

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 8c. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00. Daily Bee (with Sunday), one year, \$5.00. DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 5c. Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 7c. Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.50. Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.50. Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N. Council Bluffs—55 Scott Street. Lincoln—104 Little Building. Chicago—144 Marquette Building. New York—Houma 100-112 No. 34 West Thirty-third Street. Washington—144 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only bank stamps received in payment of all accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss: George B. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1910, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, Total. Rows for each day from 1 to 31, and a Total row.

Returned Copies 9,285

Net Total 316,255

Daily Average 42,968

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1910. M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Addresses will be changed as often as requested.

He's coming back! Who's coming back? Mr. Bryan's coming back.

Reno is becoming quite a milling center—divorce and fight mills.

At any rate, the Omaha Commercial club gave those army officers a warm time.

Senator Gore, though blind, is sure he could see graft in those transactions.

Did Mr. Bryan select Montreal in order to avoid a home-coming ovation on the dock?

In view of passing events, those to come, Reno ought to be the pick-pocket's paradise just now.

Most of us have, at least, reached the conclusion that no man has a monopoly on honesty in this country.

Pretty soon the various departments of our city government will be able to put on an automobile parade all by themselves.

Georgia seems destined for another state campaign between the Smiths and Browns—Hoke and Governor Joe. Hard to count between them.

Has Mr. Roosevelt's alma mater begun turning out mollycoddlers? One of this year's graduates announces that he will become a milliner.

A package containing \$5,000 of real money last seen in an express office in Omaha is on the missing list. If you see it coming your way, don't dodge.

Life to some men drifts along as smooth as a plane, while others have their San Juans and Sagamores—always climbing hills and snatching victory at the top.

Safe and sane education of the Fourth would save many lives, and so would safe and sane driving of automobiles every day in the year. Why not have both?

The anti-saloon professional reformers insist that their financial accounts are all right, notwithstanding the indignities of the seceding insurgents. Perhaps that's what is the trouble.

A Memphis paper hears a rumor that President Taft will appoint Governor Harmon to the supreme court. Hardly, not so long as Harmon can be kept in the ring as his possible opponent.

"Why is it," asks W. T. Stead, "that I never attend a peace conference without becoming bellicose?" For the same reason, perhaps, that building warships promotes international amity. The things go by paradoxes.

The true Roosevelt character was exemplified at Cambridge, where the former president at the Harvard demonstration acted as chief guest and host at the same time. Guess little Archie's definition of his father is all right.

Some women seem to gain recognition without woman's suffrage. For instance, there is Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the city schools of Chicago, being proposed for president of the National Educational association.

Important if True.

Announcement is made by the Railway Record, a weekly paper published at Chicago in the interest of the railroads, that the higher rate schedules which the railroads have been trying to force upon the people have been agreed to by the big shippers, and particularly the meat packers, who have been persuaded to withdraw their opposition to the advance in rates and to consent to an increase of 11 per cent on packing house products from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard. After telling these glad tidings the Railway Record continues:

It has been intimated that a great deal of the opposition of shippers as a whole to the proposed advance in rates was created by the fact that the impression had got abroad among them that in making the advance packing house products and a few other lines, comprising in the aggregate a great bulk of the traffic of the railroads, were to be specially favored. This, it was claimed, would have thrown the great burden of the proposed increase upon the shoulders of the smaller classes of shippers, and hence the vehemence which they exhibited in resisting the efforts of the roads to advance their rates. Now that the great packing house interests have signified their willingness to pay the important advance referred to, and the other great lines of industry, such as the steel interests are understood to be prepared to take similar action, it is believed that the opposition of the smaller classes of shippers will be entirely overcome, and that when the railroads again file increased tariffs with the Interstate Commerce commission, no question whatever will be raised concerning their reasonableness and justice, and thus the whole trouble will be peacefully and happily overcome.

Should the smaller shippers persist in their opposition it is believed that the action of the representatives of the larger lines, in thus agreeing to a considerable advance in the rates on their traffic, will establish such a preponderance of evidence in favor of the case of the railroads that the Interstate Commerce commission will have no recourse but to decide in favor of the railway companies, and they will thus get all that they have been contending for in the premises.

This may be important if true, but even if true we apprehend that the smaller shippers, who are not also big owners of railway stock and therefore in no position to milk the cow at both ends, will not be stampeded by any such agreement, nor will the Interstate Commerce commission be constrained to approve a general rate increase just because the packers may be willing to pay more on their products and take it out twice over on the live stock man from whom they buy and the consumer to whom they sell.

No doubt the railroads will again file their increased tariffs. All the signs point to such determination on their part, particularly their continued cry of tight money and loudly proclaimed abandonment of projected extensions and improvements. But if the railroad rate-makers have led themselves to believe that no one will question the reasonableness and justice of the new levy they propose to place on the traffic of the country they are likely to find themselves mistaken.

No Muzzle for the Press.

The attorney for Lee O'Neil Browne, accused of bribing legislators, showed a lack of good judgment when he asked the court for an order enjoining the press from criticizing the four men who hung the jury in this case. No matter if this attorney actually believes in the innocence of his client, he was not warranted in making such a motion and the court did a commendable thing in summarily overruling it.

It is not for courts to abridge the right of free speech or free press in this country where those rights are organic and where they have stood since the foundation of the republic as one of the greatest restraining influences in our national and civic life. Good men and righteous causes do not suffer, as a rule, and have little to fear from the searchlight of publicity and in such cases as this one, where the accused is not acquitted, but merely escapes on technical grounds in the first trial, it would help nothing to muzzle the press. There are ample legal restrictions upon the newspapers for the protection of innocent parties, or parties charged and not proven guilty of crime, so that for any unbridled comment passed upon Mr. Browne or the four men who refused to accredit the evidence of his alleged guilt there is a remedy provided.

It is not an argument for this attorney's case or client or for the character of service rendered by these four men for the attorney to make this remarkable request of the court. Let honest criticism be made unbridled. If there is no guilt anywhere there can be no injury, and if there is culpability the people may want to know it and the light of further publicity might enable them to see it.

State Conservation.

The deliberations and results of South Dakota's state conservation congress will arouse more than ordinary interest, as the congress represents the cosmopolitan citizenship and the varied industries of the state and contemplates a broad scope of activity. It is the purpose to ask the federal government that the coal, timber and water of the state be removed from federal to state control and that the arid land heretofore subject to government reclamation be turned over to the state to compensate for the railway and swamp land grants given to other states.

These demands will no doubt meet with objection, especially from those who look askance at the general principle of state's rights, but it need not necessarily come in conflict with that fundamental doctrine. Until the plan of national conservation has had time for practical operation there will, of course, be some obstacles in its way of state initiative, but it would seem that the state could accomplish much

good by co-operating with the national government in safeguarding its natural resources, as each state ought to be intimately acquainted with its own resources to be able to develop or conserve them intelligently. The plan might also eventually have the very desirable effect of lightening the expense of the general conservation movement upon the government, and, if so, then leave more money for the carrying on of enterprises distinctly of a federal character.

Minnesota has organized a state conservation congress and other states are likely to follow the example, but owing to its peculiar situation South Dakota's project will no doubt have a vital bearing upon the action of other states.

Parents and the Fourth.

City councils and mayors in great cities have decided in favor of the "safe and sane Fourth," while officials in other cities have not. But without official embargoes to aid them parents can do much toward bringing about a safe and sane Fourth, toward preventing needless casualties from the handling of explosives if they will. Of course, Mrs. Jones may not be able to do much with Willie Smith, but she can with Johnny Jones. If each father and mother would do their best to keep their children from running wild that day and injuring themselves or somebody else they would find a tremendous falling off in the list of accidents.

And why should not parents perform this duty? Why should they wait for others to do it for them? True enough, the least city officials could do, if they viewed this matter in its serious aspects, would be to limit the use of dangerous fireworks, but even then it remains largely a matter of parental control. Last year there was some falling off in the general number of Fourth of July victims over the country, showing that the people are getting more cautious about the use of these perilous devices, but there should be a greater reduction this year and there will be if every household looks out for its own.

The Late Senator Daniel.

The death of Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia takes out of the halls of national legislation the most typical representative remaining of the old school southern statesmanship. Except for Senators Frye and Hale of Maine, Senator Cullom of Illinois and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Senator Daniel's record for length of continuous service in the United States senate is unequalled by any of his colleagues.

Senator Daniel's democracy was of the ancient and unadulterated brand. True, he followed Bryan in his first two campaigns, but with reluctance and misgiving. He never had much faith in Bryan leadership, and even had a personal encounter with him as a result of their differences before his third term nomination, which the Virginia freely asserted was foredoomed. As a constitutional lawyer Senator Daniel was in a class reached by very few, and the law text book known as "Daniel on Negotiable Instruments," written by him in his youthful days, is still a standard. Everywhere, in private intercourse as well as in the senate chamber, he was courteous and gallantry personified. Virginia will have to search far to find another to fill his place as well as he did.

A Far-Reaching Rate Decision.

The Interstate Commerce commission has decided that the principle of rate making is wrong that permits a railroad to charge more for transportation from Omaha to Reno than from Omaha to Sacramento, or the same whether the shipment originates at Omaha or Denver or Boston and goes to Reno or Sacramento. It is purely arbitrary and the railroads have never been able, when put to the test, to justify it, though they have managed in some ways to keep the principle in vogue. The idea that intermediate cities should pay the coast terminal rate plus the local back to the point of delivery never was tenable and the wonder is that the railroads have been able to maintain it. They could have done their general cause much good by abandoning it long ago, but instead of that they are not yet ready to make this practice.

It is this practice that the Interstate Commerce commission knocks out in its decision in the Pacific coast cases, which is one of the most important it has ever made respecting freight rates, because it both uproots one of the railroads' most tenaciously held rules and is nation-wide in its effect. It furthermore must be helpful as a factor in clearing up this whole rate-making situation. Certainly it tends to add no weight to the railroads' arguments and pleas for the necessity of a higher level of rates as a means of increasing their earning power. Its chief influence in this connection will be moral, for it is bound to reflect some discredit upon the good faith of these representations. Of course, there may be rates here and there that are subject to reasonable advance, just as there are others calling for reduction, but the remedy is not a general raise, but readjustment upon a sound basis.

A Boy Dived from the Center Span of Brooklyn Bridge into East River for \$250 offered by a merchant to any person foolish enough to risk his life in this manner. But why make such offers? What cause is to be served by the feat? And what if the boy had been killed, as many others have who tried to do what he did? This is

the merchant's way of advertising he ought to learn some new lessons and the law might take a hand in teaching him.

Our democratic friends are evidently hard to please. Here is one in the same issue of the democratic contemporary scribbling the loss of a postmaster'ship of one senator to his insurgency and crediting another senator with getting an appointment for a favorite who is too much of an insurgent. This looks like the coon trap "to catch 'em a-comin' and a-go-in'."

Even our newly arrived army officers remark upon the disgraceful condition of Omaha's streets, which is the one thing about our city that impresses strangers unfavorably. For bad streets, however, the blame can be located and the fault remedied if our people will only pursue the matter vigorously and persistently.

Freedom to worship God in any orderly manner is the constitutional right of every American citizen, but freedom to disturb the neighborhood with a brass drum pounded in the name of religion at all hours of the day and night has its limitations.

Reports from Montreal are to the effect that on landing "Mr. Bryan refused to discuss politics." It's a ten-to-one shot, however, that he will overcome his reluctance to discuss politics very shortly after he gets within sight of Fairview.

Where We Shine a Bit.

Americans may vote against the candidate in power without being put in jail, this country being in some respects a shade ahead of Mexico.

Where the Shoe Pinches.

In the case of some men whom you know, perhaps the increased cost of living is due to the fact that the grocer, butcher and other dealers in the necessities of life insist on being paid in cash.

Damnation of Uncle Joe.

Only a few weeks ago Speaker Cannon declared the insurgents of congress should be hanged; now, in bidding them farewell, he wishes them well. Had the insurgents ousted him from his chair, possibly "Uncle Joe" would have complimented them.

A False Alarm.

A woman in the capitol at Washington raised an excitement by declaring that she had been robbed of her purse, which was subsequently found in one of the galleries where she had dropped it. Female visitors to the seat of government should understand that no one about the capitol would steal anything, at least on retail lines.

Pertin of Aviation.

Aviation is going to have its martyrs like other great enterprises, the more as they are, in a way, fanatics, too; for no amount of danger and actual accident will deter men from trying to conquer this elusive element or dim the fatal fascination. The measure of success which has attended latter-day effort will serve to minimize the effects of the danger still more.

LOST IN THE SHUFFLE.

How a Coal Rate Reduction Failed to Reach the Consumer. The public cries out against railroad greed and demand lower freight rates. But when lower freight rates come, as they sometimes do, the consuming people discover that the reduction does not always reach them in the form of lower prices. As an illustration of this, two years ago the Interstate Commerce commission, reduced coal rates from Colorado and Wyoming to some Nebraska points. At North Platte, for example, this reduction was from \$4.50 to \$3.50 per ton. This should have made coal 10c per ton cheaper at North Platte, but it did not.

The complaint had been made in their behalf and not in behalf of their customers, that the reduction ordered was a reduction of freight charges and not of retail prices, when right on selling the coal at the same old price. Railroad Commissioner Winnett, at North Platte, the other day, finding the people there impatient with the commission because it was not doing as much for them as they thought it ought to do, undertook to refresh their minds a little, and referred to the \$1 a ton reduction in coal rates.

"What reduction in coal rates?" demanded the North Platte "Witty," said Commissioner Winnett, "the reduction in freight rates of \$1 a ton that the commission got for you people about two years ago." "We didn't get it," responded the North Platte "Witty," "but we have reduced the freight rates, just the same, and we get no benefit." "That is not the fault of the commission," said Dr. Winnett, and he was right.

The people, not only at North Platte, but everywhere, must help to fight their own battles. They must keep awake to what is going on, take some action on their own part. They must expose and protest, and bring greedy dealers to time while they are crying out again the greed of the railroads. Concerted action at North Platte at the time the railroads were deprived of a dollar a ton of their rate would have secured most, if not all, of that dollar a ton to the consumer. He should not expect to take it all away from one party.

Our Birthday Book

July 1, 1910. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of American history at Harvard university, was born July 1, 1834, at Clarksville, Penn. He is a writer of history as well as a teacher of history, and has been president of the American Historical association.

Joseph M. Dixon, United States senator from Montana, is just 43 years old. He is a native of North Carolina and a lawyer by profession, and also owner of the principal newspaper in his home town of Missoula.

Prof. Nathan Bernstein, head of the physics department of the Omaha High school, was born July 1, 1871, at Louisville, Ky. He is a graduate of the Omaha High school and also of Dartmouth college, and is in demand as a lecturer on popular science subjects.

George Foran, president of the Forgan Investment company in the Paxton block, is 39 today. He was born in Scotland, coming to this country at the age of 13. He started out with the American Loan and Trust company, and has been in business for himself for ten years.

Alton B. Parker, remembered as having once been talked of for president or something, now rises to remark that the country is going to be biased because the big stick has suddenly returned to favor.

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Around New York

Ripples on the Current of Life as Seen in the Great American Metropolis from Day to Day.

Commissioner Driscoll of the New York department of weights and measures had a heart-to-heart talk last Monday with representative provision dealers, chiefly butchers engaged in the wholesale trade. The purpose of the commissioner was to impress upon the dealers that net weight is to be the rule henceforth, that short weight will not be tolerated, and that wood skewers, spreaders and wrappers must not be weighed in with the meat and gained off on the consumer at meat prices. Several dealers caught with short weight goods were given to understand they must stop the practice or prosecution will follow.

Among the shady specimens exhibited to the dealers with the dealers' brands were hams and bacon six ounces short of the branded weight and carrying one pound of cover, skewers soaked in water to increase their weight, one skewer weighing ten ounces and another twenty ounces, and lamb carcasses covered with "lean fat" which increased the cost 30 cents. "Custom" was the excuse given for these practices of the trade.

Down into a cellar filled with poisonous gases, while fire raged in the building, went Walter Murray to rescue Mahomet's Daughter, heroine of renown, and her litter of thirteen supposed respectable names. The father of the puppets is Thornburg Rajah, as blue-blooded as the mother. Grouping about in the darkness and with miniature explosions going on about him in other parts of the building Murray tenderly parted the mother and her babies together and took them to places of safety. Then, when the work of rescue was complete, he fell unconscious and it was some time before he could be revived. The fire was at No. 410 Bleeker street, which is occupied by the Murray Oxygen company, of which Edward Murray, a brother of Walter, is the president.

Persons passing a clothing store in Broadway, near Canal street, for the last week have been interested in a large, typewritten notice posted in the window, entitled "Tips to Tourists. The Language of European Labels." This notice warns all prospective European travelers of the secret "Berkshire" or "Berkshire" system, adopted by porters and other employees in foreign hotels, by means of which they are able to segregate the tourists into "tipping" and "non-tipping" classes, and announces that the secret "code" has been deciphered by a member of the firm and explained in the sign.

Wrote a long study of the subject, the member of the firm said that he had been pestered so long by porters of foreign hotels seeking "tips" that he determined to find out just what these secret signals were by means of which the porters established "tipping" and "non-tipping" classes. It set forth, for instance, that a label pasted in the middle of the top cover of a suitcase or trunk signifies that the owner is a close-fisted person. A label pasted on the covers at right angles with the long side of the parallelogram means the owner has a bad temper and is likely to use his fists if annoyed. If the label is pasted diagonally across the cover it indicates that the bearer is easy and can be made to double his tip.

A few years ago a banking institution was started that appealed strongly to the speculative spirit of the Massachusetts. A bank was opened for run day and night, never to close its doors. So rushed were the people, it was announced, that it was absolutely necessary, in order to enable them to get rid of their surplus cash and put it into a safe place, that an opportunity should be offered to bank at all hours of the day and night. The Night and Day bank as an evidence that New York never sleeps. The lights burning within the institution were regarded almost as reverently as altar flames.

The midnight tellers were considered as the highest type of metropolitan enterprise and progress. But lately the directors of the Night and Day bank have noticed that while the lights burn brightly and the institution is pointed out with pride by New Yorkers escorting rural cousins about the city, and loudly proclaimed by the orators on the sight-seeing automobiles, little business was done after 9 o'clock. So, the directors have decreed that hereafter the bank will be open at 5 o'clock in the morning and close at midnight.

"It was just like a sabre cut that appeared across the forehead of General Sherman's horse, but of course we knew that no sabre caused that injury," said an officer of the park department speaking of the equestrian statue at the Plaza. "The cut extended from the back almost to the knee and threatened to enlarge unless repaired. That is why it was fixed at the knee. The only way in which we could account for the injury was that the sun caused an expansion of the bronze, making a slight crack, and then when winter came water got into the crack. Water in freezing has great force and it just rent the bronze asunder. It caused the department to expend \$36 in repairing the horse's leg."

A large china cup with a handle was shoved across the counter and a child's voice said: "Ma wants a cupful of sugar." The grocer filled the cup, weighed the sugar, poured it back into the cup and said: "Two cents."

To a customer who expressed surprise at his willingness to sell groceries in such small quantities, he said: "Have to in this neighborhood. Most of these people live from meal to meal, which means that they buy things by measure instead of weight. reckoned by the cupful, the spoonful or the painful they know just how much of anything they need. In order to satisfy both customers and the inspector of weights and measures we measure first to suit the trade, then weigh afterward."

In the Nick of Time.

The admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood will enlarge in the nick of time the list of names available for named cruisers and battleships. That is almost exhausted and the Navy department has been forced to appropriate the state names originally borne by certain monitors and reassign them to the newest battleships. Nevada and Oklahoma are the only states whose names are still available.

Cause and Effect.

Speaker Cannon says the Sixty-first congress has enacted more and better legislation than any other congress in thirty-five years. And lots of people think it best work was in stripping the yellow jacket from Joseph G. Cannon.

A Voice from the Tomb.

Alton B. Parker, remembered as having once been talked of for president or something, now rises to remark that the country is going to be biased because the big stick has suddenly returned to favor.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Blue Springs Sentinel: Is Jim Dahman right when he calls Governor Shallenberger a four-flusher?

Hewells Journal (Dem.): Nebraska wants Bryan in the senate and he must not turn a deaf ear to the pleading of his people no matter how little desire he may have for the position. The draft is to be made, and he must honor it.

Kearney Democrat: Very gratifying news reached the public to the effect that Governor Shallenberger had announced that he would not call an extraordinary session of the legislature. This is a wise act on the part of the governor and we never did have a fear that he would be led astray by enemies with their sophistry about the extra session business.

Arapahoe Pioneer: Shallenberger is the only governor we have been able to elect for over 20 years. Why should he be turned down for a man who represents the mass interests of the state? Don't you, Dahman, down with the brewers, the distillers, down with the interests that back Dahman? They are the low, degrading kind, else why did they not go higher up for a candidate to represent them?

South Sioux City Record: After promising Mr. Bryan a special session in which to do the liquor "ghost," Governor Shallenberger showed his mean, low-down, refusing to call the legislature in talk about your "slippery" and "foxy" politicians. He got the brewery and temperance vote in 1905 and wants them both in 1910. He is the liquor interests' choice in 1905 and is still. He signed the 8 o'clock closing, because he had to—because he wanted to.

Clay Center Sun: Those who were led to believe that Congressman Hitchcock had the right-of-way with Bryan's endorsement for the United States senate are reminded that a number of Nebraska papers have all the time predicted that some way would be found to induce Mr. Bryan to be a candidate. With Mr. Bryan out of the country, and hundreds of innocent looking petitions being sent out over the state, the old time present (?) is being brought to bear, and the Omaha congressman is in a fair way to again feel the sting of ingratitude.

Albion Argus (Dem.): No extra session of the legislature to enact the initiative and referendum. The governor has discovered that the matter must be passed on in the primary and so was a little too late getting around to it. Probably just as well. While we are in favor of the measure, yet we do not consider it of sufficient importance to justify calling a special session of the legislature to enact it.

Blair Pilot: Congressman Jim Latta voted against the postal savings bank bill, not because it was in the democratic national platform, but more probably because he was a lawyer and it was against his personal interests. The excuse he gave was that the democratic platform failed to carry, but the republican platform promised the same thing and it did carry. Evidently neither the voice of the people nor the voice of the democratic party is the voice of God to Mr. Latta. How hardly can a rich man, even a banker, become a real statesman, even though he secures the vote and is able to write "M. C." after his name.

PERSONAL NOTES.

An Ohio woman has gone crazy over the big fight, but a lot of men did it first without causing special mention.

Indians have advanced almost to a point at which they can put into good English their objections to being robbed by a superior race.

Miss Louise Davis, the Orange teacher who won fame as a base ball umpire, has gone and got married, and the members of the school now don't like it a bit.

In the school of instruction for custom house employes in New York a short course might be devoted to pressure of the "riad hand" when returning tourists arrive from Europe. Sometimes there is a good deal in it.

An Englishman, Sir Sennell Cave-Brown-Cave, has permitted it to be known that he would like to marry some beautiful American girl with plenty of money. He must have an ancestral seat or two that are about to cave in.

Gottlieb Graul, a former resident of Orange, N. J., is dead in Cincinnati, at the age of 108. He was in the employ of the United States government, and was worth up to the age of 88. He was a former years head gardener and laid out the grounds of the Longworth homestead at East Walnut Hills.

Miss Mattie P. Dyer is one of Boston's women hat manufacturers who ranks among the most successful of the older business women in Boston. She is descended from Mayflower stock, began to work early in life, and by determination, thrift and energy has risen from comparatively humble beginnings.

A Boston man is accumulating a bunch of summary fame by announcing that he will present to the next Legislature of Massachusetts a bill requiring husbands to pay their wives 10 per cent of their incomes. Being a bachelor, probably from necessity, he argues that benedicts should pay a liberal stipend for the favors they enjoy.

A discordant note was sounded by the New York Sun while the multitude was welcoming Roosevelt. The Sun is the mightiest hunter that ever pulled a trigger in Africa is John Ricenton of Maplewood, N. J., who walked from Cape-town to Cairo without an army of porters, hunting as he went, and on one day shot three rhinos. The Jersey hunter is 62 years of age.

LAUGHING GAS.

"The Spendiums ought to be able to strike a balance between their opposing traits." "He is always lending money and she is always borrowing trouble."—Baltimore American.

"Flashy Young Woman" I called to see if you didn't require a beautiful model. Artist—Why, have you got a friend?—Boston Transcript