# 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, 1904, was as follows:

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|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 29,400 | 16 | 29,430 |
| 2 | 29,725 | 17 | 29,580 |
| 3 | 29,720 | 18 | 29,850 |
| 4 | 29,720 | 19 | 28,120 |
| 5 | 29,750 | 20 | 29,870 |
| 6 | 29,730 | 21 | 29,740 |
| 7 | 29,790 | 22 | 29,700 |
| 8 | 29,790 | 23 | 29,720 |
| 9 | 29,600 | 24 | 29,940 |
| 10 | 29,400 | 25 | 29,790 |
| 11 | 30,025 | 26 | 27,775 |
| 12 | 29,880 | 27 | 30,110 |
| 13 | 30,000 | 28 | 29,680 |
| 14 | 29,930 | 29 | 29,550 |
| 15 | 30,110 | 30 | 29,770 |

Total.....883,085
Less unsold and returned copies.... 9,713

Net total sales.....873,372
Daily average.....29,112

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, A. D. 1904.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The casualty list will appear in tomorrow's papers.

Wise boys will not look too closely to see if the fuse is lighted.

The Declaration of Independence is pretty good reading even at this late day.

If Grover Cleveland did not have his fishing to fall back on he would, indeed, be in hard lines.

While you are rejoicing in America's independence please have a little solicitude for the members of the fire department.

Judge Parker says he has confidence in the democratic party, but what he really wants to know is how much confidence the party has in him.

Fortunately Fourth of July orators are not expected to confine themselves strictly to the rules laid down by the logicians—or by the theologians.

Perhaps Mr. Parker's silence has been due to the strain of having to think of something to say in the letter of acceptance which he is probably preparing.

There will probably be more powder burned today than on any one day of the revolutionary war—and the casualties will be greater than in any of its battles.

While it is known that every plank in the republican platform hit the mark, the ones doing the greatest execution will be emphasized after the democrats shall have spoken.

As long as both the Russians and Japanese expect a big battle there is little probability of it taking place. Big battles most usually start when one of the parties is not ready.

Alabama yielded to New York on the roll call for presidential nominations at Chicago, and Alabama will also yield to New York on a similar roll call at St. Louis, but there all similarity between the conventions will probably end.

Although Senator Gorman doubtless heard that his absence from the Maryland delegation may be taken as an evidence of his intention to accept the presidential nomination if tendered, he did not flag the train as it passed his home.

The landseekers at Bonesteel are up against the usual crowd of "sure thing" men, who try to work such gatherings for suckers. They have all been duly warned, so if any of them get caught they will evoke little sympathy when they holler.

The populists will start in at Springfield two days ahead of the democrats at St. Louis. In view, however, of the records for long distance speaking achieved by some of the populist leaders there is no telling which will get through first.

The democratic platform will in one respect be an endorsement of the Roosevelt administration, for all are agreed that it will contain a plank saying in substance, "Turn the grafters out of office," and the president has been doing that as fast as they have been exposed.

The two-thirds rule applies only to democratic convention nominations. Plenty of democrats have managed to secure two-thirds of the votes in convention but not one has ever had a majority of the popular vote at the election since the republican party was organized.

### *ALL EYES ON ST. LOUIS.*

For the next five or six days all interest will center in St. Louis and all eyes will be riveted on the democratic national convention. While the prospects for the eclipse of Theodore Roosevelt in the political horizon by the election of a democrat to the presidency of the United States is decidely unpromising, there is nevertheless universal popular interest in the outcome of the irrepressible conflict now in progress in the exposition city.

The ablest political strategists anticipate the nomination of a dark horse after a fierce and protracted struggle. Notwithstanding the tremendous efforts that are being made by democratic resurrectionists to project Grover Cleveland into the forefront as the logical candidate of the undefiled democracy, there is not the remotest chance for his nomination unless the two-thirds rule shall be abrogated, and this is not likely to happen in a convention where the minority is made up largely of a phalanx of fighters under the leadership of Bryan.

The nomination of Judge Parker by a two-thirds vote is equally improbable. The same element that oppdses Cleveland is equally if not more hostile to Parker, who will be out of the running unless he receives a two-thirds vote on the second ballot. The contest over the platform will be almost as exciting as the contest that will follow in the balloting for presidential candidates. The divergence on vital issues that are to be brought to the forefront in the impending campaign is, if anything, more irreconcilable than the divergence in the candidates.

### *INDEPENDENCE DAY.*

The one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence finds the republic that was heralded to the world July 4, 1776, still firm on its foundations, still strong in the love and patriotic devotion of the people, and still presenting to mankind the highest and best example of free institutions the world has known.

The recurrence of this anniversary appeals to the patriotism and the loyalty of every citizen and its influence should give strength and vigor to these sentiments. What a mighty nation we have grown to be in the little more than a century and a quarter since it was proclaimed to the world that the united colonies "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." In that period our free institutions have been subjected to the severest tests and have been strengthened and more firmly established by every trial, while our material development has given us leadership among the nations. What American does not feel proud on this day of the fact that his country has become the greatest industrial nation of the world, that in its commerce it is excelled by no other country and that in its wealth and resources it is unsurpassed? As a world-power the influence of the United States is everywhere felt and respected.

Considerations of these conditions must on this anniversary of the natal day of the republic stir the pride and stimulate the patriotism of every American citizen. Grant that there are some things which justify complaint. We have not yet, it must be admitted, found an absolutely perfect system of government. There are defects, there are wrongs, there are shortcomings. All realize this and the hope and aim of all is to remedy what is amiss. Yet on the whole no other nation has done so much as this in the interest of free institutions, of civilization and of the elevation of mankind, and this is enough to warrant the American people in earnestly and enthusiastically celebrating this anniversary.

The Fourth of July is our greatest holiday. It is an occasion that not only inspires patriotic fervor, but also invites thought upon the heroic deeds of the men 1776, to whose wisdom and courage and self-sacrifice we of today owe so much. It is a time for serious thinking about what those great men did and for resolving that we shall be faithful to the wonderful work they accomplished in creating this republic. The American people, with more than a century and a quarter of republican government, maintained through foreign wars and civil strife, and with a marvelous progress in wealth and power, have abundant reason for faith in the permanence of the republic and for looking hopefully to the future.

### *WILL NOT PROTECT HAYTI.*

The announcement comes from Washington and is apparently on good authority that our government will not protect Hayti in the matter of the demands of France and Germany, unless these are excessive or oppressive. It is given out in connection with this statement that it is not the policy of the United States to protect the independent governments of this hemisphere against proper demands on the part of foreign governments arising out of violations of international obligations, such as is alleged to be involved in the attack on foreign ministers in Hayti.

It would seem that these independent governments should understand by this time that they cannot depend upon the United States for protection when they deliberately offend against international law and the obligations they have entered into in their relations with other countries. The mistake that some of them make is in regarding the Monroe doctrine as affording them complete security no matter what their offense may be. It has no such purpose. That doctrine means simply that the United States, for its own peace and security, will not permit a European power to seize territory in this hemisphere or to set up anywhere here its political institutions. It does not propose to interfere with any territory already in the possession of a European power. Such territory will be respected in the future as it has been in the past. But any attempt on the part of a foreign nation to take territory of an independent country in the western hemisphere will be resisted by the United States, as being hostile to our peace and security.

The United States, however, expects that every country will do its duty in regard to its international obligations and any one that fails to do so must take the consequences. This has been made perfectly clear in the statements coming from Washington and there ought to be no misunderstanding in regard to it. The independent countries in this hemisphere will be assured of the protection of the United States only so long as they faithfully meet their international obligations.

In a decision recently rendered by the supreme court of Nebraska in Shannon against the City of Omaha, the court lays down the following principle:

Where a city of the metropolitan class seeks to abate a nuisance consisting of stagnant water standing upon vacant lots, and where the statute and ordinance requires that notice be given to the owner and an opportunity be given him to perform the work himself, the city authorities have no power of jurisdiction to proceed with the improvement until such notice and opportunity have been given; and where a statute requires that notice be given for at least six days prior to the meeting of the city council as a board of equalization, the notice must be given during the six days immediately prior to the date of the meeting.

This judicial edict should make the Board of Public Works more careful hereafter in ordering the street commissioner to fill up cesspools and ponds of stagnant water at the expense of the city with the idea that the money expended can be taxed back to and collected from the owner. The decision is also suggestive of an amendment to the charter that will enable the city to do such work and charge up the expense for abating nuisances without the aid or consent of the owner of the premises.

It is usually assumed that the only way to get a final and authoritative adjudication of the constitutionality of a law is by a duly rendered decision on a case in litigation, but Chief Justice Holcomb has found another way with reference to the law in this state providing for the pardon of two convicts on each Independence day on recommendation by certain officers, including the chief justice of the supreme court. Judge Holcomb simply refused to sign the papers on the ground that the law is unconstitutional and there is no way of appealing from his decision. But the next chief justice may be of another mind and resuscitate the law again.

Secretary Shedd of the Nebraska commission to the St. Louis exposition is constantly visited by young men who desire to go to Nebraska to secure employment in the harvest fields. All these young men are referred to the labor bureau at Lincoln for definite information as to where and by whom harvest hands will be wanted. This being thus, what need is there for a branch office of the state labor bureau at Omaha operated to fill the alleged imperative demand for men who are anxious to find employment in the harvest fields?

A lot of delegates to the democratic national convention are instructed to stay with favorite sons first, last and all the time so long as their names are before the convention. The same situation was true with reference to several vice presidential aspirants in the republican national convention, but somehow or other their names never got before the convention.

Our amiable democratic contemporary, the World-Herald, is printing special dispatches dated from Hearst headquarters at St. Louis and still it pretends that it is not taking sides as between different candidates for the democratic nomination who stayed with the ticket in 1896 and 1900.

Will Bryan bolt? This is a question that seems to be disturbing other democrats a great deal more than it does Mr. Bryan. It is noticeable, however, that those who are telling how wicked it would be for Bryan to bolt are in a great part the same who applauded the walkout of silver republicans in 1896.

**How Soon We Are Forgotten.**
Boston Transcript.

How quickly great issues subside! The name of Admiral Schley does not even appear among "the also prominently mentioned" of the preliminaries for the St. Louis convention.

**Getting Closer Together.**
Louisville Post (dem.).

The father of Paul Morton, eight years ago, was a member of President Cleveland's cabinet. Now the son sits in the cabinet of President Roosevelt. Cleveland democrats and Roosevelt republicans are not very far apart.

**Wise Old Bird.**
Cleveland Leader.

Grover Cleveland has taken to the woods and will not be in touch with civilization while the St. Louis convention is in session. Could anything have been planned better? If the convention should see fit to nominate him he will have no chance to decline. The Princeton sage may be ponderous at times, but he is crafty, nevertheless.

**Will the Conservatives Stick?**
Springfield Republican.

While the democratic national committee is a Bryanite body, and may decide a number of contests for seats in the convention unfavorably to the conservatives, the credentials committee will pass upon the same contests, and the credentials committee can be made to represent the sentiment of the convention itself. There appears to be little danger that the conservatives will lose any strength because of factionalism or sharp dealing.

**Mars Gives Cupid a Frost.**
San Francisco Call.

The War department of the United States has rather tardily demonstrated to a grinning nation that it actually possesses a sense of the ludicrous. After a deal of unnecessary and absurd clatter it has decided that the love affairs of Lieutenant Colonel Pitcher are no concern of the grizzled warriors of Washington or anywhere else, and the threatened court-martial will never be. Cupid has no right of complaint in the court of Mars.

### PROGRESSIVE—RELIABLE—FEARLESS.

Columbus Journal.

The only way to make a newspaper influential is to make it a good paper, progressive and reliable, independent and fearless. The Bee fulfills these requirements, and The Bee is the most influential newspaper in the state. It is far and away the most able editorially of a territory much larger than the state of Nebraska, the most widely read and quoted and most generally relied upon. It has grown to this gradually through thirty-three years of strenuous and bitter struggle, and through it all there has been one guiding hand and dominant spirit. We are constrained to mention the fact that the press on which The Omaha Bee was first printed, in the year 1871, is the one on which this paper, the Columbus Journal, is now printed. This information is not intended in a prophetic sense, being merely a statement of fact.

### THAT RAILROAD ASSESSMENT.

Dakota County Argus: Did the fusionists raise the railroad assessment in Nebraska when they were in power?

Blair Pilot: Governor Mickey seems to have voted on the railroad assessment just as he talked. He said that the assessment would be at least $45,000,000, and the board went it $1,000,000 better. Give Mickey credit for that.

Kearney Hub: We are again reminded by the assessment of Nebraska railroads that the main line of the Burlington still ends at Kearney. From the standpoint of local taxation, this is not so bad, but Kearney would like to have the "game" as well as the name; in other words, would willingly take advantage of main line facilities and accommodations.

Osceola Record: After weeks of hard work the State Board of Equalization and Assessments has completed its work and given out its figures. The valuation of the railroads of the state is $46,018,635, against a valuation last year of $27,077,353, which is an increase of $18,941,282, or 70 per cent. This increase is slightly higher than the increase on land, so far as reported, which will probably be about 65 per cent. The land valuations show some fluctuations in increase, ranging from 10 per cent to 100 per cent. It is safe to say that the railroad assessment will be entirely satisfactory to those who have had it preached into them for years that the railroads were running the State Board of Equalization. The republican party has taken hold of the assessment matter right, and its determination to equalize the burdens of taxation in this state is being grandly vindicated.

Norfolk Press: The State Board of Equalization has raised the valuation of the railroads in the neighborhood of 70 per cent. All things considered, the board has done extremely well, but whether the valuation is equitable or not can only be known when the average increase in the assessment of other forms of property is at hand for comparison. A concerted attack is being made on the new revenue law for political purposes, and one cry has been that it places a heavier burden of taxation on the farmer than it does on the corporations. This is not yet evident, and every fair-minded man should be willing to give the new law a fair trial on its merits before condemning it. One thing is certain, the law has many features that should commend it, and if there are objectionable features they should be eliminated or amended. "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," will be a good rule to apply to the revenue law.

Sidney Republican: Now that the State Board of Equalization has announced the result of its labors in the work of the assessment of railroad companies, we hope the fusion and democratic press of the state will sleep o' nights and not worry over the steal of the railroads from the state in evading their just portion of the burden of state government. A raise of 65 per cent on the railroads over last year should satisfy the most exacting, and when The Omaha Bee says it is enough you may rest assured that the amount represents nearly the true value of the roads. Let us remind our fusion and democratic friends, however, that this is the act of republican officials whom they would decry and defeat and who have done more along this line of actual reform than could be accomplished in a lifetime by all the popocratic officials ever elected in Nebraska. Moral—Vote the republican ticket straight, both state and national. By this means only will the interests of the people be best subserved.

### RAINBOW CHASING.

**Democracy Coddling the Elements Heretofore Denounced.**
Kansas City Star (ind.).

The democratic leaders seem to realize that their only chance of victory in this year's presidential election is by appealing to those speculative interests that have been hampered by President Roosevelt's impartial enforcement of the laws. In other words, they cannot succeed without the New York electoral vote of 39, and they believe that the best chances of securing that vote is by operating through Wall street. It is true that the adjustment of the democratic party to the selfish interests of Wall street involves a radical departure in avowed politics, but the friends of Judge Parker believe that their man meets all the requirements and they declare that he can carry the state on a conservative platform. Yesterday's forecast of the kind of platform that will be sought by the Parker men promises that it will be conservative enough to suit even the most exacting stock speculator.

Admitting that, from a purely political point of view, this policy gives the greatest possibility of success, is it not probable that the friends of Judge Parker and the advocates of the Wall street policy overestimate the value of the program? The plan proposed may enlarge the democratic vote in New York City, but it is almost certain to decrease it correspondingly in the state. Outside of speculative and "high finance" circles Roosevelt's policy has been tremendously popular, and it will bring him many democratic votes, if the democratic position is opposed to the president's policy with reference to trusts. And even if the plank on trusts is elastic and capable of several constructions, its real meaning will be defined in the fact that it will be dictated by such men as August Belmont. That is, of course, in case the Parker slate goes through.

But even if New York is carried, other northern states will be needed. Assuming that New Jersey and Connecticut would go democratic, if New York should turn in that direction, the democrats would still lack ten votes of a majority in the electoral college. Where would these votes be secured? Certainly not in Indiana or Illinois. The only chance would seem to be in Wisconsin, where a serious factional war in the republican ranks might lose that state to the party. But the farther west the calculators come the more popular Roosevelt's policies will be found to be. However, there is no good reason to believe that the president will lose even one of the so-called doubtful states.

**Slashed the Wrong Bag.**
Washington Post.

No penalty is too severe for the vandal who slashed Santos-Dumont's balloon at St. Louis. There are plenty of other styles of wind bags that can be better spared this summer.

### THE JACKSONIAN "KITTY."

**Bill Barlow Avers it is a Square Game and All Wool.**

The fame of the "kitty" of the Jacksonian club of Omaha is not bounded by the literature recently filed in the federal court. It is known and revered in the sunny vales and uplands of Wyoming, where the festive Beef trust gets its pull, where wool and mutton enricheth and the melancholy coyote tunes its lute. Bill Barlow, the sagebrush philosopher of Douglas, gleefully claims acquaintance with the "kitty," having purred the gentle creature on divers occasions, and the memories of these meetings prompts him to sing this glad, sweet song:

"It has remained for an Omaha woman—a Mrs. Rose by name—to disclose the object and aim of that well-known and widely-distributed organization known as a Jacksonian club. It has long been accepted as an axiom among good fellows that a Jacksonian club is a good thing—a place where hospitality, prime prune-juice and the latest ligamentous tales were always on tap, and where good times were continuously strung on a string as 'twere. The name has some political significance, 'tis true; but certainly no one who was wise ever charged—in late years at least—that politics had anything to do with the organization other than to serve as an authoritative excuse for its existence, and to accentuate the fact that there are still a few democrats left regardless of what ticket they are voting just at this time. Mrs. Rose of Omaha, however, has set out to prove that the Jacksonian club of that town is in reality a gambling game proposition; that it conducts a perennial poker party under the direction of a regularly appointed house committee, who maintain strict watch and ward over the "kitty"—it, the said 'kitty,' yielding a considerable portion of the revenue by which rents and lights are maintained. The lady alleges that her son, Robert G., recently lost two thousand and eight bones in worshiping at this shrine of ancient-craft democracy—the high priests of which are named out loud in her petition filed in the United States court with intent to recover.

"Although I have not been subpoenaed as yet, I want to say right here that I believe the Omaha boys run a square game. I have enjoyed their hospitality; if there was anything wrong with the decanter, the deck or the deal, it escaped my notice. This being true, Bobbie would seem to have nothing coming except a good resolution, which he ought to have been able to buy in the open market for less money. But, as a matter of fact, in the action brought by this lady lurks a serious menace to the personal liberty and the pursuit of happiness of a considerable portion of our population. To the thinking man the real issue at bar in this case is whether or no a democrat has the constitutional and inalienable right to play the national game—the 'kitty' being a mere incident which will excite no comment among gentlemen.

"The sainted Jackson, whose memory these clubs tend to perpetuate—while a high-roller along many lines usually coincident thereto—was an ardent admirer of the giddy card goddess, and admitted pastmaster in the assuasive art of playing a 'kilter' ighnereli or financing a four-flush. Moreover, it has always been held as an inherent right and primeval privilege of a democrat to play poker if he felt that way and had the price, since time immemorial. Experts in the translation of archaic figure-four hieroglyphics contend that the courts of Egypt, even before the Pharaohs, decided this question presumably for all time, and that their rulings were quoted by the local circuit, superior and appellate courts of Athens, Rome and Antioch, down to the beginning of the Christian era when later decisions—based upon the same broad interpretation of the fundamental principles of fairness and equity—became precedents for the tribunals of the middle ages.

"The attempt now to place upon this innocent and time-honored pastime—the prerogative of a democrat if there's one left him at all—the condemnatory seal of a United States court is an outrage, no less. And if the court should so far forget itself as to ignore rock-ribbed tradition and peremptory precedent and decide against an ancient and interesting custom which has heretofore been held by our democratic brethren as a proud privilege, then the Omaha incident will resolve itself into a national tragedy which must of necessity drench our fair land with red, red blood, and pave our thoroughfares with human skulls—for that, indeed, would be the limit."

### PERSONAL NOTES.

"He's crossing his last bridge with a torch in his hand," is the Brooklyn Eagle's judgment of Mr. Bryan.

Four Chinese called at the mayor's office today and left a gift of $657 for the Slocum fund. The money had been collected in Chinatown.

The German societies of Cleveland have met and arranged for a celebration on May 9, next year, in honor of the centennial anniversary of the death of Schiller, the German poet.

August Belmont, the aspiring rapid transit king, who is at present interesting himself at president-making, is said to look more like an Englishman than any other prominent American.

The news tells us that Andrew Bradley, who died at the Old Soldiers' home, at Noroton, Conn., the other day, at the age of 104, had drunk whisky and used tobacco liberally for ninety years, continually. Yes, but he was from the County Derry.

Although the name of General Joe Wheeler is always identified with the south, he is descended from old New England stock, and is a cousin of James Freeman Clarke, who was early identified with the abolition movement against the institution of slavery.

John Gilbert Meiggs, the railroad builder, has just died in London. He was born in New England seventy-seven years ago, but had lived for the last thirty years in London. With his brother he built the famous Oroya railroad in Peru, which is still regarded as one of the greatest feats of engineering.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, who has devoted her life for some years now to the relief of cancer sufferers—work in which her father took a lively interest—hopes that the Hawthorne centennial anniversary will be observed by raising a fund for use in this charitable work.

One of the delegates at the recent republican convention from North Dakota was Mr. B. Prom, who is a member of one of the leading families of Norway. His father joined with Ibsen, Bjornson and Ole Bull in the organization of the national theater in Bergen. He lived four years in the family of Ibsen in Munich, Bavaria.

A letter received from Johannesburg gives a painful picture of Lord Milner. It declares that since his return from England he has aged considerably. The stress of the last few months has, in fact, told upon him more than did all the anxieties of the war time. His shoulders are bent, his hair silvered and his general appearance careworn. He has been besought by his friends to relax the strain which he persistently places upon himself, but this he refuses to do.

## IN THE INSURANCE FIELD.

F. M. Pond, special agent for the Phoenix of Brooklyn, who has just returned from out in the state, reports that the hailstorm which occurred during the week near Holbrook and Cambridge did a great deal of damage. The territory within which crops were very badly damaged is said to be about ten miles wide by twenty miles in length. It is understood that some of the farmers' mutual insurance companies in the damaged section are hard hit by the effects of the storm.

One hail company which has an agency in this city, it is understood, sustained several losses in the western portion of the state during the week. The adjuster has been busy during the last few days settling them.

Rough Notes has this to say editorially regarding the "wildcat" companies which are in trouble with the authorities in Chicago at the present time, and the owners of which are partly in jail and partly dodging the federal authorities to keep from joining their brothers behind the bars:

How must a claimant feel when he is told by the officers of the company from which he is trying to obtain a settlement that they "have no money to pay losses," that they are not in the business to pay losses, but issue policies simply to be used in securing credit from wholesalers? However he might feel, he would certainly be justified in expressing himself in such a manner that the office would look like the trail of a Kansas cyclone or the wake of a Japanese torpedo, but if he should so express himself he would only run the risk of personal physical damage and a ride in the patrol wagon. Such answers to claimants have often been made in the offices of Chicago "wildcats," and the claimants have generally been compelled to submit to their fate. It is refreshing to note exceptions, and all honest agents must feel gratified over the outcome of the recent Iowa case, in which the agent who sold the worthless policy was compelled to pay the loss which the company so blandly repudiated. The federal authorities who are now engaged in routing those disreputable insurance operators in Chicago have the goodwill of a vast multitude of agents and company officials throughout the country who have had ample opportunity to note the evil effects exerted upon the business in general by conscienceless "wildcatters." It is sincerely to be hoped that through the far-reaching and persistent arm of federal authority all such concerns will be either entirely exterminated, or at least held in such subjection that their operations will become so small and unprofitable that they will leave the field altogether.

Attention was called to the importance attached to the carrying of adequate insurance in securing a credit rating by the action of the National Association of Credit Men at its meeting last week. The following resolution was presented to the meeting and adopted:

Resolved, That whenever a member of this association is advised that a retail dealer is not insured, such member shall immediately report this fact to the national office, which shall thereupon endeavor, by correspondence or otherwise, to impress upon the dealer referred to the advantages of fire insurance, with a view to inducing him to carry such insurance; and, be it further

Resolved, That the board of directors be authorized and instructed to adopt the necessary means for carrying out the purpose of this resolution.

Resolved, That the president of the National Association of Credit Men be authorized to appoint a special committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to consider means whereby merchants may be educated and influenced to carry adequate fire insurance, and that this committee be instructed to devise methods whereby united and concerted action on the part of the association's local branches may be obtained; and, be it further

Resolved, That this committee shall report to the board of directors, and if the report of the committee be approved by the board the plan adopted shall become immediately effective.

An effort is being made by some members of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents to have the annual meeting of the organization held in St. Louis instead of Hot Springs, Ark. The argument is advanced by those opposed to the change that in case the deliberations of the body take place in St. Louis the Pike will have to be closed during the meeting.

The efficiency of the outside sprinkler was proven by the recent fire in Danville, Va. About ten feet distant from one of the buildings entirely destroyed by the fire stood a warehouse with outside sprinklers over each of the thirty windows. The sprinklers saved the building.

E. A. Shanklin, who was arrested last week in Chicago on the charge of being one of the operators of a "wildcat" insurance company, is spending the days in jail. He has thus far been unable to secure bonds for his release.

The Illinois Life is to invade the Nebraska field. It has applied to Insurance Commissioner Pierce for permission to come into the state to do business, and has appointed Fleming R. Fenn as state manager with headquarters in this city. Mr. Fenn has a long and successful record in the insurance field. He was for a time with the Bankers Life of Des Moines in the west. Of late he has been representing the Illinois Life in Kansas.

**Notes from the Offices.**

F. C. Tym, general agent for the Washington Life, was out in the state during the week.

The International Association of Fire Engineers will meet in Chattanooga, Tenn., September 12 to 16.

E. R. Perfect, with Martin Bros. & Co., returned Saturday from an extended trip through Kansas and Nebraska.

The International Union for Protection Against Fire will hold its annual meeting in Budapest, Hungary, August 17 to 24.

E. G. Bohanan, state agent of the Columbia Fire, and S. M. Patterson, special agent, both of Lincoln, were Omaha visitors Saturday.

F. M. Pond, special agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn, celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of his connection with the company last Saturday.

George W. Holton, special agent for the Germania of New York, has been in the city during the week paying his local agents, Ringwalt brothers, a visit.

Indianapolis has been selected as the annual meeting place of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and the meeting will take place October 12, 13 and 14. The headquarters will be at the Claypool hotel.

G. W. Noble, general agent for the New England Mutual Life, and George Palmer of H. E. Palmer Son & Co., represented the insurance interests of the city on the trade excursion which was run to Sidney during the week.

### ONE OF THE GREAT NEWSPAPERS.

Beatrice Times.

The Omaha Bee, in completing the thirty-third year of its existence, takes to itself considerable credit. And why should it not do so? Edward Rosewater has made it one of the great newspapers of the country. Its success is due to his faith in Omaha and himself. Indefatigable in his efforts, he recognizes no defeat that is not demonstrated, and this quality in the man has kept back the demonstration. The Bee and the Bee building are great properties, but they are such only by reason of the greatness of the man who made them.

### LIGHT AND BRIGHT.

"What are you doing in a literary way, now?"

"Splitting rails to get money enough to publish my next book."—Atlanta Constitution.

Barber—It's funny that you should be bald so young.

Victim—Yes. My brothers are the same way.

Barber—Strange! I wonder why it is?

Victim—Well, if you won't say anything more about it I'll tell you. I honestly believe it's because our hair fell out.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"De man dat kin tell you all about what ought to be done to make de world better," said Uncle Eben, "is generally satisfied to keep settin' around tellin' 'bout o' hustlin' aroun' an' helpin' some."—Washington Star.

"I think, my dear," remarked the party boss, "I have found a man to sweep the state."

"Fine," she replied; "but can you find a girl to sweep the parlor?"

Confronted once more with this issue, the strong frame of the great statesman shook with anguish.—New York Sun.

The goddess of liberty was giving the sculptor a sitting for her first statue.

"You want it heroic size, I presume?" he said.

"Mercy, no!" she exclaimed. "Think how big it would make my feet!"

He persisted, however, and her worst fears were realized.—Chicago Tribune.

Hicks—I don't think Mrs. Pincher is so awful stingy. I had one full meal at her table once.

Wicks—I don't believe it.

Hicks—Fact. I was there to breakfast, lunch and dinner one day.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

"Oh, how could you!" exclaimed the fair maid, who had been kissed unexpectedly.

"It will afford me pleasure to show you," calmly replied the audacious young man.

Whereupon he proceeded more slowly.—Indianapolis Journal.

His first—Jenkins—By the way, Jones, how old is that baby of yours?

Jones (promptly)—One year, two months and eight days.

His sixth—Jones—By the way, Jenkins, how old is that youngest baby of yours?

Jenkins—Oh! hanged if I know. A year or two. Ask my wife.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

W. J. Lampton in New York Sun.

Oh, for a crackerless Fourth of July,
For a moment of shootlessness,
When millions of boys
Would shut off the noise
And silence would follow to bless
A nation which in other ways
Is not at all dejected;
In fact, is doing quite well
As could have been expected!

Oh, for some soundless powder to burn
And for voiceless boys to cheer,
To show to the world
That our flag is unfurled
And our country still is here.
And just as good as it ever was,
And just as patriotic,
Although its expression may not be
So bangic and boomic and shotic!

Oh, for a bangboomfizzlessness
That would bring a glad release
To muscle and lung
And nerve unstrung,
And cover the day with peace;
When everybody in the land
Might pause in contemplation
Of that which, on the quiet, is
The world's supremest nation!

Oh, for a non-explosive Fourth,
Just one for a change of diet,
When millions of boys,
Instead of noise,
Would raise a tremendous quiet.
A Fourth like that would show the world,
Beyond all dubitation,
The really truly greatness of
This country as a nation.

AFTERWARD.

But you can't make the spirit of the Glorious Fourth
Celebrate the Nation's Day
In a style like that, to save your life,
Because it ain't built that way.