

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00...

Office Building. Omaha: The Bee Building. South Omaha: City Hall building...

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

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation figures. Includes entries for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

Net total sales, \$45,560. Net daily average, \$1,485.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, A. D. 1901. J. H. QUAY, Notary Public.

There has been no slump in the value of Nebraska farms.

China will not care to hear any more international concerts at the rate of \$300,000 per concert.

The proposed watch trust has been abandoned. One of the big companies did not think it was the correct time for such a movement.

The Sunday herald shop projected by the World-Herald seems to have turned up its toes in spite of the low-line. This was a freakish undertaking anyway.

In the speculative game on Wall street it is heads I win tails you lose with Uncle Sam. No matter what the price the stamps must be attached just the same.

The German treasury is confronted by an admitted deficit of \$20,000,000 for the next fiscal year. Germany has all the appearance of having gone democratic at the last election.

When The Bee made a forecast of the coming panic four weeks ago its storm signals were ridiculed and denounced. But the crash came much sooner even than The Bee had anticipated.

The local lams that got sheared will not likely bleat very loudly as long as they are able to pocket their losses. Had they come out winners they would not be so bashful about advertising their luck.

The king of England has had his annual allowance fixed at \$2,350,000. Royalty comes high and the people of this country have this added reason to congratulate themselves that they have none of it.

Our amiable popocratic contrary has now overruled a decision of the United States circuit court for this district. Judge Sanborn is respectfully requested to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

English speculators were slow to take hold of the boom in stocks which has been rampant in this country for some time. Many of them took hold just in time, however, to find that the poker was decidedly warm.

The result of the furry on Wall street is another warning for the small fry to keep out of the ring when the big animals get to fighting. They have no time to see who is being stepped on when the contest is hot.

The department command of the Grand Army of the Republic has come to Omaha for the first time in years. This seems to indicate that the Nebraska veterans have raised their siege of the state's metropolises.

The panic of 1873 was precipitated by the collapse of Northern Pacific railroad stocks. The panic of 1901 was precipitated by the inflation of Northern Pacific railroad securities. The Northern Pacific must be a hoedoo.

The Nebraska Fish commission has planted 3,500,000 fish in Nebraska streams and lakes during the past six years. This is a large number of fish, but not half enough to make good the stories of returning fishermen.

It transpires that the South Omaha cannulmanie deadlock has not yet been entirely broken, as the courts are now insisting on having a hand in the game. The deadlock habit is too persistent in Nebraska to be cured by one dose of medicine.

Perhaps the closing of the starch mills after all is not so much to make repairs as to wait until the price of corn comes down within reach. Repairs might possibly have been held off, but the corn skyrocketing is a present condition that must be met.

Carrie Nation has at last consented to accept her freedom on bond rather than to continue as the star boarder of the Wiehita jail. It is notable, however, that the judge had to reduce the bail bond down to \$100 to strike the valuation put upon Carrie by her friends.

UNPRECEDENTED CONDITIONS.

In the comments on existing financial conditions it is generally remarked that there are no data or precedents with which to make comparison, excepting the history of the great advance that followed the resumption of specie payment. Those who turn to the financial history of 1870-80 point to the bitter demoralization and reaction that set in after that then unprecedented spasm of advancing prices and speculative frenzy.

Then we were borrowing enormous sums from Europe. We were extending railways over prairies upon which there was not a habitation or more than one inhabitant to a square mile. We were enormously in debt to Europe. We had no permanently maintained international balance of trade in our favor. We had no surplus capital to speak of. Our greater undertakings were to a large extent carried out with foreign capital. Our currency system was upon an uncertain basis.

It is widely different now. Today our surplus capital is believed by experts to be increasing more rapidly than that of any nation in the world and as to this there can be no reasonable doubt. The standard rate of interest has fallen so low that 3 1/2 per cent is looked upon as an excellent investment and government bonds command a premium that represents considerably less interest return than that. We are upon a gold basis and are receiving from our mines new supplies aggregating almost \$100,000,000 a year. Our industries and commerce are steadily growing. We have in the last twenty years greatly broadened our agricultural resources and with this have come an increase of population and a diversification of industry which is transforming the interior and incidentally reducing the question of harvest accidents to a very different position from what it used to occupy.

These unprecedented conditions have naturally created extraordinary confidence, which is being manifested in all departments of enterprise. Never before have the American people had such faith in the future of the country as a financial and commercial power in the world. Looking at the wonderful progress of the past four or five years—a progress quite unparalleled in the experience of any other nation—they feel that there is greater achievement ahead and are prepared to bend all their energies to its attainment. It is not wise, however, to altogether lose sight of or ignore the lessons and experiences of the past. Conditions are greatly changed, but there are economic laws which are immutable and while for a time these may seem inoperative, they are certain to sooner or later assert themselves. Recent events in corporate consolidations, in the operations of vast aggregations of capital and in wild and reckless speculation may be hasting the country to a realization of the fact that natural economic laws cannot be violated with impunity.

GROWING IN FAVOR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says there can be no doubt that the principle of neutrality is much more popular now than it was when the canal question was before the senate last winter. He states that, improbable as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact that it is just beginning to be broadly appreciated by senators in general that the principle of neutrality in the control of an isthmian waterway has been the fixed policy of this government ever since the question became one of national interest and legislative concern. It is pointed out that by a treaty more than fifty years old the neutrality of all transportation facilities across the isthmus of Panama is guaranteed by the United States, a fact which was brought forcibly to the attention of the world in a note written by Mr. Blaine soon after he became secretary of state in President Garfield's cabinet in 1881. At that time it seemed not unlikely that the French Panama canal enterprise would be successfully prosecuted and Mr. Blaine's note was peculiarly timely and forcible. He enunciated in this paper, says the correspondent, the doctrine that the coast line of the United States substantially extended along the whole length of the isthmus and that "an agreement between the European states to jointly guarantee the neutrality and in effect control the political character of a highway of commerce remote from them and near to us would be viewed by this government with the greatest concern." It is asserted that all the literature on the subject of an inter-oceanic canal, except that of very recent date, abounds in reference to this traditional policy of the United States. It is further stated that a closer study of this matter is not only inclining many senators to the neutrality principle who have heretofore opposed it, but is having great weight in favor of the Panama route as opposed to the Nicaragua route, for the reason that if the United States should take the former there would be no question as to the exclusion of Great Britain from any voice or participation in the control of the waterway. With the Panama canal constructed and controlled by this government, no complication would be possible so far as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is concerned, that convention having no application to the Panama route. It is believed that even were the senate to ratify a canal treaty with Great Britain which gave recognition in any form to British claims or pretensions, no complication would be possible so long as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in force, as the opposition to permitting Great Britain to have anything to say in the matter or to be in any way recognized or consulted respecting it. It is said that in this view of the case the proposition for this government to take over the French Panama canal enterprise and complete it is growing in popularity at Washington. While this does not necessarily mean that the Panama

company's offer will be accepted as made, it is held to mean that because of the assured neutrality of the Panama route that enterprise, if declared feasible by competent American engineers, commends itself more strongly at present to the real friends of canal legislation in Washington than it ever did before.

INVEST YOUR MONEY AT HOME.

It is an open secret that the stock gambling craze affected Omaha as it has all other population centers in the country. The rapid rise in Union Pacific, Burlington and smelter stocks, all of which are more or less focused at this point, afforded an irresistible temptation for speculation to Omaha people, who banked on special information and tips supposed to come from the inside. A number of these men succeeded in scoring heavy winnings on the rise and sought to double and treble them by re-investment. That some of these speculators would sooner or later find themselves on the losing side of the market was inevitable. It was no surprise therefore that the collapse in the Stock exchange should affect the Omaha contingent who had ventured into the whirlpool. While the losses may fall short of their former winnings, that fact cannot be truthfully gaudied, and nothing is to be gained by suppression in the papers. Everybody knows that Omaha's banks and other financial concerns are not directly concerned in stock gambling, and our commercial interests are not promoted by the transfer of local capital into Wall street. It rarely happens that a man who has become rich by wild speculation helps to build up a city by investments in industrial enterprises. If the men who have money to invest would put it into factories, mills or store buildings right here in Omaha or Nebraska they would risk less and get surer returns in the long run.

Conservative New York financiers compute the shrinkage in the market value of railroad securities and industrial stocks within the past three days at more than \$800,000,000. Does this enormous shrinkage in prices represent a loss of wealth or a squeezing out of water? In other words, are the properties of the corporations affected by the slump worth \$800,000,000 less on Friday than they were on Tuesday? Or were they rated on Tuesday at \$800,000,000 more than they were actually worth?

If gambling were going on in Omaha so openly as the journalistic fakirs have been pretending it ought not to require search warrants for the county attorney to secure the necessary evidence as a basis for prosecution. The fact is that the only place within the county attorney's jurisdiction where open gambling has been carried on is at South Omaha. But the yellow journals and the county attorney close their eyes and stuff their ears against the South Omaha games.

Starting out on his 10,000-mile tour President McKinley scented panic in the air. He foreshadowed the Wall street crash before he reached Atlanta and therefore is not likely to be surprised over the reports that reach him at Los Angeles. He will view the battle from afar serenely and unconcerned. Six hundred million dollars in gold in the national treasury make the New York crash as harmless to the government as the bursting of a bubble.

The ambassadors of the powers have returned the reply of the Turkish government to the protest about opening foreign mails. If the Turkish government could substantiate its claim that the foreign postoffice was used as a cover for smuggling it would be decidedly unpleasant for the diplomats, and if it cannot the statement would appear to call for a more severe rebuke than the simple returning of the note.

According to Russell Sage, while New York was the storm center of the panic the real battleground was Omaha. In other words, he says the origin of the fight consists in the effort to divert transcontinental railway traffic from its natural central course through Omaha to other routes. Stock speculators cannot deprive Omaha of its advantage of geographical position.

Nothing could better demonstrate the sound financial condition of this country than the manner in which it withstood the ordeal through which Wall street passed Thursday. With all the losses not a single firm of prominence went down and the banks and other financial concerns were able to loan millions upon millions to tide over the day.

The Omaha men who got up a supper for the women and did the cooking themselves will be forced to keep quiet about the home bill or fare for a time. All who participated in the supper were alive at last accounts, but by common consent the women are doing the cooking at home with no prospects of a change of chefs.

In spite of the protest of General von Walderssee the few United States troops who remain in Pekin will retain possession of the gate to the Forbidden City. General Chaffee is not making any fuss, but he has just as persistently refused to be disturbed by the fuss made by others.

Omaha long ago demonstrated that it is the best market for fat cattle, and the late sales show that it tops the list in the cattle. Nebraska produces the best cattle that go to market, and it does so because its stockmen are willing to pay good prices for the best breeding stock.

Let 'Em Sweat. Washington Post. The third notion will make fine speculation for those persons who make a specialty of being uncomfortable.

Folly of Fashion. Chicago Chronicle. Mr. Bryan argues that fusion is "an open and honest plan of co-operation." It may be open, but it is hardly honest. The fusion of democrats and radicals involves the sacrifice of principle by one or the other.

Unhappily, in all recent fusions it has been the democrats who have done the surrendering and they have been whipped besides.

Frivolous Pleading.

Philadelphia Ledger. Those who are trying to show that the power really owe China an indemnity might make out a pretty good case if China had any standing in court.

Heads Dogging the As.

In the reorganization and cleaning-up process in the Southern Pacific company the gentle art of passing the "buck" of responsibility is being practiced to the satisfaction of the most exacting. Heads appear to be dogging in all directions.

Annexation Sentiment in Cuba.

Indianapolis Journal. The statement that the industrial interests of Cuba are in favor of annexation to the United States is not cause for surprise. This country is the natural market for the products of Cuba. Now that the secretary of agriculture is using his influence to stimulate the production of the same products in which Cuba abounds in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, Cuban producers are anxious to secure annexation.

Admiral Takes the Bakery.

Philadelphia Times. Admiral Dewey has been placed in possession of a bakery in Manila, under proceedings to foreclose a mortgage belonging to his deceased brother's estate. And thus the old saying that he takes the bun is truly verified. The admiral made history at Manila one day, and later married and talked and did various things. But even that will not save him from the fate which hear that the admiral has really taken the bakery.

What Follows the Closed Cabinet.

Boston Transcript. Read this and reflect: "Saloons have been established adjacent to every army post and their number is rapidly increasing. Near Fort Myer, just outside the District of Columbia, there are now stationed, six saloons, but have been ordered to be closed on February 1st. Doing that good that evil may come is having a startling exposition in the United States army just now and the sooner this exposition is closed the better for the cause of temperance, which is of good morals and good common sense.

THE IMPERIALISM HUMBLED.

Some Remarks of President McKinley Right to the Point.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. President McKinley dealt with the "imperialism" nonsense very neatly in a speech which he has just made in Texas. He said we want to exhaust every peaceable means of settlement before we go to war, and pointed out the fact that, while the law allows the government to raise 100,000 soldiers, it is going to keep the number down to 75,000 for the United States is less than one soldier for each 1,000 inhabitants. The ratio in Germany, Russia and France is about one for each 100. That in England, which has a much smaller standing army than the great nations of continental Europe, is much higher than in the United States. The army bears a smaller proportion to the population in the United States than it does in any other country in the world, from Russia down to Belgium. The United States is not a militarist nation. "Don't get alarmed about militarism or imperialism," he said. "We know no imperialism in the United States except the imperialism of a sovereign people."

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GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

Some Progress Made, Though Not as Extensive as Hoped For.

San Francisco Call. Despite the campaign of education on the subject of highway improvement which has been carried on with more or less earnestness for several years, comment on the little progress made in the past year during the last winter. For one reason or another the legislatures of the various states gave no heed to the demand for legislation on the subject, or else were unable to agree upon any measure of the kind submitted to them.

Even in New York, where there was a well organized movement to bring about the enactment of a measure designed to stimulate road improvement, and where a definite plan was adopted, the legislature, the result was to a considerable extent disappointing. The plan was to have the state issue bonds to the extent of \$5,000,000, to be used in highway improvements in cooperation with the counties. The best that was accomplished was the appropriation of \$450,000 for that purpose. Even that is decidedly better than nothing, for in order to obtain any part of the state appropriation a county must guarantee in advance expenditure for such improvements equal to the amount asked for from the state. Thus if all be called for there will be expended upon permanent state roads in New York this year the sum of \$540,000.

Up to this time Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut are the only states in the union that have seriously grappled with the problem of highway improvement and adopted a well devised system for solving it. It has been noted in those states that the construction of one good road leads to the construction of another. The example is said to be infectious. We have not had that experience in America. Some of our countries have provided good roads and maintained them for years without having had the effect of rousing adjoining counties to imitate the example.

The neglect of highways is the more strange because good roads are about the most economical money-saving and labor-saving works a county can carry on. It has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture that while well as the vintage, a farmer an average of 25 cents to haul one ton one mile on existing roads, it costs a French farmer only 6.5 cents to haul one ton one mile on the highways of France. When the amount of hauling that is done in an American county is taken into consideration it will be seen that the saving of something more than 17 cents on every ton for every mile would constitute a very important rural economy. Sooner or later that economy will have to be undertaken and the sooner the better.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

A physicians' strike in Germany is the latest thing in industrial warfare. The trouble arose in connection with the system of sickness insurance, by which some 30,000,000 Germans are entitled to free medical attendance on payment of a small sum. Theoretically, nothing could be more perfect than such a co-operative arrangement. Practically, it has been found that the interests of the sickness bureaus (Krankenkassen), the doctors and the patients clash at almost every point. The bureaus endeavor to promote economy and desire that few cases of sickness shall be reported. The people feel that the doctors, on their part, find the bureaus hard taskmasters. In Leipzig the conflict has declared itself frankly. The bureau physicians, as in other cities, had organized an association to represent the profession. This commission attempted to negotiate with the bureaus on better terms and less irksome conditions of service. The bureaus refused to deal with the commission, but were willing to hear individual complaints. It was the old question of "recognizing the union." The doctors did just what workmen do under the circumstances, they struck, and the work of the Leipzig bureaus is crippled.

The Petit Parisien, which has very intimate relations with the French cabinet, states that the recent conference between M. Delcasse, the czar and count Lamoriniere in St. Petersburg had a good deal to do with the balance of power in the Mediterranean and a closer understanding between France and Italy. The correspondent of the London Times in Paris, who is not apt to be excited over casual rumor, says that these stories, while they may be destined of foundation, emanate from sources which cannot be altogether disregarded. It is said that in Rome a marked change has been noted in the temper and attitude of the king towards England. According to one story, he did not regard the mission of the czar to the accession of King Edward VII as quite adequate to the regard due to his royal person. More than once he has manifested a certain indifference towards the British ambassador and has explained that it was necessary for the king to understand the policy followed by his father and grandfather for one which would conduct Italy by fresh paths towards new destinies. He is also reported to be greatly devoted to Nicholas II and to earnestly desire his friendship. The motive on his part for a closer understanding with France, or a leading motive, would be the wish to acquire a free hand in Tripoli, and he is credited with a feeling that Great Britain, in allowing France full liberty in the hinterland of that country, did not exhibit any particular anxiety about his interests.

A new workmen's accident bill which has been submitted to the Belgian Chamber marks a new step in the struggle to secure state protection for laboring men. As the law stands at present a workman has no claim for compensation unless the accident is due to negligence on the part of his employer. The onus of proof lies with the claimant, who is naturally placed at a disadvantage in pleading a case against his more influential opponent. This clause is suppressed in the new measure, which simply provides that accidents giving rise to loss shall be a fortnight's incapacity no claim shall be allowable, but beyond that period compensation shall be paid by the employer even should the accident be traced to the fault of the claimant. The amount of indemnity is fixed at half the sufferer's average earnings in case of total disability, or in case of partial incapacity to half the difference in his wage-producing power for which the accident is responsible. In another section of the bill the employer is offered the option of insuring himself either in the national fund or in a private company approved by the state, and the contracting society is bound to take over all responsibility on the score of accidents, the employer's liability ceasing entirely. If he declines to insure, the workman's claim for indemnity becomes a first charge on his estate after the payment of ordinary wages, and he is further obliged to capitalize certain sums for future compensation and pay the amount into a state bank or insurance company approved by the state. The bill is made to apply also to agricultural laborers injured by machinery of any kind.

According to recent reports from the French Colonial office the greatest obstacle to the French government's desire to contend in the administration of Madagascar arises from its inability to stamp out the traditions of Hova law and the idea of penalties inflicted by its operation. A writer shows how the Malagasy idea of punishment is one of revenge rather than of justice, and that it is based upon the principle of retribution, which touches singular extremes of leniency and rigor. On the one hand, this code of an isolated island race shows its recognition of an extenuating circumstance in the case of a murderer, who has vainly striven to incorporate in more civilized systems. Thus, while theft in ordinary circumstances entails on the offender not only three months' imprisonment but also a fine, in the case of a poor man of full value, all penalties were waived on sufficient proof being shown that hunger alone was the motive, and that the delinquent took only as much as he consumed on the spot.

On the other hand, ordinary theft was in some instances punished with astounding sentences, amounting to as much as ten years' incarceration in irons. Statistics show that the offense of theft was very rare under such a system. In proof of this the writer of the article tells an amusing anecdote of the horror with which the first French paymaster, who had to send 1,000,000 francs up to Antananarivo, saw cases, each containing 5,000 and 20,000 francs, being unguarded in the road while the carriers were waiting in the market for their stores for the journey. Still greater was the official's amazement when he presently beheld the convey set off without any semblance of military escort, and his fears were only allayed by a telegram from the captain, which a few days later announced the entire sum's safe arrival.

Mail advices from Athens reveal a deplorable condition of distress in the northwestern portion of the Morea, and in Corfu, Cephalonia and the adjacent islands. In some districts it has been necessary to suspend the collection of taxes. The government reports attribute the trouble to the ravages of the peronospora, a kind of blight, which has inflicted great damage on the vineyards. On the other hand, the opposition press says that the fundamental cause of the distress is owing to the pernicious system under which the government retains 15 per cent of the current crop, thus creating an artificial value for the fruit and driving the farmer to the verge of starvation. The average value of the current export from Cephalonia is 2,500,000 francs, but this year scarcely 200,000 francs have been realized. Other current-growing localities such as Corinth, Argium and Kalamata, have, on the other hand, had fair crops and have profited by the distress in other sections to raise prices. Steps are being taken to establish relief funds in Berlin, Paris and London.

SHEARING OF THE LAMBS.

Minneapolis Journal: The Northern Pacific choo-choos come in and go out just as if they didn't care who owned them.

New York World: J. J. Hill's remarks on speculation as a devourer of property are very profitable reading. It is painful to see people wasting their surplus in this "respectable" form of gambling.

Indianapolis Journal: Missing officials and persons having marks of the money of other people are likely to be reported in unusual numbers as the result of the unprecedented stock gambling.

Kansas City Star: It is really quite amusing to hear people fussing about such things as progressive euchre and slot machines and spooly poker, while the grand and lofty tumbling in Wall street is going on.

St. Louis Republic: Investing in stocks on the crest of a bull wave is mighty poor judgment. It is astounding that the public is always so prone to believe that prices are bound to continue advancing for the simple reason that a market advance has already been scored. Shrewd veterans in the speculative world are guided by exactly the opposite argument. They contend that the time to sell is when prices are high and ignorant persons are foolishly buying. Take a straight tip from these men. They know their business.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The spectacle of Northern Pacific stock selling at a high premium (and this quite apart from its tremendous spurt in the last two days) must bring such a glow of satisfaction to the simple reason that a market advance has already been scored. Shrewd veterans in the speculative world are guided by exactly the opposite argument. They contend that the time to sell is when prices are high and ignorant persons are foolishly buying. Take a straight tip from these men. They know their business.

Chicago News: It is to be hoped that the gamblers will get sick of their game and quit. Their "unpleasant corpses" are likely to impede legitimate business. For some time to come, now that the "booming" of prices seems to have got nearly or quite to the limit. Nobody profits by having the stock gambler around at any time, even in life, whether in the full-blown mania of a hopeful success or in the financial tatters that usually come after. In any event, Wall street must have many and hard jolts in order that the young manhood of this country shall not come to hold the demoralizing opinion that industry and economy are things beneath his notice. So let the slaughter proceed.

POLITICAL BRIEF.

The Philadelphia Record (dem.) applauds the purpose of Iowa democrats to shun populism and go it alone.

The Illinois legislature having passed a bill to provide free transportation for school children it is now proposed to go the limit and provide them with clothing.

Since the New York legislature adjourned Governor Odell has vetoed 18 bills. The job of killing crooked legislation has taken all of the governor's time for a month past.

The passage by the New York legislature of a bill to prohibit the sale of railroad tickets by any but authorized agents yet result the heaviest blow yet dealt the railroads.

Richard Croker promises to cross the Atlantic and take a hand in the fall campaign in New York. It must be exceedingly pleasing to Gothamites to enlist the talents of foreigners in their local affairs.

A government transport has been designated to convey a large party of Congressmen to San Francisco to discuss the Philippines and return. The trip is officially referred to as "a tour of inspection" and will last until autumn.

There is renewed talk that ex-Senator Cameron is "a receptive candidate" for the republican gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania. In view of Cameron's political history it is hinted that the talk of his heading a "reform" ticket must be by way of a joke.

Governor LaFollette of Wisconsin vetoed a bill taxing dogs and in doing so reprimanded the legislature for letting railroads and corporations off easily. After hearing the veto read the house, by a vote of 51 to 46, killed a bill taxing railroads according to their appraised value.

Persistent talk of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana as a possible republican candidate for the presidency moves an eastern editor to hint that the American people don't want a president who parts his hair down at his ears and brings the long ends over a head as bald as a turnip on top.

Governor Dole refuses the Hawaiian legislative request for an extension of its sittings for thirty days beyond the sixty days allowed for its session. He declares that the session has been a waste of time and money. Now he is to call an extra session, which amounts to the same thing.

Rev. Mr. Pearson, the preacher who was elected sheriff of Cumberland county (Portland, Maine, after having been nominated as a job by the legislature, has been a source of unending trouble to them ever since. His rigid enforcement of the prohibition law has, it is said, resulted in an offer of a large sum if he will resign or go to Europe and remain there until his term shall have expired.

The Ochs brothers, Adolph and James, publishers of the New York Times and the Chattanooga Times, have added the Philadelphia Times to their collection of newspapers. The Times distinguished itself last fall by hopping to Bryanism and has since then continued its admiration for "the pet." Its purchase from the Bryans restores it to its former position as an advocate of the democratic principles of Seymour, Tilden and Cleveland.

RODOLPH Dyspepsia Cure Digests what you eat.

Heart Troubles are not Always from Heart Disease. Do not get frightened if your heart troubles you. Most likely you suffer from indigestion. KODOL Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and gives the worn out stomach perfect rest. It is the only preparation ever devised that completely digests all kinds of food.

That is why it cures the worst cases of indigestion and stomach trouble and gives relief as soon as taken. It may be used in all conditions.

It can't help but do you good. Joseph E. Peabody, Pittsfield, N. Y., says, "My son has been troubled with his heart and stomach a good deal. I am glad to say that KODOL Dyspepsia Cure has cured him. I can recommend it to everyone. Before he had taken four doses he found great relief."

KODOL Dyspepsia Cure Prepared only by F. C. D. Wirtz & Co., Chicago. The 81 bottle contains 2 1/2 times the dose size. ONE MINUTE COUGH CURE Cures quickly. That's what it's made for.

MAY-TIME SMILES.

Detroit Journal: "He's burning a good bit of money with you, gentlemen," said "Moody" credit. He used a little money to kindly with, that's all.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I like that new machine," said the operator. "It's a pretty good thing, unless she has something worth showing up that beats it, or beats it better."

No, her new teeth don't fit very well. Ohio State Journal: Miss Swaggar—I don't think Miss Wattle ought to be permitted to sing in our choir.

Mr. Bussard-Wily, she has a lovely voice! Miss Swaggar—That may be, but she's wearing her last year's hat trimmed over.

Baltimore American: Mrs. Meddodgrass—I see by the paper that President McKinley gets his sleepily cut free for his trip across the country.

Mr. Meddodgrass (who has made several trips to the city)—Well, he couldn't pay berth rates an' tip the porter, too, for a trip of that length, or he'd be here.

Philadelphia Press: "The United States is still filling the open door for China," remarked the Observant Boarder. "Why, the open door ought to be more popular now than it was a month or two ago," remarked the Cross-Eyed Boarder.

Detroit Free Press: "Where's Mr. Schreiner?" "He's in the next room." "Are you sure?" "Yes, I just overheard him taking a nap."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I want to be perfectly fair with you, gentlemen," said the applicant for the vacant job. "In order to offset in some degree these recommendations, which you may notice, are somewhat fulsomely worded, I will add an expert opinion of my character and merits from my wife."

THE RULING PASSION. Pittsburgh Chronicle. On every vacant lot in town. Back of the kitchen are playing. And though in science they may lack. Right with the rules they're staying. A city in science they're staying. For vigor in disputing. And those who can't get in the game. Why, who's to blame?

The pitcher does contention acts. In faithful imitation. Of other who have greater fame. And hold much higher station. The catcher stands behind the batter. Where signals he is making. They check their teams with due regard. The "man" a base is taking.

Four tips go speeding to the street. And now and then are shocking. The third person who are grazed. And their teams with due regard. At times a four-base hit is made. And there is praise unstinted. When over the "plate," though out of breath. The kid has safely sprinted.

And now and then the players hear. A sudden, fearful crashing. Because the ball has crossed the fence. And done some window smashing. A city in science they're staying. And then the kids are showing. How easy it is to come home runs. In all directions going.

There's trouble all round the town. When kids the game are playing. For balls they're knocking every where. And their teams with due regard. But some of them, in years to come. May wish their reputation. And regarded by the "man" With fondest admiration.

GOLDEN ROD OIL COMPANY.

Producers of Fuel Oil in California. Owners of 2,000 Acres of Oil Lands. Note the timely cautions in late issues of this paper against false companies. We only sell beware of the counterfeits. OIL PROSPECTUS with maps and full particulars will be sent you for the asking. JOHN G. CORTELYOU, Pres. 1011 Davenport St., Omaha, Neb.



'NOTHING'

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