THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1903, was as follows:

1	30,620	16	31,120
2	30,970	17	30,970
3	30,650	18	30,970
4	30,800	19	30,990
5	30,810	20	30,930
6	30,830	21	27,760
7	27,960	22	30,630
8	30,720	23	30,660
9	30,510	24	30,680
10	31,000	25	30,630
11	30,530	26	31,210
12	30,840	27	31,310
13	30,730	28	27,200
14	27,810	29	30,690
15	30,770	30	30,630
Total			912,050
Less unsold and returned copies			9,786
Net total sales			902,264
Net average sales			30,075

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, A. D. 1903.

M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal) Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business office, in person or by mail.

The address will be changed as often as desired.

The Iowa idea does not seem to take well in Iowa.

When lawyers disagree, who shall decide? The political conventions, of course.

The Mad Mullah has been annihilated once more. For a man who gets annihilated about once every six months the Mad Mullah appears to be a bad dead Injun.

Dancing is not considered as sinful by Evangelist Torrey, but hugging to music is severely criticized. Where Governor Mickey draws the line has not yet been indicated.

The New York coupon clippers are said to have divided $137,000,000 on the first of July, which would seem to indicate that there is no immediate prospect of a money panic on Wall street.

Mr. Kenyon has given us some information about the Platte river power canal, but it is precisely the information that Mr. Kenyon has not given that the people of Omaha would like to have.

The controversy over the retention of Mathewson in the Indian service is by no means a closed incident. The war against the Indian land ring, its copartners and abettors, has only just begun.

According to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson the recent hot wave is worth a million of dollars a day to the farmers of Iowa. If this estimate is correct why is it worth any less to the farmers of Nebraska?

If Sir Thomas Lipton can only be persuaded to transport his yacht in a palace cattle car from sea water to the Mississippi the St. Louis exposition management will build a pond for it and exhibit its speed on the brineless deep.

Judge Redwine of Kentucky declines to retire from the bench and defies the governor to remove him. How soon the governor will invite Mr. Redwine to march up with him to the bar and drop the controversy has not yet transpired.

The Standard Oil octopus has concluded to smooth down the troubled waters by a shipment of four carloads of Kansas oil that will stand the test for consumption in Nebraska. Such small favors should be thankfully received.

In this torrid season it is a pretty cool thing of late Police Judge Isaac S. Gordon to trump up another claim against the city for interest on his back pay. Truly Mr. Gordon has been the dearest thing that Mother Omaha has brought up on its pie counter bottle.

A machine that will transmit handwriting by telephone is on exhibition in New York, and the inventor expects its general introduction for transmission of long-distance money orders and drafts, but evidently forgets that forged money orders and spurious drafts would multiply and make the payment of autographic money orders extra hazardous to bankers.

The council has dumped $300 into the North Sixteenth street manholes to make that thoroughfare passable for man and beast the next sixty days. In the meantime the property owners between Douglas and Cuming streets are expected to sign up petitions for repavement at their own expense instead of throwing the burden of repaving on the taxpayers of the whole city.

AN INSOLVENT TRUST.

The federal circuit court at Newark, N. J., has decided that the United States Shipbuilding combine, organized with a view to monopolizing a large share of the shipbuilding industry, is insolvent and must be placed in charge of a receiver. When the corporation was formed it was expected, according to the representations of its promoters, to yield great results, but being heavily overcapitalized it has been unable to meet its obligations. Proceedings were instituted by some of the stockholders for the appointment of a receiver and the facts shown conclusively proved the insolvency of the combine. One of the attorneys for the stockholders declared that "it was conceived in iniquity, maintained by fraud and is ending in crime," an indictment which was fully justified by the developments before the court.

These showed that while the constituent companies, which were taken over in the formation of the combine, were actively gaining concerns, there was more or less misrepresentation as to the current earnings of the companies and also as to the magnitude of the contracts for construction which they possessed. Undoubtedly misrepresentation was resorted to for the purpose of inducing the promoters to participate in the new organization and to consent to the capitalization of the company for an amount sufficient to effect the purchase of the constituent plants at the fictitious valuation placed upon them and also to leave a margin of treasury stock for bonuses or for conversion into cash with which to meet expenses of operation and administration until the expectations that the new concern would, through its alleged valuable contracts for construction, attain such a prosperous position as not only to earn its dividends and fixed charges, but to munificently reward the captains of finance who promoted it. There is no question as to the iniquitous character of the scheme or that something very nearly approaching fraud marked the operations of its promoters and those in control of the corporation. Finally, as stated by the court, the directors practically abdicated their powers, leaving the company to drift along without any guidance, but they did not neglect to advise the stockholders to submit to extortion to procure present funds and threaten foreclosure to bondholders who refused to relinquish the security of their mortgages.

There has been no more flagrant example of unscrupulous methods in the formation and management of corporations than is presented in the case of the United States Shipbuilding company and conspicuous among those who profited by these methods is Mr. Schwab, the president of the United States Steel corporation, who it would seem is in no small degree responsible for the present condition of the shipbuilding company. As an object lesson of the insecurity of combinations this case merits more than passing attention.

DEVELOPING ALASKA.

The great interest that is being manifested in the development of Alaska gives promise of very important results for that territory in the near future. Referring to the pending visit to Alaska of the subcommittee on territories, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says it will be of advantage to the great northern territory. It remarks that after the visit, after seeing the men who make up the population of the territory and arriving at a solid understanding of the resources as well as the requirements of the district, it is probable the visiting senators will arrive at the conclusion that there is no sound reason to be advanced why Alaska should have any other or different treatment than has been accorded every other territory on the continent, acquired since the organization of the federal government.

That paper suggests that the proper solution of the Alaskan question is simply to organize the present district into a regular territory, under an organic act based upon the organic acts through which the other territories were governed, with a local legislature and with a delegate in congress. It says that Alaska has a larger white population than had any other territory at the time of its organization and that its people are as intelligent and as capable of self-government as any to be found elsewhere in the world. The district is already further advanced in its development, in the annual value of its products, in the extent of its commerce and in the variety of employment open to the immigrants than are some of the states.

There appears to be every reason to expect a rapid development of Alaska. Capital is going there, the population is growing and altogether the outlook for the district is most favorable so far as material progress is concerned.

GERMANS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

More or less apprehension has been expressed from time to time in this country that the large number of Germans in some of the South American countries, particularly in Brazil, will some day be a source of trouble to the United States. The idea of those taking this view is that the influence of these Germans will be exerted to create sentiment where they reside unfavorable to this country and in the interest of German colonization with a view to enabling their native country to get a territorial foothold in South America.

There has never been presented any very substantial reason for this view, which grew out of an impression that the German government desired and hoped to some time get possession of territory in the southern part of the western hemisphere—an impression which that government has repeatedly pronounced unfounded. A letter from Brazil to the New York Tribune says that the Germans there are thoroughly loyal to the country and have no thought of favoring their native land except as it might be of benefit to their adopted country. This is undoubtedly the case as to the Germans in other South American countries. So far as Brazil is concerned, it is stated that she welcomes German immigration and wishes it were larger than it is. As in the United States so in South America the Germans are loyal citizens of the countries in which they live and while they naturally retain an affection for their fatherland they are not a people who conspire against those among whom they live. There is no danger to this country from the Germans of South America, however numerous they may become.

NOMINATIONS BY LAWYERS' RUMP.

The Bar association of this district boasts of a membership of over 400 practicing attorneys. A recommendation from a majority of this body would be entitled to much weight with the rank and file of voters when they are called upon to make their choice among the candidates to fill the seven places on the judicial bench next fall. When, however, more than two-thirds of the members of the Bar association either abstain from taking part in its proceedings or remonstrate against committing the association to a particular judicial ticket, the action of the headstrong minority will count for very little with intelligent and thinking citizens who may favor a nonpartisan rather than a partisan judiciary.

The manifest object of the Bar association rump, that mustered less than one-fifth of the membership of the association, in projecting a so-called nonpartisan judiciary ticket in advance of the party primaries and conventions, is to forestall the popular choice and force upon the people a set of candidates who are especially favored by the rump as against equally worthy, or possibly more worthy, candidates now in the field. Why democratic lawyers, who are clamoring for a nonpartisan judiciary, should commit themselves in advance to the support of six republicans and only one democrat, is past comprehension unless we assume that the democrats are hopelessly divided among themselves, or hope to force a concession of at least one democrat from the republican judicial convention. Nobody conversant with the makeup of the democratic contingent of the Bar association would dare assert that there is only one democrat in this district qualified and worthy to fill a place on the district bench. As a matter of fact, it is conceded even by the ablest republican lawyers that the democrats have more judicial timber in their ranks than the republicans. Is it not rather because the democrats are in a minority in the voting population of the district that they are willing to make the sacrifice by accepting one out of the seven places on the bench and shut their eyes on the other six whether they are qualified or not?

While there never can be such a thing as a strictly nonpartisan judiciary, a judiciary elected by the concurrence of all parties from among the ablest and most experienced practitioners would doubtless be very desirable and commendable, even if it had no other effect than raising the judiciary above the mire of party politics and liberating the judges from all obligation to partisan workers and partisan influence. But a nonpartisan judiciary at the ratio of 6 to 1 is an admitted piece of imposture. Far better to let the candidates and their friends fight it out at the polls and trust to the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest.

Mr. C. C. Belden struck the nail on the head when he declared before the summer school of educators that "A good superintendent does great good, while the work of a bad one is irreparable." It goes without saying that a man who is not competent to direct and correct the teachers in the highest grades in the public schools lacks the capacity for good work and cannot be a good superintendent any more than a blacksmith can be a good watch maker. And a superintendent, however capable, who diverts his time and talents to political pipe-laying and log-rolling cannot do efficient work and therefore cannot be a good superintendent, even if all the secret and public societies pronounce him "a good fellow."

The opponents of government ownership are taking a great deal of comfort from the Postoffice department roundup, which is pointed out as a terrible example of loose management. Just imagine, if you please, what scandal would have been developed in the postal service had it been under private ownership and control. How many millions annually would have been expended by postal service corporations in corrupting legislatures, congresses and courts, and how many millions would have been squeezed out of Uncle Sam by postal contractors and combines, and what kind of service would the people have had if all the mail agents, letter carriers and postmasters were corporation employes?

We hope to betray no secret by insinuating that the order of the police board expelling music and musical instruments from Omaha drink resorts is designed for the protection of the National Editorial excursionists, whose members flatter themselves with having music in their soles.

The latest alarming rumor at the state capital is that the State Board of Embalmers is about to file a remonstrance with the State Board of Health against the distressing healthfulness that prevails in all parts of Ak-Sar-Ben in spite of the heated season.

If any member of the Omaha Bar association can inform the people of this judicial district why an obscure lawyer by the name of Herman Aye, who is not known to have had any serious business before the bench, has been projected and endorsed as one of the seven nonpartisan candidates for judge of this district when there are at least 350 more capable men in the bar association, we would like to have him stand up and explain.

Under the latest order of the Omaha police board, people who enjoy music and beer must patronize the beer gardens and people who delight in wine, women and song must patronize the music halls. There is such a thing as being fastidious.

What's the Use.

Baltimore American.

Cheer-up. You are childish and small and mean and trifling if you complain. Ask yourself "What difference will it make ten years hence?" And even if grumbling were justified, is it useful?

A Reciprocal Roar.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Governor Beckham of Kentucky appears to take the high moral stand if a democrat was murdered by cowards it is no more than right that a few republicans should be shot from behind.

He Would Fill the Chair.

Detroit Free Press.

When Dr. Andrew D. White secures those endowments for the teaching of politics in colleges and universities we intend to nominate Uncle Mark Hanna as dean of the "stand-pat" department.

Hollow Note in Shout.

Chicago News.

As King Peter appears to be a rather sensitive person he probably is fully appreciative of the delicate suggestion of irony contained in the utterances of his ministers when they shout "Long live the king!" It is up to the ministers to say how far this wish will come true.

School Days Per Capita.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Statistics show that the average amount of public schooling per capita in this country is 998 days. That is, there would be 998 days for each inhabitant if it were distributed around. Fifty years ago the average was 420 days, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century it was but eighty-two days. The nation gives the school children of today twelve times as much schooling as the youngsters received 100 years ago.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

Efforts to Minimize the Effect of Fourth of July Fir[illegible]

Philadelphia [illegible]

A prominent physician h[illegible]en to the Public Ledger to urge it t[illegible]ve warning against the danger of fireworks. "One-third of the annual deaths from tetanus," he says, "result from Fourth of July wounds." The Chicago Health department has given public notice respecting these wounds, in which it is stated that "death from tetanus is most agonizing;" further, the notice is extended to doctors, to whom it says:

"Fourth of July wounds should be kept open. The tetanus bacillus works, like a mole, under ground or under flesh. At long as the wound is kept open, and regularly cleansed with antiseptics, there is no danger."

The Public Ledger does not know whether this manner of treatment is or is not absolutely reliable, though it believes it to be so; its own advice to its readers, young or old, is to avoid the careless handling of fireworks in order that no wounds may be suffered; second, if they are suffered they should be immediately treated by a competent physician.

The most perilous, and the deadliest, of Fourth of July playthings is the toy pistol. Its fatal work was in evidence in Philadelphia and Pittsburg on the last Decoration day, when in this city two boys, and twelve in Pittsburg, died from tetanus, the deaths resulting from wounds inflicted by the toy pistol. The law prohibits the sale of this dangerous plaything, but the law is not enforced, the result being a rather plentiful harvest of deaths following every national holiday. The newspapers of this city have year after year faithfully warned the public against the danger of the toy pistol, and have endeavored to induce the authorities to prevent the sale of it; but it is still sold all over the city, and tetanus and death are the consequences of its use. Mayor Weaver has issued an order to the police to prevent the use by the public of dangerous explosives on the Fourth of July, but other mayors have issued similar orders with no effect. Neither the police nor the public apparently believe that our mayors have been quite in earnest with regard to this matter, and their orders have been without effect. As for the toy pistol, its sale should not be tolerated.

WEARING OF THE RAILS.

Effect of Enormous Traffic on the Continuation of Prosperity.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

There are at present in this country about 200,000 miles of railway line, not including the double tracks or the sidings. It has been estimated that in these tracks there are laid at present steel rails which aggregate 25,000,000 tons of steel. That total is hard to imagine, but it can be said that it would make an immense mountain if all the material could be gathered into one place. These rails make the highway of the nation, the real roads over which the commerce of the country is hauled.

Twenty years or less ago the maximum rail weighed sixty pounds to the yard except on the mountain divisions, where there were much heavier weights. In these days 100 pounds to the yard is the standard, and this is on an average twice as much as formerly was in use, since many indiscreet managers thought the new invention of a ball rail made light poundage economical. Many of us can remember when there were only iron rails in use. We presume that there are some laid down at the present time in some of the out-of-the-way corners of the country, but for twelve years steel rails have had the call and seem likely to hold the palm forever.

Our ancestors tell of the time when there were only wooden rails, or those on which a thin strap of iron was laid, and of many disasters that occurred in consequence. This generation remembers when trains went slowly and time schedules were subject to change without notice. The point we are making is that the traffic of recent years has been so heavy that there is now a demand for 3,000,000 tons of steel rails to replace those which have been worked to the limit or which will be within the next year. This is nearly 12 per cent of the total and at the prevailing rate means an expenditure of $84,000,000 in this one industry alone.

This simply spells prosperity, and means that the country is going ahead by leaps and bounds such as was never before contemplated. We mention this in the hope that it will be remembered next year when there will be those who will try to convince the unwary that the country is not prosperous and that conditions are far from satisfactory. Of course, we would all like to be millionaires, but if we were in that condition all would be poor. Next year only those who have been better off in the last eight years than before will be asked to vote for Roosevelt. Those who have suffered will be permitted to vote for any old candidate whom democracy may nominate.

RAILROADS AND PROSPERITY.

Significant Features of the Interstate Commerce Statistics.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The steam railroad mileage of the country now exceeds 200,000, standing at 202,471 miles on June 30 of last year, to which date the Interstate Commerce commission has now brought its statistics. During that last fiscal year 5,234 miles were added, representing the largest steam railroad construction of any year in the past dozen—the whole construction in the last ten years having amounted only to about 26,000 miles or little more than twice what was constructed in the single year of 1887. It is evident, notwithstanding the spurt of 1902, that the steam railway system of the country long since passed the point of youthful growth and now is subject only to the moderate enlargements of mature age.

No one needs to be told that the period since 1896 has been one of great prosperity for the railroads. The advance of earnings has been of remarkable extent, due not only to a greatly increased business, but to generally higher rates. The march upward from the state of business depression culminating in 1896 is shown graphically as follows:

Fiscal year.	Gross.	Operating expenses.	Net.
1902	$1,726,386,267	$1,116,248,747	$610,131,520
1901	1,588,826,037	1,030,397,270	558,128,767
1900	1,487,044,814	961,428,511	525,616,303
1899	1,313,610,118	856,968,999	456,641,119
1898	1,247,338,621	817,973,276	429,352,345
1897	1,122,089,723	752,524,764	369,565,009
1896	1,150,169,376	772,989,044	377,180,332

The increase in gross over the whole period is about 50 per cent, while operating expenses increased only 44.5 per cent, leaving for net earnings an increase of no less than about 62 per cent.

Nevertheless, little more than half of the total capital stock of the roads received any dividends. Of course the dividend showing for the last fiscal year is far better than it was, for example, in 1896, when 70 per cent of the stock went without dividends; but that the roads of the country as a whole should be unable, at the high tide of prosperity, and twenty years from the time most of them were constructed, to pay dividends, large or small, or more than 55.4 per cent of the capital stock, strikingly teaches how hard it is even for monopoly to exact returns upon the water in capital—it being pretty well known that most of our railroads were built with money raised on bonds, the stock originally going as a bonus to projectors and investors.

With the close of the fiscal year 1902 the roads neared the end of expansion in net earnings at the recent rate. Expenses have since been rising faster than gross earnings, and the net result for this fiscal year will show a very small increase over the year before, at least as compared with the average addition made during the preceding three or four years.

From 1896 to 1902 the number of employes of steam roads increased from 826,620 to 1,189,315, while their total compensation increased from $468,824,531 to $676,028,592—the increase per employe being from about $550 to $580, or a little over 5 per cent. The wage rate will prove to have been further advanced during the present fiscal year, so that it may be said that the railroads are now not only employing a much larger number of men, but are paying wages some 10 per cent higher than seven years ago. This increase, however, is far from equaling the increase of commodity prices and the general cost of living.

Another feature to be noted in the report of the commisison is that the bonded debt of the roads continues to exceed the stock of the roads continues to exceed the stock capital—the latter amounting to $6,024,201,295, compared with $6,109,981,669 in bonds. The difference in favor of bonds is not as large as it was ten years ago, but a reasonable conservatism in finance dictates that it should not exist at all, but should give way to a decided preponderance of stock over bonds of contingent charges over fixed charges. Little progress has thus been made in putting the larger part of the mileage securely beyond the reach of bankruptcy.

WAR UPON FOOD FRAUDS.

The Substitute Coffee Berry Which Isn't Just as Good.

Chicago Record-Herald.

It is better to have the microscope reveal the blue clay in a "coffee berry" than to await the tardy revelations of a disordered digestive apparatus. A man's stomach may stand the blue clay for years without serious protest, but the gastric juices will not labor with it always. The process of waiting for an intestinal rebellion is too slow for modern methods of warfare upon impure food.

This is the very sound and sensible position taken by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture. The microscope is now playing such an important part in exposing food frauds that the secretary has finally established a microscopic laboratory where all varieties of imported foods are examined before being submitted to the chemical division.

The revelations already made under the new regulations adopted by congress are astonishing. Coffee berries, artistically shaped and browned, are found that consist of chicory, starch and other ingredients, and when ground present the appearance and give off the aroma of coffee. The cocoa adulterations disclosed by the microscope are said to be even more remarkable and more deceptive than the coffee adulterations.

By means of the photo-microscopic camera for picturing adulterants and disease bacteria and the microtone for cutting articles of food into infinitesimal pieces it is possible now to detect almost any food sophistication that may be attempted. Judging by frequent disclosures on the part of chemists, health bureaus and state food inspectors, Secretary Wilson has a great task before him, and it is gratifying to note the completeness of his preparations for the work.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Alfonso Robles Freas has been commissioned by the Chilean government to study electricity in the United States.

Sir Thomas Lipton has spent about $2,000,000 trying to win the America's cup. If it were made of polonium this wouldn't be a bad investment.

A New York contemporary announces in "scare head lines" that the "Emperor Breakfasts on the Kearsarge." It is dreadful to think of the presence of a superimposed turret in the imperial stomach.

William Darrach, who graduated from Yale in 1897, has just been appointed one of the lecturing physicians at the P. and S. hospital in New York City. He is the youngest man who ever held the position.

William Lee, who held the office of mayor of St. Paul, Minn., during the first decade of its existence as a city, celebrated the golden anniversary of his wedding last week. He is the oldest surviving executive of the capital city and is still in excellent health, although 84 years old.

Commissioner of Patents Frederick I. Allen sailed July 1 for Europe to visit the patent offices of Germany, Great Britain and France. He will also take the opportunity to go to Switzerland and inspect the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property, located at Berne.

Elsie Ward, the young New York artist who recently won the $3,000 commission to make a drinking fountain for the St. Louis World's fair grounds, made her first models and mud pies from water and clay on her father's Missouri farm. She was born in Howard county and lived there till a few years ago.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Officials of the Treasury and Postoffice departments have intimated to their subordinates that they must choose between serving the government exclusively or get out of the service. While no formal order has been issued, something of the kind is looked for just as soon as a report is had on the mining companies of which several government officials were promoters in the departments. Treasury officials express decided objection to persons employed in the customs service engaging at the same time in some other business and intend to break up this practice as far as possible, holding that it is detrimental to the best interests of the service. There are many occasions, officials point out, where the government needs the services of an employe in the customs bureau outside of regular office hours and if they are engaged in business which interferes with this the government is the sufferer. For this and other reasons officials believe that the best interests of the public service will be conserved by employes not engaging in other business.

The demoralization among the employes of the Postoffice department extends to other branches of the government. An official of the patent office, who receives a salary of about $2,500 a year, told a friend a few weeks ago that he had an opportunity to buy an automobile at a reasonable figure and that he had about made up his mind to close the deal. Recently the official was met by his friend, who inquired about the auto. "I have decided not to buy," was the reply. "I feared that I might be subjected to criticism if I sported an automobile, especially in view of the investigation now going on in the Postoffice department."

Secretary Shaw, who is just back at his desk from a round of visits to his old neighbors in Iowa, has good-naturedly tried to impart some of the pleasantries of his trip to officials of his department who had to stay at home and work while he romped with the president. The secretary visited a college president, who is also a "reverend," and was invited to stay for supper with the doctor and his family. A telephone had just been added to the luxuries of the household and the aged preacher was at the moment somewhat wrought up in an effort to communicate with a nearby town. He had sat at the telephone desk with the receiver to his ear, held in place by resting his elbow on the table, and ejaculating "Hello" with nearly every breath for something like fifteen minutes. In the meantime his wife had been urging him to leave the instrument and come to the supper table. This he finally did. He sat down and the family composed itself for the usual grace. The doctor rested his elbow on the table, placed his hand to his head, and, greatly to the surprise and horror of the family, he ejaculated in a subdued tone, "Hello!"

They are laughing in Washington over a rebuke that a sentry of one of the departments administered recently to the Russian ambassador's coachman.

The coachman, it appears, wished to drive his master's carriage along a roadway that for some reason was barred. When the sentry refused to let the carriage pass the coachman remonstrated.

"I drive," he said, "ze Russian minister."

"I can't help it," returned the sentry.

"Let me t'rough," persisted the coachman. "My master is ze Count Cassini, ze ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of ze czar of all ze Russias."

"Frenchy," said the sentry, "I wouldn't let you through even if your master was a free born American citizen."

A plan is on foot to build another mammoth hotel in Washington, the site mentioned being the one now occupied by the Ebbitt house, on the corner of F and Fourteenth streets. Mr. C. C. Willard, the owner of the Ebbitt house building, who also owns the building occupied by the Geological survey, adjoining the Ebbitt house, and several structures on the same block, proposes, with several local financiers, to erect the hotel on the site covered on the block facing F street, between Thirteenth and a Half and Fourteenth streets. The plans for the building are to make it one of the largest and most modern hotels in this country, but as yet no definite plan as to the style, cost and other details has been arranged. As there is a lease on the Ebbitt house, which has three years yet to run, definite plans may consequently be delayed, unless some arrangement can be made to void the unexpired lease.

Consular Agent H. G. Granger has sent to the State department from Quibdo, Colombia, the following statement relative to the value of trade advertising in that country:

"American advertising matter is received locally in abundance, and compares favorably with European matters of the same class, use being made of Spanish or of English, with Spanish translations. Consequently, there is a marked increase of importations from the United States, a number of merchants having transferred their general dealings there from Europe. The increase is also due to the production by our manufacturers of lines of cheap goods, that still have more durability than the European goods that have held the market hitherto.

"Business would be further increased if there were more prompt dispatch of orders and more care in packing for regions where there is so much rehandling with such poor facilities. It is also advisable for catalogues to state prices. In a region where the very quickest of mail service entails a couple of months for an answer to a letter, a knowledge of prices often effects a sale."

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Makes the hair grow because it is a hair-food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and restores color to gray hair.

$1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The pension agency at New York City will disburse $100,000 in pensions on the Fourth of July, on which the quarterly pension payment day falls at a third of the pension agencies of the country. This amount will form part of a total of $12,185,000 which will be disbursed by Uncle Sam for pensions on that date, the secretary of the interior having made a requisition on the treasury for that amount. The amounts to other agencies where veterans, their dependents and their survivors will be paid off are as follows: Buffalo, $1,650,000; Boston, $150,000; Chicago, $2,710,000; Philadelphia, $100,000; Pittsburg, $1,675,000; San Francisco, $190,000; Washington, $225,000; Augusta, Me., $50,000; Columbus, O., $175,000; Concord, N. H., $700,000; Des Moines, Ia., $1,975,000; Detroit, $100,000; Indianapolis, $100,000; Knoxville, Tenn., $200,000; Louisville, $75,000; Milwaukee, $1,835,000, and Topeka, Kan., $175,000. If the veterans do not celebrate the Fourth it won't be Uncle Sam's fault.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

"You can't always judge a man's prosperity from the fact that he smokes 25-cent cigars," says the Manayunk Philosopher. "Maybe his wife is wearing her last year's hat."—Philadelphia Record.

"Gibbsey is dreadfully sensitive, isn't he?"

"Sensitive! I should say he is! He's as sensitive as a Pennsylvania legislator."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"So the poor fellow's dead?"

"Yes, and he left all his money to charity. His funeral was very largely attended."

"Ah, yes, he had lots of friends; I don't suppose he had any enemies at all."

"Oh, yes; a few; he had several relatives."—Kansas City Journal.

He—I know you won't like her, but you must certainly admit she's an up-to-date girl.

She—Not at all. She claims she's 30 years old. If she were really up-to-date she'd acknowledge she's 30, at least.—Philadelphia Press.

She—You're so bashful, Mr. Callow! I really believe that if you ever marry the lady will have to propose.

He—W-Well, but I might have—er—nerve enough to decline.—Puck.

"My darling! What delights you so? What is it that fills your eyes with the glad light of happiness and—"

"O Theobald, just think. Cook is going to remain with us, after all! Mrs. Goodparty, for whom she was going to work, dropped dead last night. Oh, wasn't it just too sweet of her and, you know, I had always fancied she disliked me!"—Town Topics.

Tainted—The Salvation Army is made up of cranks.

"Yes. People with a hallelucination."—Brooklyn Life.

"I've been mailing you quite a lot of my writings from time to time," said the struggling author, "but it seems I never send you anything that's acceptable."

"Oh, yes, you do," replied the editor, "the stamps are always acceptable."—Detroit Free Press.

Gushington—I wonder what's the matter with Starr, the tragedian; he never notices me any more.

Crittick—Didn't I hear you tell him his style was very much like Booth's?

Gushington—Yes, but surely—

Crittick—That's where you made your mistake. You should have said Booth's style was like his.—Philadelphia Ledger.

PREPARING FOR THE DAY.

Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Been in town shoppin'. Now, I'm don
An' glad—well, I should say!
Good thing we've only got the one
Great "Independence day."
One's quite enough, I tell ye what,
To do us fur a year.
With all yer kids near gittin' shot
Or blowin' off yer ear.
Well, here I am back home again,
An' here's my bundles, too;
I tell ye what, it takes us men
To do things through an' through.
Old woman said she'd go with me,
But I sez: "If ye please
Not much! It takes a man, ye see,
To git sich things as these.
So here I've fetched the hull dern lot
O' things fur Fourth-July;
I bet thar wasn't much thet got
A-past my eagle eye.
Thar's lint in this big bundle here,
An' here's a coolin' salve.
When boys has burned their nose or ear
Them things is good to have.
The makin' of a frock's in there,
An' here's a great big flag,
An' in my pocket, stowed with care,
The makin' of a jag.
Of course it takes a taste o' rye
To celebrate the day;
Seems like that's what the Fourth-July
Wuz made fur, anyway.
Well, here they are, the hull blame lot;
Now, won't them little Turks—
Eh! Gosh! Ef I ain't clean furgot
The dash-dinged fireworks!

STORE OPEN FRIDAY NIGHT.

As Usual

We adhere to our old time custom of closing "all day" July 4th—from a purely patriotic motive—that every American citizen should exercise upon that day.

What do you want for that day's outfit?
Perhaps this list will help you:

Feather weight Suits—coat and pants—$20 to $10.00
Soft, Cool Shirts 1.00
Flimsy Underwear, etc 50c
Thin Hosiery—"fancy and plain" 25c
Straw Hats, $1.00 to $5.00

Belts, 25c and better.

Collars, Garters, Handkerchiefs—Everything that a man needs to make a hot day comfortable.

NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS.

Browning·King·&·Co

R. S. Wilcox, Manager.