

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unused and returned copies, for the month of April, 1911, was 48,106.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,  
 Circulation Manager.  
 Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1911.  
 ROBERT HUNTER,  
 Notary Public.

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

That Denver platform is evidently no longer binding as to what it omits.

Even a team soldier sometimes wants to know where his pay is coming from.

Portugal has decided to rebuild its navy, having just reconstructed its ship of state.

Goth has signed articles agreeing to wrestle Hack, so that is one war settled, anyway.

Some folks call it "dandy lion," but that does not hurt it any more than to call it "dandelion."

It seems too bad for that ward in Chicago to be reduced to only two cabinet representatives.

El Paso should tell Juarez to shine on its own side—Chicago Evening Post.

It probably will before the thing is over.

Now that they have found Edgar Allan Poe's wedding ring, alert jewelers ought to have them on sale promptly.

Query: Why should plumbing work at the county hospital cost more than the same work would at any other place?

With the rebels in the mood to strike for their pay, a walking delegate ought to find a rich harvest in Mexico just now.

Some nature faker proposes a scheme for extracting the stinger from a bee. Better plan than that is to keep out of the stinger's way.

Inasmuch as the president knows all about how to run the War Department it does not matter greatly who acts as secretary of war.

Wall street is disturbed at what it conceives to be discouragement in the west. No use to worry over the west. It has smiles enough for all.

The grocers' and butchers' annual picnic has been set for June 22. Be sure and have your rain gauge ready for emergency use on that day.

According to the Boston Herald "China is turning over in her sleep." So far so good. Now if the old lady will just bounce out of bed it will be better.

Omaha will entertain the 1912 national convention of the American Federation of Musicians. That will surely give us a chance to blow our own horn.

One of the bidders for an electric lighting franchise is said to have withdrawn his application. Does that mean that he has already gotten what he went after?

Presumably, our Water board financiers are waiting on the federal court of appeals to tell them whether to let that water bond issue go at \$8,250,000 or to raise the ante.

The demand in Omaha is for a pool hall ordinance that regulates or for none at all. A set of rules without sufficient penalties for infraction will be simply a dead letter.

The total general bonded indebtedness of the city of Omaha is officially stated to be \$6,070,000. These figures give perspective to the proposed issue of \$8,250,000 of water bonds.

Changes come so thick and fast down on the border that a man scarcely dare to commit himself with an expression of opinion on the situation for fear of being overturned the next minute.

Dr. Wilson has one attribute common to all presidential aspirants—the stagers in astonishment when asked about his candidacy, exclaiming in surprise: "Really, I had not thought about the presidency."

## Sherman Law Again Upheld.

In upholding the Sherman anti-trust law in the case of the packers, Judge Carpenter of Chicago, says: "I am of the opinion that sections 1, 2 and 3 define with sufficient accuracy the offenses therein enumerated." He, therefore, overruled the demurrers of the packers to the indictments on the ground of the law's invalidity, reasserting the constitutionality of the act. In this ruling, Judge Carpenter has nearly 100 judicial decisions as precedent to support him, for the Sherman law has been adjudicated that many times, and has been held by the supreme court to be clearly constitutional and broadly comprehensive. The issue raised in the packers' case is a combination in restraint of trade and the defense has set up the claim that it is not engaged in maintaining an "unreasonable" restraint. An interesting point there is that the law makes no reference to an "unreasonable" restraint, a point laid down in a decision rendered by the United States supreme court in 1897, when it reversed the decision of the circuit court of appeals of the Eighth district, stating, in the course of its decision:

Section 1 of the Sherman law applies to all combinations in restraint of interstate or foreign trade or commerce, without exception or limitation, and the prohibitions of that section are not confined to unreasonable restraints of such trade or commerce.

Judge Carpenter's decision, we are reminded, may have an "indirect bearing on all anti-trust litigation in the United States in upholding the completeness and stability of the Sherman act." But would it not have had a direct and more far-reaching effect on all such litigation if it had been the other way? The decision seems to be in direct line of the precedent established by the supreme court's ruling. The Chicago judge takes the ground that if the packers have sought to control low prices to the producer of raw material and high prices to the consumer, as charged, the trust would be complete and should be dissolved and the penalties inflicted on the law-breakers.

## HOLD

A Word for the Olive.

The Wall Street Journal has made an invidious comparison of the California and European olives, and, of course it has been properly called to account by loyal California papers. The San Francisco Chronicle comes boldly to the rescue of this succulent little product and shows the Wall Street Journal that, while it may know all about bulling the cotton market or bearing steel, it knows nothing about an olive. The Chronicle takes its text from this derogatory statement from the Wall Street paper:

Olive culture in this country is admittedly exotic. The California olive is both tough and acid. Its oil may serve for wool washing or soap making, but for these purposes it is handicapped by the partiality which the tariff extends to petted manufactures, for it permits them to import their olive oil (the lower grades) free of duty.

An indictment with three charges is made against the New York critic; first, that olive culture in California is not exotic; second, that the California olive is not tough; third, that all olives are acid.

Since California is a part of the United States and, better still, a part of the west, we are inclined to the California side of this debate, but there is no need for holding out for a far-fetched footing. As a matter of fact, the Wall Street Journal is wrong, as anybody who has ever tasted a California olive as it came from the tree or brine knows that instead of being tough, it is very tender and as juicy as an oyster. One might easily get the idea that this Wall Street man never tasted any sort of olives when he attempts to make a distinction by saying that one is acid, for if they were not acid they would not be olives. Nor is the culture in California exotic, even though it has not been going on 2,000 years.

When it comes to a serious consideration, the olive bids fair to be one of the largest staples in the California fruit orchards. It grows luxuriously except in the Sierra Nevada mountains and is being more generally planted each year. It is larger than the olives we get from Europe, and, naturally, better as it comes to the table, for the European olive is more apt to be picked before matured for marketing purposes. It will not do for the east to let its habit of seeing superiority in European importations influence its judgment too far in this case, for the statistics on olive culture in this country are all against it.

## Omaha's Population.

The census of last year gave Omaha proper a population of 124,095, while adding in South Omaha, Florence, Dundee, Benson and other adjacent suburbs would put the census at 165,000. But here comes the city directory man to tell us that by the customary methods of computation Omaha is entitled now to claim 169,852 and South Omaha 33,302.

This is decidedly gratifying to our sense of bigness. But while it is plain that Omaha has been and is steadily growing we should not delude ourselves into the notion either that there was a shortage of 35,000 in the census or that we have had a population increase of 35,000 within less than twelve months.

Omaha has suffered in the past more than it has gained by circulating inflated population statistics, and the costly lesson of the 1890 census padding ought not to have to be learned over again. Omaha has made a creditable showing in the census with a 21 per cent increase for the decade,

or nearly 2 per cent each year. If we can continue to grow by adding 3 or 4 per cent to the population annually, and then take in South Omaha and other suburban towns, we may be sure that in the next census we will find ourselves where we belong.

## Health in Town and Country.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science has recently published a volume relating to health problems, affording some interesting comparisons between the healthfulness of people in the city and the country. The common belief has been that the country man had all the advantage of the city man in the matter of health, and when President Roosevelt set his Country Life commission to work upon its great mission of improving sanitary conditions in rural districts he provoked some criticism and much witicism. From the results of investigations disclosed by the Academy's report we find that there is not so much difference between the country and the town in this one respect, and that in some instances the town actually has the advantage. The Academy's report gives to the Roosevelt commission credit for starting this great work. It publishes a list of diseases and their relative effect in the city and the country, which affords a most instructive contrast. Here is the list, showing the number of deaths from some of the principal diseases to the 100,000 of population:

| Disease                         | Cities, 1906 | Cities, 1906 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| All causes                      | 1,845        | 1,360        |
| Diphtheria                      | 24.5         | 24.5         |
| Scarlet fever                   | 1.1          | 1.7          |
| Measles                         | 0.1          | 0.2          |
| Whooping cough                  | 17.4         | 8.2          |
| Scarlet fever                   | 10.4         | 11.9         |
| Diphtheria and croup            | 27.3         | 17.3         |
| Influenza                       | 15.5         | 27.9         |
| All other epidemic diseases     | 10.6         | 13.3         |
| Tuberculosis of the lungs       | 18.1         | 17.3         |
| All other forms of tuberculosis | 29.2         | 19.3         |
| Cancer                          | 80.5         | 68.0         |
| Trunk diseases                  | 1.1          | 1.9          |
| Diabetes                        | 51.1         | 15.9         |
| Meningitis                      | 21.4         | 17.1         |
| Other nervous diseases          | 121.6        | 135.2        |
| Diseases circulatory system     | 190.4        | 178.1        |
| Pneumonia                       | 107.8        | 129.1        |
| Other respiratory diseases      | 103.3        | 61.9         |
| Diarrhoea and enteritis         | 12.5         | 9.9          |
| Other diseases digestive system | 55.8         | 74.3         |
| Bright's disease and nephritis  | 113.9        | 73.7         |
| Infancy                         | 54.3         | 58.9         |
| Suicide                         | 20.4         | 14.4         |
| Accident                        | 95.9         | 101.0        |
| Ill-defined                     | 28.3         | 26.7         |
| All other causes                | 130.1        | 122.7        |
| Unknown                         | 1.9          | 5.3          |

Some of these comparisons are really remarkable. For instance, the percentage of deaths from nervous disorders is much greater in the country than in the city, where people are supposed to be so greatly oppressed by the effects of sedentary life, whereas in the rural communities they have the advantage of the open air and out-of-door pursuits. Likewise the country leads in accidental deaths, when it might easily be supposed that the city, surcharged with so many potential dangers, would lead. The city has a greater percentage of tuberculosis deaths, but the country has far more of them in comparison than might be expected.

It is probably a fact that, while the city man has more in the way of unhealthfulness with which to contend, he has learned more about protecting his health than his brother in the country. Therefore, there is a very lively need for just such work as was instituted by Mr. Roosevelt.

But it may be asked, why does the American Academy of Political and Social Science take up such a problem? Disease has long been recognized as having a psychological side. It affects crime in a very large measure. Therefore, it affects society from a moral angle and is a matter of most vital concern to social and political scientists.

## Nonpartisan Democrats.

According to our amiable democratic contemporary W. H. Thompson will be the candidate for the senate next year, and as a prelude wants a vigorous fight made for the democratic judicial ticket this year.

## We congratulate the "Little Giant" on his frankness.

If his advice is followed we will this year have no democrats pretending to be nonpartisans just long enough to run for office.

If his advice is followed the democratic judicial nominees this year will ask for votes on their merits, and not because the opponents are republicans.

## But will this advice be followed?

Our recent Nebraska legislature created the office of county highway commissioner for the express purpose of promoting the good roads movement by putting the road work under competent and central supervision. But the democratic combine that runs our county board is trying to nullify the law because the county surveyor, who in this county is the highway commissioner, happens to be a republican. It goes without saying that experience as a professional civil engineer and road-builder should count more for this work than agility at political wire-pulling. If the law is a step in the direction of better roads it should be given a fair trial.

A Tuskegee Institute graduate has just been given a diploma admitting him to a course of instruction in the Nebraska penitentiary. But that is no necessary reflection on Tuskegee or any other institution of learning that likewise at times have contributed to this graduate school. It does go to show, however, that dishonesty is not cured by education alone.

Oklahoma is having more trouble with its deposit guaranty law through the refusal of a bank to pay the as-

essment, setting up as an excuse that the guaranty fund has been misappropriated. Inasmuch as the Nebraska deposit guaranty law has not yet got well started, it may avoid the pitfalls that beset Oklahoma, but to do so will call for careful handling on the part of the State Banking board.

Governor Foss has sent twenty special messages to the legislature thus far. The governor in Massachusetts has only one year to serve unless re-elected and this one evidently believes in making the most of his opportunity.

President Earling of the Milwaukee railroad says he wishes he knew how newspapers take photographs and get them in the paper so quickly. Tell us how railroads make those 10-20-30 dividends and we'll tip it off to you.

## Pursuing the Better Way.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Uncle Sam's voice is not for war as long as there is any better way to deal with other nations, and it is seldom that a better way can not be found.

## No Money Needed.

Houston Post.

Quoth the inquisitive subscriber of Wharton: "How much money must one have to become identified with the interests?" It doesn't require any money. All that is necessary is to doubt the wisdom of nominating Mr. Bryan for president and to question the efficacy of the initiative, referendum and recall.

## Checks to Child Labor.

Baltimore American.

A bill has passed the Pennsylvania legislature prohibiting the employment in coal mines of boys under 16. This is one of the steps showing the real progress of the age. With the regulation of child labor and the greater protection in every way of childhood, morally and physically, will come the solution of some of the greatest problems of the times, affecting the moral and physical life of the whole nation.

## Fighting Man's Resolve.

Philadelphia Record.

President Diaz's declaration that he came into power fighting and he will go out fighting is only too likely to be verified. The general has done a great deal for his country. The one thing he has not done is the thing Latin-American republics have the greatest difficulty in learning, and that is to change administrations without violence or bloodshed. Diaz is a great man; if he had been a little greater he would have permitted his country to elect another president, or at least to exercise its free choice regarding a vice president, while he was still at the zenith of his power and popularity. The grand celebration of the Mexican centennial would have been a free presidential election.

## STRATEGY OF GRAFTERS.

## Shady Lawmakers Seek Immunity

Bath in Ohio.

St. Louis Republic.

Perhaps some of those former decisions rendered by Ohio courts denying the power of the legislature to institute investigations in some cases and restricting their efficacy in others may be found to have peculiar value in an existing complication.

A statute of Ohio provides that those who give testimony before a legislative committee of inquiry shall have an immunity bath. The testimony thus given cannot be used against them. This is under ordinary circumstances, a provision founded on sound principle. It makes it easier to ascertain facts that ought to come to public knowledge.

But, more than a quorum of the senate at Columbus being now under suspicion of graft practice, that body has passed a resolution directing that an investigation shall be started with the express design of enabling its menaced members to take advantage of the immunity privilege. The committee, when named, will presumably hold night-and-day sessions until all guilty members have been enabled to tell their story and escape the penalty.

If legislative resourcefulness has devised a more ingenious way in dodging the pursuit of justice, its precise character is not now recalled. Such a ludicrous perversion of the purposes of a statute designed to serve useful ends would furnish a diverging incident for a comedy of the "Man of the Hour" order, particularly if the enemies of graft should show as great an ingenuity in frustrating the aim of those who misuse the law.

## People Talked About



AUGUST BELMONT

Few New Yorkers rival Mr. Belmont in the variety of his activities and resources. Until the pool selling law put race tracks out of business, his racing stable contained many of the best and speediest horses on the turf. Mr. Belmont's business specialties are railroads and banks.

Altogether John Hancock's flowing name has almost faded from the original Declaration of Independence, along with all the others, there is no general complaint against the man who sold the ink to the government.

Congressmen are trying to make the Congress Record honest merely by omitting the "leave-to-print" speeches. To make the Record honest and self-supporting the flat fights on the floors of both houses must be reported with up-to-date moving picture apparatus.

Jacob Bell came near having to pay \$66 a minute at St. Louis, because he had to stop to button his wife's dress in the back. He was due to appear in the federal court and, being an hour late, his \$1,000 bond was forfeited. When he explained the cause of his tardiness the forfeiture was rescinded.

When George Pharo of Birmingham, Ala., set for the hand of Mary Dubois, a telephone operator in Nashville, Tenn., her father objected on the ground that she was giving the \$200 a year she earned to him. Young Pharo paid the father \$200—two years' salary—the marriage was celebrated and the couple left for their new home in Birmingham.

## Canned Oratory

Victor Murdock Tells Why Undelivered Congressional Speeches Should Be So Labeled.

The movement instituted by Congress- man Victor Murdock to do away with the "leave-to-print" abuse in the Congressional Record, is to be persisted in. What Mr. Murdock wants is that undelivered speeches be so labeled and shorn of misleading interpolations like "Applause" and "Laughter." In a statement explaining the purpose of this proposed reform, he gives some interesting information about the "canned oratory" that is palmed off on unsuspecting constituents.

"It is the only honest way," declared Mr. Murdock in explaining his views on this matter. "The Record, under the present system, is a true record of the proceedings of the house. It ought to be. If a man really makes a speech in congress the people in his district ought to know it. If, on the other hand, he merely gets permission to print an essay or a paper, they ought to know it. I do not claim that nothing which is not spoken on the floor should be printed. It may well be that a speech of value, prepared by a member of congress, should be printed in the Record. But it should be so designated. That would be in no sense a reflection upon the article itself. But it would not be sending the record out to the reader under false pretenses."

In my mind the greatest evil that would be attained under this system would be the shortening of speeches in congress and the restoration of debate to a plane it ought to be, but no longer does. Oratory in the house has been declining for a number of years. Speeches are too long. Most of them are read from manuscript, or perhaps only a small part of them is read and the rest is just printed. I believe that the practice of getting leave to insert long prepared documents to be mainly responsible for the decline in the quality of debate.

"A newspaper man can easily tell from reading the Record what speeches were really delivered and what were not. Oratory and writing have distinct styles. You summarize a news story in the first paragraph. In oratory you leave it for the climax. In writing about a man you usually start the sentence with the name. Oratory puts the name at the end of the sentence. The methods are totally dissimilar. A reading of the Record will show that it tends more and more toward being a collection of prepared articles rather than an actual record of proceedings on the floor. These articles may be all right, but they do not constitute debate."

"The first result of labeling things in the Record by their right names would be the abandoning of the present abuse by individual representatives. When a man's constituents begin to ask him, 'Did you really deliver this speech, or did you just have it printed?' he will quit the practice, because the average voter won't take much stock in undelivered speeches. Then the congressman will try to get an opportunity to deliver these long speeches on the floor. But that will be impossible. Congress could not possibly afford the time that would be necessary for the delivery of all the speeches that appear in the Record. Therefore, speeches will have to be shortened, and they ought to be."

"No man needs an hour in congress to explain an idea. Half an hour, and usually less, ought to be enough for any man. When the time is shortened we will see an improvement in the material. Language will be condensed and ideas will not be clothed in many words. There is no sense in a congressman standing up and reciting Webster's reply to Hayne every time he wants to express his opinions."

"Members ought to yield often to questions. That is what illuminates a debate and brings out information. Nowadays, when a man arises and proceeds to read from manuscript, it is understood as a signal to his fellow members that he does not want to be interrupted. But to my mind interruptions are what we need. They stimulate the minds, both of the questioner and the man who answers. That sort of debate is valuable. But the man who sits down now and reads them printed articles and has them there to get up and read articles, prepared without regard to length his style deteriorates and becomes slovenly. Besides that, it is not debate. We are sent here to discuss public issues, exchange ideas, ask each other questions and bring out facts; not to write long in the guise of speeches. These so-called speeches, prepared for consumption in the home district, may be of some consequence in the hustings, but I think even that point is debatable."

"If we keep hammering the trouble will eventually cure itself. The cure will begin when the folks at home start to ask their congressmen whether this or that speech was the real thing or not. He will see to it that thereafter a speech is a speech. Then speeches will perform better. Shorter, and being shorter will become better. The kind of debate of which we have so much now, with a member reading a long essay to a handful of fellow members while the rest are out in the cloak rooms, would not be tolerated in a foreign parliament. Over on the other side they hoot that sort of procedure. Let's get down to real debate in the United States."

## Optimism of Big Jim.

Philadelphia Record.

James J. Hill knows something of the commercial interests of farmers for his railroad depends most entirely upon farmers for its business. He says the farmers are not opposing reciprocity; it is only the political farmers. Wheat may be a couple of cents lower in Manitoba than on this side, but it would cost more than 2 cents to bring it over. In his opinion reciprocity would be a great thing for our manufacturers and would have no injurious effect upon our farmers. The well-proved fact is that where obstacles to commerce have been removed the results have been advantageous to both sides.

## Is the Pose Comfortable?

Minneapolis News.

Evidence has been presented in Illinois that Edward Tilden spent \$100,000 electing Lorimer to the United States senate. The courts refuse to allow the enforcement of the investigating committee's demand for a look at Tilden's bank account. Senator Lorimer now sits back in his chair and remarks: "Your next move."

## Too Much Game at Home.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

T. R. going to hunt polar bears in Greenland in 1912? "Nonsense," he says. We should think so. No contributing editor worth his salt will be off his job next year.

## NOSEGAYS FOR OMAHA.

Kearney Hub: The Omaha Bee has a war correspondent who has been right out on the firing line on the Mexican border. "Rah! Rah!"

Freemont Tribune: Omaha started anti-pool hall agitation several months ago, but has not succeeded in regulating them yet. Anything that savors of reform moves at a mighty slow pace in Omaha.

Blue Springs Sentinel: The mayor of Omaha claims to be vindicated since the capital city has gone wet. Jim should not take the matter too seriously and consider it an invitation to again get into the ring.

York News: Mayor Dahlgren will have an opportunity to heap coals of fire on the heads of a large number of Nebraska editors when he welcomes them to the city of Omaha at the opening meeting of the press association next month.

York News: An Omaha man, who has gone to Kansas City to make his home, is credited with the statement that he has had more fun in the few weeks he has lived in the Missouri town than in the forty-seven years he spent in the old home. Forty-seven years of attention to business in Nebraska ought to provide the material for having a good time anywhere, and it is no special compliment to Kansas City that this particular individual is enjoying himself so greatly. It seems to be human nature to seek new fields when plucky arrives and there is a lot of Nebraska money paying for good times the world around.

Wayne Herald: Omaha is getting ready to treat Nebraska publishers to a sample of genuine western hospitality at the annual press meeting during the first week in June. The Commercial club of that city proposes to see that the visitors are properly entertained from the opening until the closing of the session. The metropolitan will endeavor to show by example to the press members that it has a cordial feeling for the rest of the state. Northwest Nebraska publishers should attend this meeting and encourage closer relations with the state's biggest town. We need Omaha and Omaha needs us. We can do us more good in the way of advertising and boosting than large centers outside of the state. We ought to have a reciprocity treaty with the metropolis.

## THE FALL OF JUAREZ.

New York World: We regret to report, after an inspection of a full-length portrait, that the commander of the regular Mexican forces at Juarez is bow-legged.

Kansas City Times: Now that Juarez has fallen the public is willing to put its name alongside Babylon, Carthage, Nineveh and Tyre, and pass on to the next picture.

Indianapolis News: Then, too, after the Mexican rebels have captured all the towns along the border, the innocent bystanding business will be much safer if not so exciting.

Kansas City Star: General Francisco I. Madero, as provisional president of Mexico, has appointed a cabinet in which Gustavo Madero is minister of finance. Nothing like keeping the purse strings in the family. New York World: Only Diaz himself knows what he means by "anarchy," but if the absence of a government that can enforce its authority implies anarchy, no other word so well describes the state of Mexico. It is not the resignation of President Diaz, but his continuance in office that spells anarchy. Whatever his achievements in the past, he is now wholly incapable of coping with the situation that confronts his government.

Boston Transcript: The taking of Juarez by the Mexican insurgents looks like the doom of Diaz. Unless all reports are false there is no force that the president of Mexico can rush to the relief of that city. Moreover, this success gives the rebels a port of entrance to the United States. Let us hope that the Mexican government will recognize the situation and act so as to relieve the United States of a disagreeable task.

## NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

York Times: The name of the new chief of police of Lincoln is "Hunger." There is not much in a name, but we confess we would have felt chagrined and grieved if his name had been "Thirst."

Nebraska City News: A Nebraska City boy passed the examination for entrance to the Naval academy at Annapolis. Let us hope that he fails to acquire that polish of snobbery we have been hearing so much about lately.

Wakarusa Republican: The Osmond Republican editor is also an undertaker and embalmer. Here's a chance now for that editor to get even with the delinquent subscriber. When the d. o. turns up his toes the editor can tack on a little extra for the casket. Great thought! Eh?

Beatrice Express: Governor Aldrich's assertion in his decision in the Johnson case that Johnson was plainly a criminal because he was in the habit of associating with low women and was found in a dive when the officers went in search of him, was correct—and it applies to other men than Johnson.

Bridgeport News-Blade: Lodgepole, over in Cheyenne county, has bobbed into the limelight by being the only town in Nebraska to ask for the new state tuberculosis hospital. Ahem! If it were not for the fear of being accused of harping on an obnoxious subject, the News-Blade would propose that if Lodgepole will consent to take Sidney's ostrich farm with it, the tuberculosis hospital be conceded to it without further consideration.

## LAUGHING GAS.

Miss Ashitt—Haven't you a perfect horror of dying unmarried?

Miss Oldham—Oh, no; it's having to live the life that worries me.—Boston Transcript.

Marks—I hear that Jaggerman was so drunk last night that he followed his wife to carry him into his house. Did his