

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, George B. Tschick, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1908, was as follows:

1.....	36,120	17.....	36,460
2.....	35,920	18.....	36,110
3.....	35,980	19.....	36,070
4.....	35,940	20.....	35,990
5.....	35,790	21.....	35,850
6.....	35,790	22.....	35,850
7.....	35,900	23.....	35,970
8.....	35,900	24.....	35,970
9.....	35,708	25.....	35,940
10.....	35,608	26.....	35,840
11.....	35,610	27.....	35,840
12.....	35,610	28.....	35,840
13.....	35,390	29.....	35,450
14.....	35,670	30.....	35,800
15.....	35,670	31.....	35,820
16.....	35,600		
Totals.....	1,117,000		
Less unsold and returned copies.....	11,500		
Net total.....	1,105,500		
Daily average.....	35,680		

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1908.
 (Seal) 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.

Judge Parker continues to make a noise like a 1912 possibility.

Anyway, William Randolph Hearst is a cure for political apathy.

Evidently the weather man is no friend of the umbrella makers.

Chicago proposes to make war on smells. Society had better reform.

Chicago financiers are all in a stew over the failure of the Oyster trust.

"Auto-suggestion" is the latest fad. It is probably an invention of the devil.

Creditors are causing trouble by insisting that the Oyster trust should shell out.

Mr. Bryan is spending more time on the rear platform than on the Denver platform.

Philadelphia demands faster street cars. For the accommodation of transients?

Democrats might forgive Mr. Hearst if he hadn't caught so many of them with the goods.

Ak-Sar-Ben starts off with splendid promise and even the weather man agrees to help out.

"Umbrellas were introduced in 1772," says an exchange. Yes, and disappeared in the fall of 1908.

Emma Goldman is going on a six months' lecture tour of Australia and we haven't a thing against Australia, at that.

"Good bye, Bill, take keer o' yer-self," will go on the morning of November 4, regardless of the results at the polls.

According to Mr. Hearst and some court records, Governor Haskell, treasurer of the democratic national committee, is oil rich.

The government might save a little money by buying round-trip tickets for the American soldiers who are to come home from Cuba in January.

The Standard Oil company insists that it is nonpartisan. Looks like it was trying to be bi-partisan, with prejudice in favor of the democrats.

The national debt of Japan is \$200,000,000 larger than that of the United States, and that's another reason for postponing the war between the two nations.

A caller at Oyster Bay toady away Mr. President Roosevelt's hat by mistake. Mr. Bryan might drop in at Oyster Bay in his effort to get into Mr. Roosevelt's shoes.

On account of the advance in price this year's corn crop will be worth about \$75,000,000 more than the crop of 1907. The cornfields refuse to go democratic.

Mr. Bryan was too tired to reply to President Roosevelt's letter on Haskell. The Peerless Leader will probably be even more fatigued before the incident is closed.

"Anybody else to notify?" asks the Richmond Times-Dispatch. Sure! Mr. Bryan is to receive the notification that usually comes to him on the morning after election.

THE PRESIDENT TO MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan's demand upon President Roosevelt for information connecting Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, chairman of Mr. Bryan's resolutions committee at Denver and Mr. Bryan's personal selection as treasurer of the democratic national committee, has been complied with. Mr. Bryan wanted certain information. He has received it, along with a lot of vastly interesting information which he did not want. In the course of his letter to the president, Mr. Bryan said:

I agree with you that if Governor Haskell is guilty as charged he is unfit to be connected with the democratic national committee, and I am sure you will agree with me that if he is innocent he deserves to be exonerated from so damning an accusation.

In the light of the record cited by President Roosevelt, it will be difficult for Mr. Bryan to convince himself that Governor Haskell is fit to remain in his high official position in the democratic councils.

The original charges implicating Governor Haskell with an attempt to bribe the then attorney general of Ohio, F. S. Monnett, in the interests of the Standard Oil trust were made by W. R. Hearst. The charges were somewhat indefinite, but Governor Haskell denied them simply by pleading a case of mistaken identity.

On the basis of this denial, Mr. Bryan became highly indignant and demanded proofs. The president's reply is overwhelmingly convincing. He quotes records instead of rumors, and he passes up the Ohio case to cite one in Oklahoma, a case that came into the courts no later than July of this year, at the very hour when Governor Haskell was in Denver framing Mr. Bryan's anti-corruption platform.

Briefly summarized, the Oklahoma case is as follows: The Oklahoma constitution, alleged to have been framed largely by Mr. Bryan, contained a clause prohibiting foreign corporations from doing business in the new state except on compliance with certain anti-trust provisions of the constitution. While Mr. Haskell was in Denver the Prairie Oil and Gas company sought a permit to do business in the new state. This was refused and the attorney general of the state, with the counsel and consent of the acting governor, obtained an injunction in the courts restraining the foreign gas and oil company from operating in Oklahoma until it complied with the provisions of the constitution applicable to such corporations. Governor Haskell, hurrying home from Denver, appealed to a higher court for a dissolution of the injunction, alleging in his petition that he was the sole authority to determine such matters and that the action of the attorney general was "an encroachment by the judiciary" upon the prerogatives of the executive. The governor carried his point and the Prairie Oil and Gas company is doing business in Oklahoma, as the attorney general of the state puts it, "without the color of law."

Governor Haskell and his friends have offered neither defense nor explanation of his conduct in that case, except to assert that the permit was given to the Prairie Oil and Gas company and not the Standard Oil company. The testimony offered in a case against the Oil trust in St. Louis less than a year ago shows that the Standard owns all but \$500 of the \$10,000,000 stock of the Prairie Oil and Gas company.

Whether Governor Haskell had any connection with the attempt of the Standard Oil company to bribe the attorney general of Ohio has nothing to do with the present case. That he acted in the interests of the Standard Oil company in the Oklahoma case in July, 1908, using his power as governor of the state to prevent the attorney general from doing what he thought was his sworn duty to do, supporting the laws and the constitution of the state, is proven beyond question. It is a matter of official record, supplied by the courts and competent officials, that Governor Haskell, whatever he may or may not have done in his checkered career in Ohio, has been openly seeking to fasten the fangs of the Standard upon Oklahoma, going so far as to oppose his attorney general, who was making an effort to enforce the state law against the Oil trust. President Roosevelt has made it impossible for Mr. Bryan to appeal to the American people on a moral issue when his chosen political associates and advisers are of the Haskell stripe.

SENATOR "FINGY" CONNERS.

W. J. Connors of Buffalo, who by one of those strange mutations of politics, all too common in the United States, has obtained the leadership of the up-state forces of New York democracy, has announced, or rather served notice, that in the event of a victory for the democrats in New York, giving them control of the legislature on joint ballot, he will demand as his measure of reward that he be sent as successor to Thomas Collier Platt in the United States senate.

There is refreshing directness about "Fingy's" methods. The desires of the sovereign people cut as little figure in the consideration as his own qualifications, and on the latter score he has no worry. He admits that he may be a little short on visible brain supply, but he declares that he does not need anything in that line, as, using his words, "I'm not bothered about brains. I can buy all I want of 'em for \$25 a week." Neither is "Fingy" bothered about reasons for his new aspiration. It is just a whimsical notion that has popped into his head and he has never considered the duties and responsibilities of the position, nor does he care about them.

Still, the ambition of "Fingy" is not

unreasonable, in view of the democratic situation in New York. David B. Hill has declined endorsement for the senate. Bourke Cockran is out of the question, owing to factional fights, and Norman E. Mack is neither of proper caliber nor able to secure an endorsement, while "Fingy" keeps his grip on the state organization. "Fingy" would fit into the situation nicely. He knows nothing of tariff, finance, railroad regulation or any of the issues before the people. Once in the senate he would send a page out and buy him brains on such subjects. The triumphs of corruption and political indecency have been so frequent in New York that the elevation of "Fingy" Connors to the United States senate, in case of democratic victory in November, seems not only logical but fitting.

NEBRASKA AND THE NATION.

For at least twelve years Nebraska has had a prominent place in national politics, and the attitude of the parties in this state has been of real importance in the affairs of the nation. For this reason the course of the republican convention at Lincoln on Tuesday was watched with much interest outside of Nebraska. That it adopted a platform which is squarely in line with the principles enunciated at Chicago, and which pledges the party to a continuation of the forward work that has marked it always is a source of continued gratification. It would have been a mistake beyond measurement for the republicans of Nebraska to have undertaken to go beyond the national platform, or the issues as outlined by the Roosevelt policies.

At present, no crying evil exists within Nebraska and no wrong of serious importance demands rectifying. The party is pledged to such corrective or remedial legislation as experience shows is necessary to make the reform laws passed by the last legislature more effective and satisfactory in operation. The general proposition that Nebraska republicans will always support the general cause of social and business advancement is sufficient for the present needs. This will include, naturally, close scrutiny of the banking laws of the state, and if a measure is brought forward that will secure a better administration of the fiduciary institutions under state control, it will be enacted into law. But what is true of this is true in all other records, but the republicans of Nebraska do not propose to allow the democrats of the state to write their platform nor to dictate their policies. Nebraska is following Roosevelt and Taft and not Bryan.

DR. BRYAN'S LATEST NOSTRUM.

Far from being discouraged by the argument of Governor Hughes, showing that the Bryan plan for regulating the trusts would not hold water in any court in the land, Mr. Bryan has turned promptly from that proposition and has offered another prescription. He has a repertory of cures, and if one does not work he is ever ready to give another. In one of his recent addresses, he proposed an absolutely new and novel remedy for the cure of the trust evil. He said:

No party can consistently claim to be opposed to the trusts which will allow the mails of the United States to be used by the trusts as an agency for the extermination of competition. Congress has already exercised this power in numerous instances. Why not exercise it to make private monopolies impossible?

Mr. Bryan does not explain where he found that prescription, but he must have gotten it in the course of his travels abroad, as it sounds suspiciously like remedies used in Russia, where the sanctity of the mails is unknown and private and personal rights are ignored by the authorities. The suggestion is too serious to be dismissed with a laugh, particularly when it comes from a man who hopes to be president of the United States and whose heart bleeds for the rights of the people.

There can be no parallel with the lottery law, cited by Mr. Bryan, because all lotteries were outlawed, as to the mails, and excluded from the post-offices, while no such position can be taken by the government with reference to the manufacture of iron, matches, tobacco, oil or any other product. It is not within the province of the Post-office department to decide whether a business concern is too large, or just large enough, or whether a corporation is exercising its legitimate and natural rights. The federal law prohibits the use of the mails for fraudulent purposes, but the question of fraud must be shown and proved and cannot be left to the discretion of postal officials. The American people are not yet ready for the establishment of a press censorship or a censorship of the mails. The whole suggestion is as hopeless as the other Bryan dreams and fancies which have drifted off into the mists of the past.

Notice is hereby served on the people of Nebraska that the demand of the democratic platform that Omaha and South Omaha be segregated from the state does not represent the sentiment of these communities. The people of the metropolitan district of Nebraska are law-abiding and decline to be misrepresented by a lot of political malcontents who are merely throwing out bait to catch the thoughtless voter.

The Omaha double-enders is shouting itself hoarse in an effort to deceive the people as to the real issues of the present campaign. Nebraskaans are not nearly so much interested in Mr. Bryan this year as they are in securing a continuation of a state administration that has proved wise, efficient and economical. Governor Sheldon and his associates at the state house have handled the affairs of the state so ably that they are easily entitled to the endorsement they are certain to receive from the voters.

The New York Press declares that "Mr. Taft was nursed by an old negro 'mammy,' who is very fond of ash cake, ham gravy, live hominy and corn pone." That's pretty tough on Mr. Bryan, but he is tongue-tied on the subject, as the Denver platform fails to say anything about negro "mam-mies," ash cake, ham gravy or corn pone.

Henry Gassaway Davis declares that the democrats cannot carry West Virginia this year. Mr. Davis will be remembered as the wealthy West Virginian who failed to help Judge Parker carry that state in 1904, and Parker is stronger than Bryan in that section of the country.

President Roosevelt has lost none of his ability as a letter writer. It may be that even the Peerless dodger will admit this. It seems hardly possible that even one so elusive as the Peerless could escape all the points made by the president.

The increase of deposits in state banks in Nebraska is not an indication that the prosperous people of the state are worried excessively over the safety of their funds. The demand for a state guaranty law is much more apparent than real.

"Fingy" Connors wants to succeed Mr. T. C. Platt as United States senator from New York. This spoils the impression that once prevailed that any change in senators from New York would be for the better.

Senator Foraker says that part of that Standard Oil money was sent to him for legal services. This may suggest to Mr. Bryan an explanation of that \$20,000 sent to Nebraska in 1904 by T. Fortune Ryan.

Mr. Bryan slept peacefully in his berth when his special train went through Washington the other night. Mr. Bryan's ticket in presidential trains is always punched for some station near Washington.

Not in a great many years has a democrat been elected to office in Omaha or Douglas county without republican votes. No reason can be given this year for republicans voting for a democrat.

A New Jersey policeman who found a package containing \$2,000,000 worth of Wall street securities returned it to its owner and got \$1 in real money. Wall street securities must be increasing in value.

In the meantime, Mayor "Jim" is jumping from stump to stump through Illinois, while his faithful followers at home are secretly sharpening knives for his good friend Shallenberger.

Mr. Harriman says he does not care who is elected president. In other words, he is willing to have the campaign committees of both parties look upon him as an undesirable citizen.

Hint to the Smirched.

St. Louis Times.

Foraker and Haskell will waste time if they attempt to explain. All the people want from them is silence or absolute proof of innocence.

A Mission That Failed.

Kansas City Star.

As for the Hon. Joe Sibley of Pennsylvania he is able to prove that even if he did intercede to urge the president to stop the Standard Oil prosecutions, his intercession was absolutely barren of results.

Overworking the Chief Recorder.

Washington Post.

If it ever becomes necessary for every would-be candidate to state how much he is worth and how he got it, the recording angel will find it necessary to increase his staff of perjury experts in the shorthand division.

Idle Money in Postoffices.

Kansas City Star.

Lying in the postoffice in Kansas City is the sum of \$300,000 paid in by purchasers of money orders made payable to the purchasers, the payment accompanied by the customary fees.

If there was a postal savings bank, such as is advocated by the republican national platform and by Mr. Taft, this money, and doubtless a great deal more, would be safely deposited and safe than under any bank guarantee system—and the depositors would not only be getting a rate of interest on their money, but the money would be kept in circulation.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Partisans of President Castro have in recent speeches initiated a movement to proclaim Castro president of Venezuela for life.

The largest onion fry on record was the burning of that 70-acre crop at Warsaw, Ind., Saturday night. A sight to make one weep!

Mike Donovan, physical trainer, gives out the reassuring statement that President Roosevelt was never in better physical condition and weighs only 200 pounds stripped.

An Arkansas woman somewhat actively engaged in a feud was wounded fourteen times before she was shot and killed, and even then relinquished the task with regret.

George Palmer and wife walked from Ashcroft, British Columbia, north 50 miles in a wild country to take up land for farming purposes, wheeling all the way in a 1-year-old dog.

Mile. Bianche Azoulay, who is the first woman to be admitted to practice law in Algiers, has just taken the oath in the court of appeals. To commemorate the occasion, the council of the bar of Algiers organized an elaborate ceremony. The bar made a speech of welcome. Mile. Azoulay to their ranks. The president of the court also made a speech of welcome. Mile. Reider, a prosecuting barrister, was present by invitation from the bar. She had just carried off the first prize at the general examination of the students in the law school of Algiers.

Courage that Pays. Kansas City Times.

Judge Taft had no way of knowing what developments were coming when he refused to make any kind of terms with Senator Foraker, but the result shows that it pays a candidate to have the courage of his convictions, even at a seeming sacrifice of what the politicians call "harmony."

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Clergymen of Manhattan and surrounding suburbs have received circulars from a syndicate of sermon makers offering to supply them with up-to-date sermons for 25 cents a week, or \$10 a year. The offer came from the "homiletic department" of a New York publishing house, which gives assurances that its mechanical equipment is equal to any demand for variety, versatility, dialect or straight goods. "No patron," says the circular, "need fear an accusation of plagiarism. We sell the clergyman our work, and he has a right to use what he purchased as seems best to him. The sermons are meant for New York every Friday morning in plain sealed envelopes. They are evangelical in tone. They enable the clergyman to get along with fewer homiletic books and magazines, and the terms put this unique service within the reach of the poorest ministers. We shall not furnish our service to more than one minister in any given city or town."

The circular states that the sermons are prepared by a pastor in active service, "who understands the spirit of the average pastorate in the direction of sermon making and who has special ability as a writer of good sermon material."

Foreclosure sale of the Hotel Gotham on a third mortgage judgment for \$65,000 secured by the Knickerbocker Trust company has been set for October 13, by order of the supreme court. The new management, which took hold of the twenty-one-story hotel on August 7, will not be disturbed by the foreclosure, as the permanency of its tenure was a condition of the sale. The foreclosure is subject to two prior liens aggregating \$1,500,000, held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance company. The fifty-first street company is the owner of the property.

The Gotham never has been a success in the three years of its existence. It was built by Thomas F. Ryan, James J. Hill, Thomas C. Platt, Henry L. Goodwin and the estate of Mark Hanna at the suggestion of the late Frank R. Bennett, its first manager. As the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church was on the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, within the statutory limitation of 300 feet, no liquor license for the hotel could be procured and it lost money.

The happiest man in New York is Adam Brede, chef in a lunch room. Over twenty years ago Brede deposited \$5 in the S-Bank Bank for Savings. With a friend he attended a festival that night, and when he left he found his bank book had disappeared. Last Friday night he encountered his friend, who greeted him effusively and said:

"Here is that bank book, Adam. It has hurt my conscience for twenty years, but now I mean to save my life. After leaving New York I went to Albany. From there I drifted out to San Francisco, where I started a fruit business. I prospered and at the end of eighteen years was worth about \$50,000. I arrived here Sunday and have been looking for you ever since."

He then handed over the bank book and \$1,000 for interest.

Gossip by well meaning, but thoughtless, neighbors and friends is said to have hastened the death of Mrs. May Rose Howe and her husband, James Howe, who died within four days of each other from heart disease at Corona, Long Island.

For some time Mr. Howe had been troubled with heart disease and well informed neighbors called on Mrs. Howe and caused her anxiety by dwelling on her husband's malady, notwithstanding the physicians reported that Mr. Howe, who was 58 years old, was on the road to recovery.

Mrs. Howe was in excellent health, but the gossip of the neighbors wore upon her to such an extent that she was suddenly stricken with heart disease and died.

The news of his wife's death was kept from Mr. Howe for several days, when it was believed he was strong enough to stand the shock. But within a few minutes after hearing the news he expired.

On a Broadway car, the other afternoon, a mite of a gamine struggled aboard the rear platform with a heavy suitcase. She hid him, all smiles, was a stout woman, whose stature and rugged build suggested her ability to lift a trunk, had she been so minded. As the boy deposited his burden on the platform, the woman opened her purse and took therefrom not the 5-cent piece which might have been expected, but a penny paper of chewing gum, which she handed to the urchin with muchunction. The boy alighted from the car so dazed that he could hardly speak, and as the car rolled away he still stood by the track gazing at it.

"Well, what do you think of that?" said a male passenger audibly. And the woman beamed on him with great complacence.

One of the queer businesses that interest visitors to Manhattan is the "Worm Trust" in West street. You can always find a crowd around the little old man who has a lot of fishing worms for 15 cents apiece at the same time for fifteen years at least. White worms and sandworms, caught over in Jersey or up in Westchester maybe, are shipped to him as carefully as if they were the most fragile of jeweler's trinkets. They are kept in big plastic jars, and get fresh water taken out to be put in small pasteboard boxes for customers. Saturday afternoon provides a crush at the old man's stand invariably, the fishermen being anxious to get bait for their Sunday fun.

Sleeping quarters entirely out of doors are not confined to invalids, mountain camps, or hospitals. There are many of them on top of private houses in New York City. One such may be seen from Riverside drive, not far north of One Hundredth street. It looks like a shed built on the roof, with side walls only about four feet high. That is quite enough to shut off the view of passersby, but if one should take a balloon ride over the house he would see, inside the breeze-swept enclosure, a comfortable bed, close to which is a door leading into a warm and thoroughly enclosed dressing room.

The eyes of thousands turn daily to look for the time when they used to get it from the Fifth Avenue hotel clock in Madison Square, and many are the speculations as to whether, when the new building is finished on the old hotel site, the clock will be replaced.

After Tiffany moved up town from Union square the business firm that moved into the building found it advantageous to put out a clock with the firm's own sign on it to replace the one so long familiar to travelers when the jeweler occupied the building. Many hundreds, if not thousands, of persons thus were practically forced to read the name of the newer occupants of the building.

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Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
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IN NEBRASKA.

Columbus Tribune: Sheldon for Governor, sounds pretty good.

Stanton Pickett: When Mr. Hitchcock, democratic candidate for congress in the second district, gets the returns next November he will probably find himself a good many votes shy. It doesn't always pay to knife a lame candidate, as some other people may yet find out.

Hildreth Telescope: Our democratic and populist friends will find but little encouragement in returns of the recent primary election so far as interest in the campaign is shown. With three candidates for governor they polled a much smaller percentage of their votes than did the republicans with no contest for governor and a majority of the other offices on the state ticket.

McCook Tribune: The progressive legislation of recent republican legislatures in Nebraska should at all hazards be protected and preserved. No backward movement should be made in the face of the opposition's fire. It will be well in this connection for the friends and advocates of the primary election system to be forewarned as they have been forewarned.

Heaver City Times Tribune: The reduction of the Nebraska state debt from over \$2,000,000 in 1906 to less than \$250,000 on July 1, 1908, is indeed "going some" and the voters will not forget that good management, economy and business ability of republican state officers made this flattering result possible without making the liquidation of the debt a heavy burden to the taxpayers.

Ord Journal: The Omaha Bee calls attention to the fact that Valley county democrats have the distinction of being alone in their opposition to the amendment providing for raising the salaries of the supreme and district court judges. Not another county in the state returned a majority against the increased cost of the courts. It is a distinction of which the Journal is quite proud. Do other democratic papers approve the amendment or have they not given the matter their attention?

Alma Record: The democrat editors of this congressional district have all received nicely printed invitations asking them to attend a political meeting and banquet at the Hampton hotel in Holdrege, railroad fare and all expenses paid. The big love feast will be pulled off Saturday and Candidates Ashton, Roth and several well known manipulators will be present. This spread of high priced food and drink, however, is limited by those high in authority that the cash supply is unlimited. Perhaps some concern has guaranteed a deposit of campaign funds, but will the voters be informed as to who is putting up the money? They should be, as there is a publicity plank in the platform.

Burt County Herald: We feel like rejoicing over the support that we gave the terminal tax law. The Herald was the only paper in Burt county that gave the measure cordial support and we are pleased with the result of the new law, which increased the railroad valuation in the four towns in the county \$119,100, divide that amount by five for assessment purposes, makes \$23,820 more property for town taxes to be levied on. It is apportioned as follows: Tekamah, \$4,571; Craig, \$3,287; Oakland, \$3,901; Lyons, \$3,159. The two towns were increased by the new railroad. Blair has an increase from \$5,730 to \$16,109, nearly double, for municipal taxation. Omaha had an increase from \$45,610 to \$125,735, a net gain in Omaha of \$125,735. The contention was that the increased tax in towns would diminish the railroad tax in the rural school districts, but this is not true. The country road and school