

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss: I, Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1907, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Amount, Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Net total... 1,093,831. Daily average... 36,187.

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

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

Corea may now be listed on the market as Japanese ware.

The tariff may get ashamed after all the talk about it and decided to reform itself.

Canteloupes are plentiful on the market, and now and then you may find a ripe one.

The weather man should be told that the desire for a Greater Omaha, not a Hotter Omaha.

"Hell is not preached enough" says the Christian Endeavor World. But it is practiced too much.

Reports from Jamestown indicate that the exposition will be in fine shape by the time set for closing.

Mark Twain is on his way home. Now look out for the announcement that he is a contributor to the Atlantic.

"Is it true that age improves wine?" asks a correspondent. Sure. The longer you leave it alone, the better it is for you.

An Indiana woman declares she has not spoken to a man for fifty years. Probably too busy speaking of him to speak to him.

Something must have happened to the military editor of the warlike World-Herald. He has not exploded for several hours.

Two weeks more for candidates' filing under the new primary law. A lot of new horses can be entered for the race in that time.

A man named Bulet is a candidate for sheriff in a Kentucky county. Buletts are always prominent in Kentucky political affairs.

The Japs have appointed Marquis Ito to deal with Corea. There is a suspicion that the marquis deals from the bottom of the deck.

Evidently the president is not a candidate for re-election. He is refusing to see even Rough Riders at Oyster Bay, except by appointment.

The country at large will think better of San Francisco when the city places a few bribers in jail to keep company with the bribe-takers already landed.

A New York paper has an article about "Judge Parker's Close Call." That must refer to some recent event as his other call in 1904 was not at all close.

Jesse R. Grant has not yet launched his boom for the democratic presidential nomination. He seems to be having trouble in finding someone to second the motion.

Senator Hopkins of Illinois does not believe there will be any tariff revision until after the next presidential election. Senator Hopkins must have been talking with his old friend Speaker Cannon.

The Omaha Street Railway company promises to have thirty-five new cars ready to go into action within a few months. The street railway people are thorough believers in the policy of holding out hope to the strap hangers.

THE ABDICATION OF YI HEUL. Corea, the "Land of Morning Freshness," holds a pathetic place among the nations of the world. Yi Heul, who ascended the Corean throne when but 12 years old, ruling an incapable people with conspicuous incapacity for many years, has been dethroned and his nation marked as spoils for the restless, acquisitive, energetic Japanese.

In a misguided moment, old Yi Heul who has been allowed to have nominal sovereignty over his country and people, sent a delegation to the peace conference at The Hague to protest against the spoliation of his empire by the Japanese. The powers had agreed that Corean interests at The Hague should be represented by Japan, and the conference refused recognition to the Corean delegates. Events moved swiftly then. The Japanese secured the abdication of Yi Heul and elevated the crown prince to the throne at Seoul. The first duty of the new sovereign will be to hasten to Tokio and apologize to the mikado for his father's sins.

At first blush, sympathy will naturally lean toward Corea and its dethroned monarch. Yet Corea is paying the penalty of sleeping too late. The country was wreathe by the Japanese from China in 1894, Japan agreeing to maintain the safety and independence of the Corean imperial household and to advance the nation in the art of government. Japan has done this most thoroughly, but the instruction has all been in the art of government by the Japanese. Corea's foreign affairs were placed in the hands of the Japanese government by the treaty of Portsmouth and since that time Japan has become absolutely dominant in internal and domestic affairs of the Hermit kingdom. Japanese influence has become paramount in the Corean peninsula and Corea exists only in name. The future of the nation rests with Japan.

FOR EFFECTIVE MEDICAL SERVICE. Reform that comes from the inside is usually effective and lasting and for that reason the medicine-taking public will find cause for encouragement and congratulation in the efforts being made by the American Medical Association, an organization representing the best in modern medical service, to improve the condition of medical education in the United States. A committee of this association, after a three years' study of conditions throughout the country, has made a report recommending larger endowments for medical colleges, more care in the granting of practitioner's diplomas and a general betterment all along the line. In its report, the committee says: There are 160 medical schools in the United States alone, as many or more than there are in all the countries of Europe combined. Of this large number only about 50 per cent are sufficiently equipped to teach modern medicine, 20 per cent are doing poor work and need to make great improvements, while about 10 per cent are unworthy of recognition. If the public realized the enormous difference that exists between well-trained modern medical service, and ignorant, inefficient medical service, they would soon demand and obtain the needed reforms. The committee may be mistaken in its assumption that the public does not realize its danger from incompetent physicians, but the public has been more or less helpless for years, owing to lack of the support now offered by the medical association. In many states there has been a sad lack of laws regulating the practice of medicine and these states have been used as dumping grounds for the graduates of low grade medical schools. Schools of this kind have flourished in many cities, turning out their graduates to experiment on a helpless public. But the sentiment against such practices has been pretty thoroughly aroused and nearly all the states have passed laws restricting the practice of medicine and making it well nigh impossible for the graduates of the get-wisely-quick schools to be licensed to practice.

The day of the cheap doctor, who learns by experiment on helpless victims what he should have learned by study, is rapidly passing. Graduates of medical colleges are very generally required to be worthy of their titles. Nevertheless, it is a significant sign that the demand for better service and better equipment in modern medical practice should be emphasized by the American Medical association.

A GOOD BEGINNING. The Board of Education has made a good beginning toward holding down the tax burden which must be borne by Omaha property owners the coming year. The tax rate in Omaha is made up of the levy for state government, the levy for county government, and the levy for school government and the school board has actually reduced the rate of the school levy, as compared with this year, from 16 mills to 14 1/2 mills. It remains for the authorities upon whom the duty devolves to fix the other elements of the aggregate tax rate to be equally considerate of the taxpayers. The promise is made that the county levy will be measurably smaller for the coming year than the last levy. The state levy, likewise, should be smaller, or at least no larger than it has been. This puts it up to the mayor and council to hold the city levy down to actual requirements. Everyone will admit that the city levy last year was foolishly made too low—so low as to hamper the legitimate operations of the city authorities. This mistake should not be again repeated. But that will not justify lavish estimates nor the imposition of city taxes beyond what is really

needed. The \$50,000 cut out last year by order of the mayor was not spent and so does not have to be made good, except as work that should have been done may have been deferred and must be taken care of now. The talk about gathering \$250,000 more into the city treasury the coming year than was taken in from taxes last year is overshooting the mark. If the mayor and council will do their duty by the taxpayers the new tax levy will be kept within reasonable bounds without in any way sinning or embarrassing any branch of government.

TRUST BUSTING OVERDONE. According to the business men of Texas, the democratic legislature of that state overdid the trust-busting business. Mass meetings of business men are being held in all the larger cities of the state appealing to the governor to call an extra session to repeal one of the laws passed, which threatens to work untold hardships upon the commercial interests of the state. The late Texas legislature passed laws abolishing passes and franks, prohibiting the drinking of liquor on trains in the state, requiring landlords of hotels to furnish bed sheets nine feet long, forbidding wire service to brokers and bucket shops, levying a tax of 50 per cent on all firearms sold, abolishing cock fighting, requiring foreign life insurance companies to invest 75 per cent of their Texas reserves in Texas securities, and disqualifying negroes for school trustees. It also strengthened an anti-trust law by compelling corporations to produce their books and their servants to testify, and gave the courts power to enforce civil liens against corporations that violated the law. Then, to cap the climax, the law now being denounced by the merchants was rushed through.

This law makes it a felony for any merchant or trader to deal in trust-made goods. Any person acting as an agent or dealer in trust-made goods is subject to imprisonment for from two to ten years, and the law specifically provides that the dealer's ignorance of the character of his goods will furnish him no immunity. It penalizes the goods, even in innocent purchasers' hands, as if they were adulterated or dangerous. It also prohibits any dealer from taking the exclusive agency for any line of goods. Texas merchants contend that the enforcement of the law would expose them to imprisonment under conditions which they are powerless to prevent. They have no way, they insist, when they order goods from a wholesale firm, of ascertaining whether the goods are made by a trust or by an independent manufacturer. In certain lines, too, the independent manufacturers can not meet the demands for their products, and the enforcement of the law would be instantly followed by an increase in the price of these goods made by independent manufacturers, and thus work hardships upon both the dealer and the consumer. The case is an interesting one and it looks, on the surface, as though the Texas solons had allowed zeal to becloud judgment.

Resort is to be had to a test suit to determine whether the new primary law really puts an end to fusion by prohibiting the same name appearing on more than one primary ballot, or whether it permits a candidate to affiliate with two parties at the same time. If the law permits fusion of democrats and populists it must also permit fusion of other parties as well. It might be easy for a man to assert that he affiliates with the democratic and populist parties, but could anyone truthfully declare that he affiliates with the democratic and prohibition parties?

Dogs are personal property by express declaration of the laws of Nebraska, and someone has discovered that all the dogs in Douglas county are assessed for taxation on a one-fifth basis at \$517, while the dogs in Lancaster county are assessed at \$3,713. That is the worst blow yet to Omaha's pretensions to being "the dog town" of the country.

The railroad traffic men are particularly urgent that people should lay in their supply of coal for next winter right now, but they offer no inducements in the way of reduced rates that would pull down the prices appreciably. The way to make people buy winter coal in midsummer is to offer it to them on the bargain counter.

Prospects are that the school levy and the county levy for the coming year will be materially reduced, while the city levy will be materially greater than last year. The school board and the county board are republican boards, while the city is under democratic administration. Comparisons are

Summer resorts are complaining that the abolition of free railway passes is seriously interfering with their business. That may explain also why certain faces are now familiar at local country clubs which were only occasional visitors while the free pass was rampant.

King Oscar's appeal to his subjects to return to Sweden and aid in building up the industries of their native land looks like a scheme to drive Jim Hill's country into bankruptcy and puncture the presidential boom of Governor Johnson of Minnesota.

The Omaha Central Labor union has just chosen a new set of officers, retiring

the president who pronounced himself against repetition of the fake labor primaries. Does this mean that we are to have another labor ticket this fall made up in the same old way?

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has voted to extend honorary membership to the noble animal whose name it bears. This will entitle four-footed elks to the same fraternal protection as two-footed elks.

Senator Beveridge announces that he "will have something to say later on." Indeed he will. He will probably have something to say until the janitor turns out the lights, and he may even try to talk in the dark.

It costs only \$5 to advertise your name by filing for nomination for county office at the coming direct primary. But the filing fee is only the first payment on an installment contract.

Omaha furnishes the new head of the National Live Stock exchange and will also entertain its next annual meeting. Omaha, or rather South Omaha, is a live live stock town.

"Why does the democratic party of Pennsylvania allow itself to be bossed by Colonel Guffey?" asks a southern paper. Guffey, he pays the freight.

Another war is scheduled for Central America next week, although the personnel of the combatants has not been announced.

Novelty of the Lesson. Chicago Record-Herald. We call attention to the fact that one may be opposed to war with Japan without running the slightest risk of being referred to as a mollycoddle.

Suspicious Set at Heat. Baltimore American. The Oil trust denies that it is a monopoly or has tried to stifle competition. This ought to be a great consolation to Mr. Rockefeller, who, not knowing anything about the business, may have had uneasy suspicions.

Arbitration and Conciliation. New York Tribune. The Board of Conciliation in the anthracite coal industry, it is reported, has not a single complaint or case left on its docket. A state of profound peace in the mining regions appears to demonstrate the wisdom of the agreement between the operators and the miners reached fourteen months ago, after much show on both sides of irreconcilable antagonism.

Back to Business Sense. Portland Oregonian. Hereafter 10 cents in ordinary postage stamps will secure special delivery of mail. Heretofore a special stamp has been required. This stamp was not always possible to secure, and much inconvenience resulted. The superannuated stamp was, from the first, wholly unnecessary, except that the law required its use. Ten cents in ordinary stamps would have covered the financial part of the transaction then as now. Persons who use the mail for emergency or quick business dispatch are able and willing to pay the added toll for prompt delivery.

Thoughts on the Constitution. New York Sun. The constitution was not designed to promote righteousness but to insure justice in government. Public clamor has no regard for the constitution and the constitution has no regard for public clamor. A legislator enacting laws without a knowledge of the constitution is like an architect building a house without plans. Despotism destroys with fire and sword; altruism is like the insidious worm breeding decay. The constitution does not recognize either.

BACK TO THE CONSTITUTION. Significant Contest Between States and Federal Courts. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. This is a cry being raised more especially by those who would reserve the rights and powers of the states in protection of business interests as against present Washington tendencies to bring the great corporations under close national control. And our federal courts are taking up the case of value in the maintenance which makes it worth the most careful preservation. But the fact cannot be lost sight of that the integrity and power of the states are now being far more severely assailed by the very interests which are taking up and trying to carry out against the centralizing tendencies of the Roosevelt administration. We note two cases which are giving rise almost to a rebellious attitude on the part of "sovereign" states in the effort to maintain some degree of control over their own affairs. Judge Pitney of the United States court at Minneapolis, who curiously enough is an old school state's rights democrat, has enjoined the attorney general of Minnesota from enforcing the new railroad rate reduction law; and the newspapers out there are asking whether a state whose laws may be held up at federal for an indefinite time by a federal injunction at the instance of a private person, can be said to have any power or rights or government worthy of the name. The state attorney general contends that he cannot be enjoined by a federal court at the instance of a citizen or citizens of another state. The attorney general of Minnesota is not alone in this. A similar amendment, claiming that this is a suit in equity against the state of Minnesota which the said amendment would rule out. But meantime he will observe the injunction.

More critical is the situation in North Carolina, where a similar injunction for a similar purpose and of similar origin is being practically defied by Governor Glenn and the state officials acting under his orders. He declares that North Carolina will resist to the utmost this interference of the federal courts "with the enforcement of the original laws of the state," and he sends letters to fifteen senators or state court judges applauding the action of one of them who directed the grand jury to find indictments against railroad agents who charge more than 24 cents per mile for passenger tickets.

The new night police court will go into operation soon. Two judges are to be appointed, one of whom will sit all of one night, and the other the next. One object of the court is to prevent arrested men and women from falling into the hands of those sharks, the professional bondsmen. Most of the night arrests can be disposed of without the need of bail.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK. Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. The measure of Greater New York as a summer resort cannot be taken from reports of occasional heat waves which make human and material things stale in the canyons and crowded tenements of the city. The metropolis must be considered the hub from which radiate rail and water routes to scores of summer resorts within fifty miles. For the tourist the city is only a lodging place. He engages a comfortable room in a hotel or an apartment house, dines where he pleases and goes and comes at will, finding some new watering place of interest each day and returning at night in time to miss Br'er Mosquito. Within a half hour's ride from the Brooklyn bridges there are many summer resorts that are popular with tourists, such as Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, Long Beach, Brighton, the Rockaways, Long Beach and many other places. The resorts can be reached by rail or boat, and the excursions are delightful and inexpensive. A trip to Coney Island is perhaps one of the most delightful and popular sails with New Yorkers this summer. It costs only 40 cents the round trip, and there are many other places of interest, including Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, the Statue of Liberty, Governor's Island, Barren Island and Ellis Island, where 5,000 immigrants land every day. The short trip is perhaps the most instructive to be had in the country. The boats pass every type of craft, from a healthily high above a beautiful river, and as soon as a bridge is opened, within a half hour's trolley ride of the heart of the city? The Hudson river bridge, within ten years after its opening, would give Jersey an added million of population.

The problem of a bridge over the Hudson at New York has long been discussed and planned, says the Brooklyn Magazine. For some years two rival private companies, the Hudson river bridge project, one to be located at Twenty-third and one at Fifty-ninth street. The Twenty-third street plan was known as the North river bridge project, and was chiefly instituted by engineers and practical men, who obtained a congressional charter. The Fifty-ninth street plan was called the New York and New Jersey bridge project and was mainly backed by politicians and political interests.

The incorporators of the North river bridge project are men whose names command respect. Among them are Jordan K. Irons, a steel manufacturer; Thomas F. Ryan, captain of the Brooklyn bridge; Edward F. C. Young, prominent in Jersey City; Gustave Linden, engineer and ex-bridge commissioner; Samuel Lee, vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the late Garrett A. Hobart, vice president of the United States.

Twenty months ago the members of the New York and New Jersey bridge project were at the elbow of the members of the legislature to direct them according to the railroad plan. If there was refusal women were imported and in one case a senator was kidnapped and hustled out of the state by special train. It was a rotten regime, carried on with a high hand. The people tired of it and when they threw off the yoke of railroad domination they discarded it for good and all.

Central City Record: Judge Munger refused the application of six express companies for an injunction restraining the state from putting into effect the reduction provided for by the last legislature. Several other judges have taken a like course lately in similar cases. This does not mean by any means that these corporations have been denied their legal rights. They still have ample opportunity to come into court and show that the law prescribed are unjust if such be the case. The injunction has been considerably overworked in the last few years, and we are glad to see a halt called. Corporations had a habit of waiting until the last moment before a law took effect and then getting out an injunction restraining its operation. Weeks and months generally went by before the case got thrashed out in the courts, the result being frequently, as was foreordained, that the corporation was beaten. That was all right for the big fellows, for they could recover, but the small fry had to go on paying the same old rate, or suffering the same injustice, while the case dragged its slow length along and they had to recede in the end, their interests being too small to law about. Injunctions are all right in certain cases, but they have been woefully abused in the past.

PERSONAL NOTES. "Out in Nebraska," says the Boston Transcript, "they're making cheap gas from corn cobs; hence the renewed hopefulness of Mr. Bryan."

The Duchess Vendome, a sister of the future king of Belgium, is coming to America in August to hunt bears in Colorado. She is a great sportsman and has done much hunting in the Tyrol and Black Forest.

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Ben Yanasek, who, five years ago, sold newspapers on the streets of Milwaukee and played a cornet in a newsboy's band, has been awarded the grand prize for cornet playing by the National Conservatory of Music at Paris.

The descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks, who emigrated to this country in 1833, of whom Vice President Fairbanks is one, will hold a family reunion as usual, in Boston, beginning July 30. The vice president and Mrs. Fairbanks will attend.

Beverly Johnson, who has just died in Baltimore, was the last surviving son of the late Beverly Johnson, who was atorney general in President Zachary Taylor's cabinet and United States senator and minister to the court of St. James in turn.

Another candidate for popular bar favor is called the "malden's dream," and is composed of three parts: Benedictine and one of cream. The latter ingredient being of lighter weight, naturally stays put at the top. The line of demarcation is a clearly established as are the enacting clauses in a pouffe cafe. A third recent appetizer on the market is mald of acid phosphate, angostura bitters and sloe gin.

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Ord Journal: The Journal may not approve all the doings of the republican administration in this state, but we give Governor Sheldon credit for one good act performed, turning Tom Majors down flat. Now if the board would fire Thomas we'd like it.

Stanton Pickett: The federal court of appeals has sustained the findings of the lower court and has held that Rev. George G. Ware must pay \$1,000 fine and serve one year in jail. He was convicted of being a party to making fraudulent land entries in the western county of Nebraska. This decision makes land grabbing a most unpopular occupation.

Clarkson Herald: The supreme court has handed down a decision upholding Governor Sheldon's veto of about a quarter million of the appropriation made by the last legislature. That body exceeded the lawful limit and the governor would not stand for it. There was nothing for the court to do but uphold his action. All public officials should keep within the law.

Sterling Sun: If the trains on all the Nebraska roads are crowded as they are along this line, the Nebraska railroads will have a hard time showing that the 3-cent fare is bankrupting them. With so many people traveling and the hundreds of passing carriers under the old order now paying just like other people, if the roads are not making money, they must have been losing a lot of it before the change in the law.

Aurora Republican: There has been one exhibition of nerve in Nebraska ahead of that of the express companies who absolutely ignored the new law reducing express rates in Nebraska 25 per cent, and that is the stunt of the bucket shop keepers who are defying the anti-bucket shop law on the theory that they are the "real thing" when it comes to dealing in grain and that they can produce the goods when it comes time for the October delivery.

Schuyler Free Lance: Nebraska's anti-pass law is a farce. It looked like it when it was passed and was probably so intended. Nebraska should do legislative business as they do in Texas. There the anti-pass law means business and even lawyers respect and obey it. There any violation of the law is punishable by a fine of \$5,000 to be levied against the corporation. The person issuing the pass or frank is liable to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for from six months to two years and any person not entitled to a pass who applies for one is subject to a fine of from \$50 to \$200. Texans who travel on railroads are paying full fare, for obvious reasons.

Freemont Tribune: If the railroads of Nebraska would not send a single man to Lincoln to pester the members of the legislature they would fare as well. Whenever bills in which they are concerned are to be discussed if they will send their representatives to appear before committees and make their arguments, the bills will be barred and the roads will fare ever better than they have been foring of late. The old plan was too impudent and brazen. In the old "oil rooms" nets were spread to entrap the members. Liquor was served, cigars were distributed, tickets to theatres were given out, passes were to be had in profusion and a retinue of lobbyists were at the elbow of the members perpetually to direct them according to the railroad plan. If there was refusal women were imported and in one case a senator was kidnapped and hustled out of the state by special train. It was a rotten regime, carried on with a high hand. The people tired of it and when they threw off the yoke of railroad domination they discarded it for good and all.

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Schuyler Free Lance: Nebraska's anti-pass law is a farce. It looked like it when it was passed and was probably so intended. Nebraska should do legislative business as they do in Texas. There the anti-pass law means business and even lawyers respect and obey it. There any violation of the law is punishable by a fine of \$5,000 to be levied against the corporation. The person issuing the pass or frank is liable to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for from six months to two years and any person not entitled to a pass who applies for one is subject to a fine of from \$50 to \$200. Texans who travel on railroads are paying full fare, for obvious reasons.

Freemont Tribune: If the railroads of Nebraska would not send a single man to Lincoln to pester the members of the legislature they would fare as well. Whenever bills in which they are concerned are to be discussed if they will send their representatives to appear before committees and make their arguments, the bills will be barred and the roads will fare ever better than they have been foring of late. The old plan was too impudent and brazen. In the old "oil rooms" nets were spread to entrap the members. Liquor was served, cigars were distributed, tickets to theatres were given out, passes were to be had in profusion and a retinue of lobbyists were at the elbow of the members perpetually to direct them according to the railroad plan. If there was refusal women were imported and in one case a senator was kidnapped and hustled out of the state by special train. It was a rotten regime, carried on with a high hand. The people tired of it and when they threw off the yoke of railroad domination they discarded it for good and all.

Central City Record: Judge Munger refused the application of six express companies for an injunction restraining the state from putting into effect the reduction provided for by the last legislature. Several other judges have taken a like course lately in similar cases. This does not mean by any means that these corporations have been denied their legal rights. They still have ample opportunity to come into court and show that the law prescribed are unjust if such be the case. The injunction has been considerably overworked in the last few years, and we are glad to see a halt called. Corporations had a habit of waiting until the last moment before a law took effect and then getting out an injunction restraining its operation. Weeks and months generally went by before the case got thrashed out in the courts, the result being frequently, as was foreordained, that the corporation was beaten. That was all right for the big fellows, for they could recover, but the small fry had to go on paying the same old rate, or suffering the same injustice, while the case dragged its slow length along and they had to recede in the end, their interests being too small to law about. Injunctions are all right in certain cases, but they have been woefully abused in the past.

PERSONAL NOTES. "Out in Nebraska," says the Boston Transcript, "they're making cheap gas from corn cobs; hence the renewed hopefulness of Mr. Bryan."

The Duchess Vendome, a sister of the future king of Belgium, is coming to America in August to hunt bears in Colorado. She is a great sportsman and has done much hunting in the Tyrol and Black Forest.

This is not the first time Georgia has had a stiff prohibitory law. Twenty years ago the restrictions were as drastic as those proposed by the new law, but very few white men who had the price went there.

Ben Yanasek, who, five years ago, sold newspapers on the streets of Milwaukee and played a cornet in a newsboy's band, has been awarded the grand prize for cornet playing by the National Conservatory of Music at Paris.

The descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks, who emigrated to this country in 1833, of whom Vice President Fairbanks is one, will hold a family reunion as usual, in Boston, beginning July 30. The vice president and Mrs. Fairbanks will attend.

Beverly Johnson, who has just died in Baltimore, was the last surviving son of the late Beverly Johnson, who was atorney general in President Zachary Taylor's cabinet and United States senator and minister to the court of St. James in turn.

Another candidate for popular bar favor is called the "malden's dream," and is composed of three parts: Benedictine and one of cream. The latter ingredient being of lighter weight, naturally stays put at the top. The line of demarcation is a clearly established as are the enacting clauses in a pouffe cafe. A third recent appetizer on the market is mald of acid phosphate, angostura bitters and sloe gin.

The new night police court will go into operation soon. Two judges are to be appointed, one of whom will sit all of one night, and the other the next. One object of the court is to prevent arrested men and women from falling into the hands of those sharks, the professional bondsmen. Most of the night arrests can be disposed of without the need of bail.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT. Kearney Hub: The Union Pacific and Burlington roads not only want their own assessments reduced, but also ask that the valuation of other property in the various counties be raised. The nerve!

Ord Journal: The Journal may not approve all the doings of the republican administration in this state, but we give Governor Sheldon credit for one good act performed, turning Tom Majors down flat. Now if the board would fire Thomas we'd like it.

Knowledge Revealed by Researches Into Human Character. New York Sun. If the investigators in this field of so-called criminal psychology continue their researches, the world need never be in ignorance of any individual's real character. Incidentally, a great many innocent men may appear to have habits which they never regarded as evidence of a criminal nature. This will be merely the penalty of progress in science. In the end it will be impossible for the guilty to escape, and the temporary sacrifice of a few of the innocent need not count in the greater march of progress.

A German deliver in this popular field has just penetrated deeper than any of his colleagues. His ability to lay bare the cause of a man's character is not limited to his knowledge of