew Carnegie will finally decide to employ steel trust methods in the international peace movement by incorporating the nations and binding them to a working agreement.

Cubans are making a protest against the high price of milk. The extortion is mitigated in a measure, as it furnishes proof that the Cubans are cultivating a taste for milk.

There are 4,157 notaries public in the state of Nebraska. Nebraska is certainly doing its full duty in furnishing facilities for those who want to swear.

## Tom Watson's Style.

The attention of the White House is directed to the manner in which Tom Watson disposes of questions of veracity with railroad men. He has just lambasted a Pullman porter who ventured to defend the road from the irate populist's condemnation.

## Another National Issue.

New York Tribune.  
Mr. Bryan says he is going to make the initiative and referendum a national issue. But how can the referendum be applied in national legislation? Must a federal law be approved by a majority of the voters of the nation as well as by the voters of a majority of the states?

## President Roosevelt's Maxims.

Springfield Republican.  
Jacob Rills has now divulged to the world that President Roosevelt's maxims are: (1) "Put yourself for the work God has given you to do in this world and have no time about it." (2) "Have all the fun that is coming to you." (3) "Go ahead and do something and be willing to take the responsibility." (4) "Learn by your mistakes." There is an impression that Mr. Roosevelt's education has been of a liberal sort, but he certainly has not missed an iota of the fun of learning.

## Takes Himself Too Seriously.

Brooklyn Eagle.  
It is much to be regretted that the average college president takes himself so seriously. After all is said, he is a narrow field of vision. He is a great man, chiefly in the eyes of his undergraduates. The atmosphere of a college campus makes for narrowness of vision. The class room is a pen into which are herded all the various temperaments, mental capacities and social differences are herded at stated hours. The college professor has his hearers at the same disadvantage that a person has after the congregation has gathered. It is hard for him to get out in the latter case; to leave means a demerit mark in the faculty instance. The victims in both cases must "grin and bear what is handed out to them."

## Greatest of Women.

Boston Transcript.  
To invent an apple pie for the sake of cheering the heart or captivating the appetite of man will seem an unworthy accomplishment in the eyes of some who are suspicious for the sake of the sex. Yet it may be regretted that the apple pie, made by the people of the state, is not invariable to the attractions of a good apple pie, and it is further to be borne in mind that the invention of the apple pie presupposes in the inventor virtues and talents of the highest order. No mere feeble-minded or weak-brained woman could have devised the apple pie, and without question a well-poised, clear-eyed, clear-headed individual, with an intellect for organization and a heart for noble ideas. Nobody but the apotheosis of womanhood could have invented apple pie.

## ROOSEVELT AND THE PARTY.

What Endears the President to the Masses of the People.  
Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).  
It is decidedly regretted that the opening of the presidential campaign of 1908, which has been with a vengeance by the "conspirators" charges or inventions of the past week, and so apparently it is to remain through the rest of the year and to the end. Meantime it will not escape observation that what especially endears Mr. Roosevelt to the masses of his party is his aggressive championship of the people against the "money power," as the populists used to call it, or against "the plutocracy," as the Bryan radical call it. Yet it is a fact of considerable present moment that to the populist appeal of the early '90s against the money power the republican masses of the eastern half of the country turned an absolutely deaf ear; and that to the later Bryan appeal against the same plutocracy the republican masses of the western half of the country turned an absolutely deaf ear. It is to be noted that the republican masses followed along right loyally.

That they should now just as loyally and enthusiastically be found following a republican president to the other side of the arena on the great political issue of the time, it must be admitted, a matter of no little moment and significance. It would seem to indicate that these republican masses have been ripe for a radical uprising for some time and have only needed the stamp of republican party regularity to be placed upon it to bring the event to pass. And Mr. Roosevelt has given to it this stamp of party regularity and propriety, and accordingly the event is inevitable.

But once started on these republican masses be turned or brought back? Even if the organization could recover control of the party seat, would that suffice to restore the party masses to their old position of mere obedience to party regardless of belief and conviction? Whatever else Mr. Roosevelt may succeed in doing or fail in doing, it looks very much as though he has certainly succeeded in breaking up for good and all the inertia of these masses of republican voters under the domination of a plutocratic conservatism. As things are now going a defeat of the Roosevelt succession would yield to the conservatives, the old party with little of the same confidence in its leadership and it is to be no small task to defeat the Roosevelt succession. Verily is the old order political changing, giving place to the new.

## COMMENT ON THE VETOES.

Tehamah Herald: Governor Sheldon is to be congratulated on applying the pruning knife to the appropriations and reducing them within the revenue of the state. He also redeemed the pledge of economy made to the people in the last republican state platform.

North Platte Tribune: Governor Sheldon's troubles have now begun. In vetoing certain appropriations—particularly those for additions to state buildings—he has displeased many of his warm supporters. However, he considered his duty plain in these matters and hewed to the line regardless of where the chips fall.

Hastings Tribune: Governor Sheldon did some pretty good business with his veto power. With the very first stroke of his pen the governor killed bills that called for appropriations amounting to \$300,000. That is no small sum, when you come to think about it, and it shows that there is a good business man at the head of Nebraska's government.

Columbus Tribune: The application of the veto knife by Governor Sheldon to keep the state's expenses within the levy will be approved by the people of Nebraska. Some of our state institutions and most of our state officers need more money than they are getting. But the increase should come in the way suggested by Governor Sheldon, namely, an increase in the levy.

Hushey Recorder: Governor Sheldon in vetoing appropriations amounting to \$240,411 has fulfilled the last of the republican platform pledges and has proved once more that he is a governor who believes that promises made to the electorate should be kept individually and collectively. We admire his courage and unswerving devotion to principle. Nebraska made no mistake when it elected George Sheldon to be the governor of this great state.

Holdrege Progress: Portions of the Nebraska press are taking Governor Sheldon severely to task because he used his veto power to curtail the appropriations needed by various institutions in the state for improvements and increasing their field of usefulness. On the whole, the governor's action may appear drastic, but there is some danger of his critics forgetting to look at the matter from more than one point of view, and that in many cases both narrow and limited. Before taking such a step, which the governor must have known would be very unpopular with a large portion of the population, he certainly gave the matter thorough consideration. From his position, knowing the reasons for and the effect of the veto, he cannot be charged with acting hastily or because of a personal bias.

Kearney Hub: The veto of the appropriation for the building of the normal wings is to a small extent a damage or wrong to Kearney as a community, and very few citizens are giving that point of view the question a second thought, the remarks of some newspapers to the contrary, notwithstanding. Whether a few more families remove to Kearney because of the enlargement of the school, and a few more buildings are built, does not matter in the least to the state. The only thing to be regretted is that the normal school is a state institution, to accommodate the young people of western Nebraska. Therefore the loss is theirs not only for the present, but for the future, and ultimately the loss is the state as well. Eastern Nebraska is well provided with educational facilities provided by the state. But this is not true of the western half of the state.

Fremont Tribune: Governor Sheldon, when he took his veto pen in his hand and pruned down the excess appropriations, did not forget the people of the state. He broke a good service. For many years law-makers, becoming involved in combines to "help out" the towns where the state institutions are located by giving them all the money that can possibly be squeezed out of the state, have exceeded the amount that could be raised by the maximum limit of levies. Thus a state debt far exceeding the constitutional limit of \$100,000 has been created—not a burdensome one, it is true, for a state rapidly growing rich, but an excess just the same. And Governor Sheldon has done another thing of a most commendable kind. He has notified the managers of the state institutions that they must cut their garments according to their cloth; that they must live within the limit of the sums appropriated for their respective institutions.

Auburn Republican: Governor Sheldon, by the use of his prerogative of veto, has succeeded in saving to the taxpayers of the state over \$200,000. He accomplished this by looting off some of the excessive appropriations that had been passed by the late legislature for the benefit of the various state institutions. Some of the appropriations were unnecessary and of an extravagant nature, which others were apparently needless. The governor has been true to his pledge to give the people of the state a business administration, used the pruning knife without fear or favor and treated all alike. His only motive was to cut down the public expenditures so that they would conform to the scope of the revenues of the state and thus prevent the creation of a deficit. He has been very severely criticized by the disappointed beneficiaries of the legislature's thoughtless generosity, but he will be commended by the majority of taxpayers for his actions.

Aurora Republican: Governor Sheldon's exercise of the veto power in sealing down appropriation bills will meet with approval in every quarter of the state except in a few sections where affected institutions are located. Such criticism will naturally be looked upon as selfish, or at least not disinterested, and so it will not injure him in the least. The governor was confronted by a cold-blooded business proposition. The appropriations made by the legislature exceeded the most liberal estimates of the state's revenues by several hundreds of thousands of dollars. By a simple mathematical calculation he found the amount of the deficit which such a policy would create, and struck out enough of what he considered the most unnecessary items to leave the balance on the right side of the ledger. Other governors have disregarded ordinary business principles in the matter of appropriations until the state today had an unconstitutional debt of more than \$1,000,000. While a member of the legislature Governor Sheldon took the first step toward correcting this condition by securing a special 1-mill levy for the purpose of wiping out the state debt. He evidently does not intend to stultify himself as a governor by signing appropriation bills which will create a still larger debt.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.  
James Douglas, member of Parliament, with varied experience to back his judgment, declares that the duldest function in the world is an English dinner.  
The familiar restaurant sign, "Not responsible for hats or overcoats," has no force in law in Illinois. The appellate court declares the restaurateurs are responsible for the safety of customer's belongings.  
Daniel A. Campbell, who has been appointed postmaster of Chicago, replacing Mr. Buss, elected mayor, is a senator and a prominent lawyer of the state. He is known as "the silent man," and his leadership in the senate of late years has been absolute.  
Henry M. Flagler is winning much praise from capitalists and contractors for the way he is pushing through the work of

## A BOLD STEP.

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broadcast and openly to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken his numerous patrons and patients into his full confidence. Thus too he has absolutely and completely removed his medicines from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them Remedies of Known Composition.

They are now in a class all by themselves—being absolutely and in every sense Non-secret.

By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the fullest scrutiny.

So many false formulas and malicious statements concerning his medicines have been published through the connivance of jealous competitors and disgruntled doctors, that Dr. Pierce determined to completely disarm his assailants by a full and frank statement of their exact composition, verifying the same under oath as complete and correct. This he has done and to the complete discomfiture of those who had assailed his good name as well as the well-earned reputation of his world-famed medicines.

Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver or biliousness, and all catarrhal diseases wherever located, have printed upon it in plain English, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this booklet it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral acids or other poisonous or injurious agents and that they are made from native, medicinal roots of great value; also that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous and debilitated women, were employed, long years ago by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicines ever known in the history of medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Squaw-Weed." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native medicinal plants was gained from the Indians.