

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May 1909. M. E. WALKER, 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.

More Nebraska postoffices are being raised to the next higher class, which again shows how we grow.

Those Pennsylvania railroad officials whose special car caught fire must have been having a hot time.

The Shellfish commission is in session in New York. As there is no "R" in the month of May the oyster refuses to attend.

Kansas City seems to be in imminent danger of having ocean ships docking on its river bank before it finishes its union depot.

If they could only suspend prize fighters for holding out and failing to sign up what a lot of space it would save the newspapers.

Colorado is to erect a \$100,000 museum building. If the state tries to collect all its freaks an enlargement will soon be necessary.

Some smart Yankee lawyer is missing out by not getting hold of Abdul Hamid's numerous wives and persuading them each to institute divorce proceedings.

The Pullman agent who overcharged a state railway commissioner doubtless wishes he hadn't. That's always what happens to the man who guesses wrong.

The battleship Mississippi has reached New Orleans on its way up the river to Natchez. It had less trouble passing the batteries than did some of its predecessors.

A Chicago club woman has declared that men are worse gossipers than women and that Adam started the practice. Now, you lords of creation, won't that hold you for awhile.

The New York police hunted for three days for a woman with a cherry on her hat. If the cherry had been in the bottom of a glass the coppers might have located it quicker.

When the new Dutch princess goes calling and leaves a card bearing the name of Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, she is liable to make people believe there are five of them.

The duke of the Abruzzi is reported to be ill in the Himalaya mountains. As he was suffering from heart affection before he undertook the job of mountain climbing, the result is not to be wondered at.

Charges of a \$100,000 graft in the Cuban army payrolls are being investigated. From the way those fellows are starting out it would appear that they do not expect the opportunity will last long.

One of the contributions to a current magazine asks the question, "Are our theological seminaries stagnating?" and it seems inclined to answer in the affirmative. Is it any wonder then that some of the theological seminary graduates occasionally stagnate after they get out?

The New York legislature has referred Governor Hughes' demand for a direct nomination law to a commission with instructions to study the subject and report later. If the New York commission wants to see one in active operation, it is respectfully invited to come out and visit Nebraska.

The Golden Spike Anniversary.

Tomorrow, May 10, is the fortieth anniversary of the driving of the golden spike at Promontory Point, completing the last stretch of the iron rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

What the actors and orators said at the time of the significance of the driving of the golden spike and the predictions they then made of what it would lead to in the development of the western half of the continent must have sounded grandiloquent to those who heard them, but they have been more than met in the short period of forty years.

The builders of the transcontinental railway laid the foundations for the future of a great country and were inspired by a faith as sublime as it seems incredible. As the driving of the golden spike marked a turning point in the history of Omaha, so railroad development growing out of this first great ocean-linking project has been the most influential factor in the making of this city, with the Union Pacific as the original transcontinental line continuing to preponderate over the other roads that have come to share the business of this Missouri river gateway.

That some of the chief figures in the panorama at Promontory Point should be still living among us, having witnessed the marvelous industrial progress of the last half century, is most gratifying, and they must be proud of the magnificent railroad in the new Union Pacific which today exchanges the products of four continents across the spot where the golden spike was hammered down.

Passing of the Cowboy.

In the American cowboy the United States has given one of the most picturesque and original characters in the world's history. The passing of the hardy, care-free men, who were ready at any and all times to face danger and undergo any hardship without complaining, cannot be noted without a regret.

It is only too apparent, however, that the cowboy's days are numbered. Even now in the sections where he is still supreme his movements are becoming more circumscribed and the nature of his employment so changed that the cowboy of the present day is only a reminder of the one who went before. His occupation is a tame one compared with that of his predecessor. He is no longer expected to sleep on his arms and be prepared at a moment's notice to fight Indians or enforce border law against cattle rustlers and horse thieves. The barbed wire corral has relieved him in large measure of the tiresome and many times dangerous night riding of the herd, and the free life with no bounds but the horizon is ceasing to be his.

With every succeeding year the advance of the farmer into the range country drives the cowboy still further toward the "jumping off place." The latest evidence of this is to be found in the celebration held recently in Lyman county, South Dakota, a section in which until within a few years the cowboy was supreme. The homesteader has driven him out and the land been given over to a wider usefulness. The cowboy celebrated his departure by a great gathering of his kind, to which large numbers of spectators were attracted. As a farewell he gave to the newcomers an exhibition of his skill and of the wild and daring sports which have been the natural outgrowth of his life. It was a gathering typical of the evolution of the west, and, while we rejoice at the development it signifies, let us bid a sorrowful farewell to a pioneer who blazed the way for the future, forget the evil that was in him and remember only that as a class he was big-hearted, fearless and every inch a man.

Hard Blow to Bucket Shops.

The conviction at Cincinnati of several men engaged in running a bucket shop for using the mails to defraud is a shot below the armor belt. The court in its ruling says that the trades in a bucket shop, where it is never intended or contemplated that any commodity should change hands, is gambling pure and simple and as such is fraud within the eyes of the law.

This decision, of course, goes only to the extent of barring from the mails any part of a bucket shop transaction, but if deprived of the use of this facility the bucket shops would have a sorry time of it conducting their business along the lines of profit. The purely gambling features of Board of Trade transactions are more difficult, if not impossible, to reach. They are so interwoven with the legitimate purchase and sale of grain and other articles for future delivery that the wisest has not yet evolved a plan to separate them and extinguish the one without destroying the other, which in principle is the basis of the major portion of all the world's commerce. Those who want to see gambling abolished will rejoice, however, that the courts by this bucket shop decision have put one more stumbling block in its way.

Check on the Scorcher.

A new element is about to be injected into the effort to put a stop to reckless automobile driving. City ordinances and state laws, as well as public opinion, have alike been ineffectual to end dangerous speeding on the part of a portion of the drivers of these machines, but there is something coming up which promises better success. At the meeting of the accident and casualty insurance men, which is to be held in July, one of the principal topics of discussion will be the liability of the companies for injuries to persons and to machines which are insured. The raising of rates, it is held, would simply mean that those who were good risks would not take out policies and the scorcher and reckless driver is a bad risk at any price.

It is proposed to keep a list of all owners and drivers who are arrested and convicted of reckless or fast driving and to refuse to issue policies on either the persons or the vehicles, the machines themselves or surety bonds against damages. The expert of the association, who has been keeping tab on automobile accidents, asserts that almost without exception they are due to criminally reckless driving. If the accident and casualty insurance companies can eliminate the reckless automobile driver they will have earned the everlasting gratitude of the thousands of people whose chief occupation in life under present conditions is to

avoid being knocked down and run over whenever they venture on the streets.

Why Not Apply It At Home.

The latest issue of Mr. Bryan's Commoner commends one of the judges of the Cincinnati court of common pleas for dissenting from the reappointment as a democrat of one of the jury commissioners, who admits that he is an anti-Bryan man, but insists that, although he has been opposed to Bryan at all times, he is still "as good a democrat as the judge ever dare be."

Commenting for itself, the Commoner continues: How is a man's democracy to be determined? Of course, a man can for his own support call himself a democrat and yet support the republican ticket at every opportunity. While no one can legally deprive him of the satisfaction he obtains from the use of the party name, he is certainly not entitled to receive the honors that come with party service. A law requiring bi-partisan appointments is a farce if it permits the appointment of men who represent the minority in name only. Since 1896 the democratic party has suffered a great deal by the appointment of so-called democrats on bi-partisan boards, but in nearly every case the so-called democrats are as anti-democratic as their republican associates. Where republican officials reward the democrats for their apathy they not only deprive the democratic party of representation, but make it responsible for those who are neither in the party nor of the party.

All this reads very well from Mr. Bryan's standpoint, but why not apply it at home? Is there any difference between a man voting the republican ticket and continuing to call himself a democrat and a man voting the democratic ticket and continuing to call himself a populist?

If support of the party nominee for president is the test which Mr. Bryan would enforce upon so-called democrats, why is not the support of the presidential nominee of the populists a test which ought to be applied to so-called populists? In the recent election in this state Mr. Bryan not only countenanced, but backed up, a deliberate fraud upon the voters by which his democratic candidates for presidential electors were put upon the official ballot misbranded as populists, when not one of them was supporting, or intended to support, the populist nominee for president. Mr. Bryan's democratic presidential electors in Nebraska may have had a legal right to call themselves populists, but they had no more moral right to take advantage of the populist name than had the Cincinnati jury commissioner who bolted Bryan three times to receive an appointment as a democrat.

The very "farce" against which Mr. Bryan now rails has been played here in Nebraska under his personal supervision and approval ever since the fusion game was made a permanent institution, and the laws requiring the bi-partisan appointments were never so flagrantly evaded as by the democrats and populists helped into office by Mr. Bryan in his own state. At times this "farce" went so far as to constitute a board supposed to be composed of three members, each of different political affiliation, of one Bryan democrat, one Bryan populist and one Bryan silver republican. Even party representation on election boards was for years nullified in the same way.

After his long success in masquerading his partisans as populists in order to get by false pretenses the votes of old-line populists who would not accept the democratic label, it ill befits Mr. Bryan to complain when some anti-Bryan democrat misuses the party name.

Reliability of the Newspaper.

In the current Atlantic Monthly James Ford Rhodes, the noted historian, upholds the newspaper as a reliable source of historical data. He goes further than to say it is worthy of consideration in the compilation of any history, and maintains that it is the best source of information for everything except official acts, in which case, of course, the public documents themselves tell the story, although unlike the newspaper, they do not disclose the motive. He says: The impulse of an American writer in justifying the use of newspapers as historical material is to adopt an apologetic tone. It is somewhat curious that such should be the case, for newspapers satisfy so many canons of evidence. They are contemporary, and being written without knowledge of the end, cannot bolster up any cause without making a plain showing of intent. Their object is the relation of daily events; and if their relation is colored by honest or dishonest partisanship, this is easily discernible by the critic from the internal evidence and from an easily acquired knowledge of a few external facts.

The author takes severely to task those who give preference and credence to personal correspondence and personal reminiscences, both of which are often committed to paper long after the events transpired, in preference to newspaper accounts of current date. He points out that inaccuracies in the newspapers would be challenged at the time and other publications would disclose them while to memory and private correspondence there is no check to either partisanship or inaccuracy.

In another direction Mr. Rhodes finds the newspaper to be the only reliable source of information to the historian, for the color of the times, the relation of events to each other and the motives which inspire actors in the drama of life. With the analytical mind of a historian he has pointed out the method of correctly determining the value of newspaper material, by comparison and weighing the points of difference in the various journals and also gives them the credit of being accurate beyond reasonable expectation, considering the hurried manner in which the material presented must be compiled.

The newspapers can well feel a pride in the estimate which Mr. Rhodes places upon their work and the newspaper readers can also find profit in his testimony to newspaper reliability.

Good Advice to the Navy.

Congressman Dawson of Iowa in addressing the members of a naval society has given the officers in that branch of the service a hunch they should take to themselves. The course of events has been such as to lead to the belief that some of the officers have mistaken the purpose of the government in educating them for the navy. They were not trained solely to look handsome in uniform on dress parade occasions. Their main duty is to man the navy and see that it is kept in a condition to give a good account of itself when called upon.

Recent tempests in teapots when departmental orders were distasteful to some of the officers have brought down adverse criticism upon a service which in the main has been demonstrated to be highly efficient and above reproach. It was to this class that

Mr. Dawson addressed himself and he told them candidly that less of seeking after personal advantage and less of jealousy between the staff and the line would be instrumental in inducing congress to be liberal with the navy. Less bickering among the bureaucrats and more attention to systematizing the business of the department with the elimination of waste; less political intrigue and more striving for advancement on the strength of accomplishment would redound to the advantage of all.

High-class vaudevills and the intricate plots of melodrama are all right for public entertainment, but they can be secured at a much lower price than what we spend on our naval establishment. There are also too many faithful, competent men who are giving the best that is in them to perfect the navy and make it a credit to permit the conceit and selfishness of a few to lower the standard of the whole service.

A Monument to Longfellow.

There has been dedicated the last week at the national capital a monument to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The president, the chief justice of the supreme court and many notable people in public, religious and civil life participated in the ceremonies. It is fitting that in the national capital, graced with so many reminders of soldiers, sailors and statesmen, there should be reared a monument to one who has touched as many, if not more, hearts than any American who ever lived.

Measured by the standards of poetic genius Longfellow is not great. Neither in his conceptions nor in his versification is there anything which stamps him as exceptional. Yet in his simplicity, purity of thought and diction and, above all, in his appeal to the ideas and emotions which all could understand, he comes up to the full measure of greatness. It requires no analytical mind to ascertain the ideals of Longfellow, which were "The simple and heartfelt lay." He touched the responsive heart of the child and in chaste and pure language recalled tender memories to those grown old.

His direct appeal to the ideals of youth inculcated a softening influence into thousands of lives which in after years made for better men and women. The world is better that such men have lived. Though he essayed to solve none of life's great problems, his appeals to the humanity of his readers are and ever will be an uplifting force.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The discovery of 500 pianos in the Yiddish, Kiosk explains A. Hamid's facility in furnishing music for the concert of the powers.

The increased drafts on the taxable wealth of Great Britain under the proposed law is likely to send a thrilling "C. D. Q." call to American heiresses.

A member of one of the juries of a New York court, who wears \$1,000 worth of diamonds on his person, is expected to throw considerable light on the law and the facts in the case.

During a trial for personal damages in a Chicago court the woman plaintiff forgot her crutches and her simulated feebleness long enough to romp with her granddaughter in the presence of the jury. The shock of an adverse verdict was very painful to herself and her attorney.

A memorial statue to Grover Cleveland, to cost \$100,000, is projected by Chicago admirers of democracy's winner. A site for the memorial has not been selected, but the spot where the "wigwam" stood in June, 1862, would be an ideal location. It has the memories and traditions suited to a memorial.

There is a hot time in Old Philadelphia just now. The traction combine abolished "six fares for a quarter," restricted transfers and other ways affected a squeeze which will net from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 a year. Public indignation overflows in double-edged editorials warm enough to scorch the whiskers of the magnates. They are not saying a word. Too busy taking in the extra money.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Boston Herald: Those clergymen whose dabbling in margins is revealed by the books of a bankrupt firm of stock brokers in New York can hardly plead that they were feeding the lambs.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: A Newark (N. J.) preacher made the women in his church take off their hats Sunday on the ground that he wanted to see his congregation. He apparently hasn't the slightest idea of what a woman's hat is for.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Bishop Moore, presiding at the Methodist Episcopal conference at Cincinnati, said: "For a woman of moderate means to pay \$48 or \$55 or just \$19 for the plain hat without trimmings, is absolute wickedness. Why, one Easter hat could buy an entire clerical outfit." Gently, bishop, gently; what about the shoves hats and the gaiters?

New York Tribune: A canvass which the Federation of Churches is conducting in Harlem discloses that out of 12,000 families, or about 60,000 persons, more than half have no "church home." Of the Hebrew families 80 per cent attend no church or synagogue. Of the Catholic families 12 per cent and of the Protestant families 22 per cent have no church. This census discloses the extent to which absolute non-attendance at churches prevails. Statistics as to regular and irregular attendance are not presented, but they would probably disclose the slight hold the churches have upon many of the 6,000 families recorded as having a "church home" out of the 12,000 interviewed. These 6,000 represent all grades of attendance families, for example, which go to church infrequently, families of which the adults rarely or never go, while the children go to Sunday school; families whose women go, but whose men do not, as well as the most regular attendants at all the services. With this allowance the figures confirm the common observation about the widespread lack of interest in churches today.

salary which, as it now stands, is equal to only the old salary plus the allowance for traveling expenses. If all the senators and representatives who are pressing invitations upon the president to visit their states had this brought home to them they will surely see to it that the president is able to travel without sacrificing his own personal resources.

Russia has ninety-one holidays and the lawmaking bodies are discussing the advisability of reducing the number because the financial loss incident to their observance is estimated as running far up into the millions. Here is a practical illustration for the enthusiasts in this country who are continually springing something new in this line.

Uncle Joe Cannon was 73 years old Friday, and even the democrats forgot for a day the mean things they have said about him. In telegraphic parlance "73" is the signal for best wishes, and everybody got busy on the wire.

The Missouri legislature has passed an anti-treat bill through one house. Those Missouri lawmakers should come to Nebraska and be shown how an anti-treat law looks as a dead letter.

Optimism of Youth.

In spite of the good lesson of the Chicago peace congress, it will not be easy to convince the children of the literal truth of Gray's line: "The path of glory leads but to the grave."

Rail Splitting and Hair Splitting.

The decision of an Illinois court setting aside the law intended to check "loan sharks" because it failed to distinguish between "wage" earners and "salary" earners, shows that the state which once boasted a rail-splitting president has now at least got some hair-splitting judges.

Truth Lags in the Marathon.

It takes the truth a long time to overtake falsehood. Western papers are still discussing the alleged statement of President Woolley of Mount Holyoke college that working girls made better home makers, though she has flatly disclaimed having given utterance to anything of the kind.

Exposing Tariff "Jokers."

Senator Dolliver of Iowa, who is making a splendid record in the work of exposing "jokers" in the tariff bill, takes especial pains to acquit the finance committee of any blame. Certainly no man is mean enough to suspect that the great and good Aldrich would permit, knowingly, his friends to slip "jokers" into the tariff bill.

Official Reforms in Iowa.

When the governor of Iowa puts into effect his order requiring state officers to make sworn statements of their traveling expenses it will be interesting to observe what sort of items he will "pass" as legitimate. What would he say to the item of "75 cents for mending trousers" once put into an expense account by Judge William H. Marcy, of New York, afterward governor and United States senator?

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"My wife is awfully good to me." "Lucky man. How does she show it?" "She lets me spend all the money I save by shaving myself to buy base ball tickets."—Cleveland Leader.

"A case of love at first sight, eh?" "No, second sight. The first time he saw her he didn't know she was an heiress."—Boston Transcript.

Famly Physician—"The trouble with your husband, madam, is that he has overdrawn his account at the bank of vitality." "Mrs. Gayman—I felt sure he was deceiving me about something. Doctor, I give you my word I never knew he had any account there."—Chicago Tribune.

"Is June the favorite month for marriages out here, too?" asked the New York lad.

"I don't think so," replied the Chicago woman. "I have been married six times in other months, and only twice in June."—Yonkers Statesman.

"You want a job?" "Yes, sir." "Experienced?" "Yes, sir." "How much pay do you want?" "About \$10 a week." "What?" "That's what I want. About \$10 is what I expect."—Cleveland Leader.

"In requesting your daughter's hand," said Count Fouché, "I may state that I have a long line of ancestors." "I see," answered Mr. Cumro; "and your proposition is to trade off the lot of your ancestors for a few rich relations."—Washington Star.

"I suppose," said the casual acquaintance the day after the wedding, "it was hard to lose your daughter." "No," replied the bride's father. "It

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SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

No man knows truth who wants to pat on the back. The way to be faithful to truth is to follow it. Faith never travels far when it forgets the facts. Every gift is measured by its real cost to the giver. The greatest virtues are found by loyalty to small truths. The baggage car does not go through on the heavenly train. The large-hearted always see large qualities in their friends. Riches become dangerous only when rooted in our affections. A good deal of public generosity hides a lot of private meanness. Whatever is given by the hand is more than gained by the heart. Every man's view of this world is better for his being blind to some of it. It often happens that the punishment we think is meted is only ripening. It takes more than Sunday dreams of heaven to make a heavenly week. The only way to fill the harvester's wagon is to empty the sower's bag. Some people have a way of praying for others that make them prefer cursing. The meek who inherit the earth do not get their title to it by crawling in the dust. Some seem to think the best evidence of being the salt of the earth is ability to make folks smart.—Chicago Tribune.

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WHAT THE ENGINES SAID.

(At Promontory Point, May 10, 1869.) What was it the Engines said? Pilot touching—head to head. Facing on the single track. Half a world behind each back. "This is what the Engines said, Unreported and unread.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

With a preface cry, In a florid western speech, Said the Engine from the West, "I am from Sierra's crest. And, if allude to a test, Why, I reckon, it's confessed, That I've done my level best."

Said the Engine from the East, "They who work best talk the least. I pose you whistle down your brakes; What you've done is no great shakes. Pretty fair—but let me meet. Be a different kind of greeting. Let these folks with champagne stuffing, Not their Engines, do the puffing."

"Listen! Where Atlantic beats Shores of snow and summer heats; Where the Indian autumn skies; Paint the woods with warm-pump dyes, I have chased the flying sun, Sealing all that has been best, Nursing in my iron breast. All his clouds about my crest; And before my flying feet, Every shadow must retreat."

Said the Western Engine, "Pshaw!" And a long, low whistle blew. "Come now, really that's the oddest Talk for one so very modest. You brag of your Engines' do? Why, I bring the East to you! All the Orient, all Cathay, Find through me the shortest way; And the sun you follow here Rises in my hemisphere. Ready—if one must be rude—Length, my friend, sin't longitude."

Said the Union, "Don't reflect, or I'll run over some Director." Said the Central, "I'm Pacific. But, when riled, I'm quite terrific. Yet today we shall not quarrel. Just to show me the shortest way, How the Engines with their vision, Once have met without collision." That is what the Engines said Unreported and unread. Spoken slightly through the nose, With a whistle at the close. —BRET HARTE

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