THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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REMITTANCES. REMITTANCES.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. tate of Nebruska, Douglas county, ss: Charles C. Rosewater general manager f The Bee Publishing Company, being uly sworn, mays that the actual number f full and conclete copies of The Daily, forning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed laring the month of June, 1907, was as

ollows:	month of	Smie, rest	11.00
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2	35,500	18	36,490
B	36,620	19	36,480
A	38,690	20	36,310
5	36,410	21	36.220
6	36,810	22	36,510
T	36,630	23	35,720
8	36,800	24	36,200
9	35,900	26	36,580
10	36,660	26	36,550
11	36,930	27	36,570
12	36,820	28	36,470
14	36,640	29	36,860
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Daily average BOSEWATER. CHARLES ' Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1907.

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

WHEN OUT OF TOWN

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

Do not grumble about the weather. Angust may be worse.

Electric fans are being denounced

to be capitalized at \$100,000,000 Stage money?

lieve there is an unwritten law against tariff revision.

with modern day politicians. An illustration of reciprocity. General Miles says the United States is certain to lose the Philippines some

tic. Corea is to be punished for plotting against Japan, but nothing is to be done to Japan for plotting against

day. General Miles is always optimis-

public will ever be able to do about that case.

Judge Lindsey of Denver is lecturing before chautauquas on "The Story of Mickey." It is not "our man Mickey," however,

That new official map of Nebraska showing the exact distances between stations should be in great demand from former passholders.

Now that the grocers' and butchers' picnic has been duly pulled off the weather man may feel free to turn off the heavenly water supply.

"The trouble with the army is that there is not enough of it," says Secretary Taft. In other words, the army is not constructed on Taft lines.

Colonel Bryan is at least showing a conciliatory spirit. If his views do not meet the approval of the democratic brethren he will alter them to

The explosion on the battleship Georgia was caused by a "flareback." That is also what happened to Colonel Bryan's attitude on government ownarship.

The governor of North Carolina is not saying anything to the governor of South Carolina these days. He is keeping his remarks for the federal ludges.

A Detroit woman is seeking a divorce because her husband brought home a talking machine. That woman knows her rights and may be depended on to assert them.

It is now proposed to banish the late emperor of Corea. The time is illhesen for the emperor, as it is a little late for the Chautauqua season and too early for vaudeville.

An opera singer just arrived from Berlin is to be deported because she has no visible means of support. In a case of that kind it would seem that audible means of support would be just as good.

A special meeting of the Nebrasku Government Ownership league for pur poses of dissolution is in order sinc-Mr. Bryan has declared that government ownership of railroads is not an REVISION BY COMMISSION.

efforts at the coming session of con- other respects, gress to securing additional railway legislation and enactments for the regulation of trusts, and to defer the practicable and reliable nature.

This demand for revision of tariff only 350, or about 20 per cent, op- no reckless chances. posed revision; 8 per cent voted for revision at some future date and 17 per cent expressed indifference. Out of the seventy-seven industries canvassed fifty-six wanted revision, sixteen voted against it and five voted for revision under certain conditions. This gives a fair idea of the strength of tariff revision among those classes which enjoy the direct benefit of present schedules. In a letter, urging the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to do the preliminary work, Chairman Miles of the legislative committee says:

clerk who had locomotor ataxia. President McKinley asked one of our best members to help out the revision committee, and he was asked for advice on the tariff treatment of an article that he was manufacturing. This was one of the leading manufactured articles of the United States, the chief competitors being Belgium and Germany. He recommended that it be put on as great germ disseminators. Boil the the free list, and President McKinley supported his recommendations. Finally it appeared in the Dingley law with a 60 per The world-wide Theatrical trust is cent duty, cumbered with difficult pro- clety, the \$50,000 site is by no means are left. visions to such an extent that our member still has difficulty figuring out his own schedules. The steel schedules are so unnecessarily high that the manufacturers "Uncle Joe" Cannon seems to be and leading republicans say that they indefinite appropriations to complete should be revised in the interest of industry and the republican party as well. Now, while the country is so prosperous, is the best time for the readjustment. The Senator Platt is expressing disgust tariff on petroleum should also be changed. I don't suppose one congressman in fifty knows that it is protected 150 per cent. There are many other inaccuracies.

It is proposed by the Manufacturers' association to make this tariff commission a permanent organization, with on schedules that may need revision and adjustment, thus avoiding the ley schedules have not been changed for ten years, and, however strong may be the opposition to a general If that jury in the Haywood case at revision, no one questions the desira-Bolse agrees it will do more than the bility of revision in certain lines. In many instances the conditions which made the Dingley schedules apparently necessary have entirely disappeared or have undergone radical change. It is claimed by the manufacturers that a permanent commission, with enlarged powers, would insure a success to the movement that falled to follow the work of the tariff commission appointed in President Arthur's administration. That commission had no power to subpoena ing favors. Congress refused to accept the report and passed a bill which bore no resemblance to the measure

the commission recommended The history of all our tariff legislation shows that business is unsettled during consideration of tariff schedules. Undoubtedly the ideal procedure would be to create such a body of tariff experts as the National Association of Manufacturers proposes, assuming, of course, its fidelity to the to provide for a commission next winter the effect would unquestionably be to minimize the disturbance of business by tariff discussion in the campaign next year.

SHOOTING BLANK CARTRIDGES. In defense of his own course in congress, particularly in his fight against the railroad rate law as urged ly President Roosevelt, Senator Foraker explains that he believed the rate bill was unconstitutional and still believes it to be so. Then, with the tactics of the shrewd pleader, he asks why the prosecutions against the rate law. If the new law is constituback on the Elkins law or the old

Sherman anti-trust law? Senator Foraker's question is being opeated and echoed in certain circles. apparently for the purpose of making political capital for the next campaign, but the agitation of the question prom- of 11/2 per cent, would increase the iscs to prove a boomerang. The prose- rate of the dividend 1 per cent a year. utions carried on so vigorously in the An extra 1 per cent dividend on the ast year have been under the Elkins \$90,000,000 of Southern Pacific comaw, for the reason that the offenses mon stock held by the Union Pacific complained of were committed while would pour \$800,000 more into the

the amended rate law became opera of \$900,000 to the Union Pacific in Representatives of the National As- tive. The Elkins law became effective revenue would be equivalent almost to sociation of Manufacturers are not in February, 1903, more than three an additional 4 per cent on the outready to accept the dictum of Senator | years before the rate law was enacted. | standing Union Pacific common stock. Hopkins of Illinois that the tariff re There is now no separate Elkins law. As an expert in high finance Mr. Harvision question will not be taken up that measure having been incorporated riman is not to be beat. until after the next presidential elec- in the new general rate law. Under tion. Senator Hopkins, while not claim- the new law, which took effect in June,

tariff until after the election next of Justice frankly admits that prosecuyear. Undeterred by this outgiving, tions have not been commenced under the manufacturers have determined to the new law because the offenses for press upon the coming session of con- which punishment was provided by the gress the necessity of prompt action Elkins law have ceased. The system on the tariff. They will urge that a of rebates, it is asserted, has been special nonpartisan commission be ap- abandoned and the railroads everypointed, with semi-judicial functions, where are apparently complying with to relieve the lawmakers of the detail the orders and rulings of the Interof taking testimony and present a re- state Commerce commission and renport containing recommendations of a dering prosecutions in the courts unnecessary.

The enactment of the new law seems schedules is significant, in view of the to have put an end to the rebate evil fact that the manufacturers are the and other special treatment of shipgreatest beneficiaries under the Ding- pers favored by the railroads. While ley law. Prior to their recent annual | Senator Foraker and his supporters meeting the entire membership of the may retain their opinion of the unassociation was canvassed on tariff constitutionality of the new rate law, revision. Of 1,800 replies 990, or 55 the railroads are harboring no deluper cent, were for tariff revision, while | sions on the subject, or at least taking

*PREFERABLY NOWHERE. The people of Lincoln are beginning to realize that A. E. Sheldon is making a campaign for a site for the new state distorical building that will compel them o say one of these days what they are willing to do to meet the conditions imposed by the legislature in making the pre-Iminary appropriation of \$25,000 for a basement of one wing. The bill says that this money shall become available when the city of Lincoln has given Market square for a site, or some other property of equal value. The square has been appraised at \$50,000. This means that Lincoln must give up Market square, dig up \$50,000 for another the new building on Market square or nowhere. Nobody knows where the money can be found for an alternate site to meet the conditions of the law.-Lincoln Journal.

Assuming that the proposed new historical library building must be put 'on Market Square or nowhere," the last alternative is far preferable. Conceding the desirability of new and fireproof quarters for the collections and library of the State Historical sonecessary, and to start a building by putting \$25,000 into the basement as a club for future legislatures to make it would be as unbusinesslike as it, would be extravagant.

The place to put the proposed new building is "nowhere," even though it would involve the lapsing of the \$25,000 appropriation. When the state gets out of debt the taxpayers of Nebraska may be ready to carry out The Bee's suggestion for the erection annual recommendations to congress of a modern state house, with one wing placed at the disposal of the State library and the State Historical conditions that now exist. The Ding- society collection, on condition that they join forces.

- CUTTING DOWN TAX EXEMPTIONS.

Over in Chicago a rule has just been adopted to stop the exemption from taxation of property heretofore escaping on pretext of use for charitable or religious purposes. Under this ruling all the parsonages, occupied as dwellings for clergymen and pastors, the same ruling all the hospitals not open freely to charity patients are to be taxed as private institutions.

The abuses which the Chicago taxing authorities are trying to stop witnesses, but took the testimony of doubtless exist in more or less corre- not criticise the way in which July is volunteers, most of whom were seek- sponding degree in Omaha and other cities. Our method of exempting property defined by law as nontaxable leaves the door wide open. The present practice is for the assessor to omft this property altogether on his own judgment. The law does not, however, exempt property used for charitable, educational and religious purposes from assessment, but merely from taxation and every piece of property irrespective of its use should be assessed to be exempted afterward protective principle. If congress were only on application duly verified before the proper authorities.

Careful scrutiny of all these claims to freedom from taxation would unquestionably add a large amount of taxable property to the assessment rolls and at the same time give other property owners appreciable relief.

Eureka! The democratic platform pledge of dollar gas has been almost redeemed. Tests by the city gas commissioner show improvement in the heating and illuminating capacity which the local democratic organ figures as equivalent to a reduction in price of 8 cents per thousand cubic Standard Oil trust, the railroads and | feet, and all the gas commissioner has other commercial and industrial com- to do is to take another reef in his binations are all brought under the testing instruments to increase the Elkins law, and not under the new saving to the equivalent of price reduction to dollar gas. Blow the siren tional and good law, asks the Ohio whistle! The last promissory note senator, why does not the Department with which Mayor "Jim" paid his of Justice use it, instead of falling campaign expenses is on the point of being taken up.

Mr. Harriman's little scheme to transform the dividends of the Southern Pacific, now paid semi-annually at 236 per cent, into quarterly payments he Elkins law was in effect and before | Union Pacific treasury and an addition | general circulation

The state of Nebraska is a good ing to speak for the president, declares 1906, the penalty of imprisonment for deal bigger than the city of Lincoln. that he got the impression, during a violating its provisions, which was left notwithstanding the fact that Lincoln recent visit to Oyster Bay, that Presi- out of the Eikins law, was restored is the state capital. The State Ralldent Roosevelt proposes to confine his and the Elkins law strengthened in way commission has plenty of pressing problems of statewide importance to The new rate law may be applied to demand its attention in precedence of prosecute any violations committed a squabble between local Lincoln since June, 1906, but the Department street railway factions. The railway an urgent one, shelved it, and cheerfully commission should notify the Lincolnites that they will have to take a back affecting the whole state are adjusted.

> If the democratic bosses succeed in fixing up a slate for the democratic county committee without waiting for pected then to try their hand at manipulating the republican nominacould name all the tickets they might expect to win out for some of the offices.

Senator Tillman declares that Secretary Taft "has honesty, capability, the mental caliber to administer the office of president and has sufficient individsays he is glad no democrat ever nombase a fight on.

Alleged defects of the primary election law appear to be seriously diswhen the bill for direct nominations

A call has been issued for a meeting of the populist state committee. The populist state chairman must have concluded that it will take a count of noses to discover how many of them

King Edward still insists that men who want to be elevated to the peerage does not need the money bad enough to do a mail order business in titles.

formerly," says Dr. Wiley. Yes, indeed. Some chauffeurs are complainan experienced pedestrian these days.

Hurts the Melon Crop.

Indianapolis News.

sion's order to reduce rates. What would become of the melon crop?

Forgotten Benefactor. Chicago Record-Hernid. A Nebraska man is producing gas from cornstalks. What, by the way, has become of the Pennsylvania man who discovered

burning ashes? Nebraska's Gas Resources.

Washington Post. In Nebraska they have discovered a way to manufacture gas from corn stalks, are to go on the tax rolls the same as which seems a lot of unnecessary trouble the dwellings of other people. Under when they have so many able political orators in that state.

Warming Up to Its Opportunities.

Baltimore American Time avenges all things, even the weather man. The people who were complaining that the chilly June was unseasonable canwarming up to its opportunities for keeping up the record.

Pose of One "Cultured Man."

Kansas City Star. 'And what is a cultured man but a cruel his defense of Haywood at Boise. But Mr. Darrow was not altogether just to the "cultured man." He is not always a "cruel tyrant." Sometimes he is only a lawyer resorting to the speech of a demagogue in order to help his client.

Simplifying Telephone Competition. New York Tribune.

A federal court in the west holds that a telephone company must take business from its rival. If the decision should be affirmed on appeal a formidable objection to granting franchises to more than one company in any community would 'apparently be removed. If a man were enabled to talk to every other telephone subscriber in town without installing two sets of instruments or paying practically a double rate competition would find new supporters.

Persistence of National Prosperity. New York Tribune.

The enormous growth of our foreign trade in the last year is one more proof of the persistence of national prosperity. The United States is becoming every year more efficient industrially and more a factor in the world's trade and production. It is becoming less and less a debtor and more and more a creditor nation. So long as this general process continues we shall en joy an era of national expansion, good times and all around activity.

Cost of the Elks' Convention. Philadelphia North American.

What did the vacation trip of a week to the big convention cost the Elka? This is a nathematical proposition with which the mathematical minds of the order are wrestling for their own infermation. A summary of the most obvious expenses, based on the inimum and most conservative estimates obtainable, makes the following showing of the cost to the Eiks of their vacation triv

1,000 000 expenses in Philadelphia Sacrifice in salaries and business ...

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The ministry of Premier Clemenceau of France, after a long siege of stormy legislative nagging, is free to rule as R wills. The legislative assembly is 'off its hands.' Passing victorious through flerce political contention and internal disorder, a season of repose must be a welcome change for the ministers. The tactical skill shown in handling discordant legislative factions so as to secure a majority in every test reached the plane of masterful strategy in deferring to a future session consideration of the new income tax bill. All sections of the assembly seemed desirous of hammering that measure, and the foxy Clemenceau, noting the direction of the air currents, concluded the measure was not agreed to an adjournment over summer The proposed income tax is an enlargement of existing law and is designed to increase seat and wait until after the questions government revenue by a substantial sum. Taxation in other directions has reached the limit apparently, and yet the revenue does not keep pace with the constantly growing expense bills. Taxeaters are sapping the life blood of the state. About one out of every twenty-six of the adult populathe primary election they may be ex- tion holds public office, and the craze for public jobs surpasses the epidemic which seizes Americans when a change of administration occurs. In France, as here, the tions. If the democratic steerers pie dispensing politicians endeavor to increase their power with more offices and the mania has carried the state to the doors of an empty treasury. Increasing the load on the overburdened producers shows how desperate has become the financial situation in France.

Germany has established by law the property rights of the individual in works of art and in photographs. The law went uality to be chief executive in fact as into effect on July 1, and is described as well as in name." Senator Foraker being of far-reaching importance "to artists, business men and, indeed, to the general public," particularly because it inated him for office. A pin point is deals in detail with the right to one's big enough for those Ohio leaders to own picture or photograph. Primarily the law lays down the rule that the right to reproduce a picture belongs to the person who ordered the portrait, or his legal successor. This is qualified, however, by a clause which specifies that the circulation tressing our democratic friends. But of such a picture, or its exhibition in public, is permissible only with the consent of the person pictured. This is necessary, bewas pending in the legislature the cause he who orders a picture is obviously democrats made no visible move to by no means always identical with the subcure the defects or to improve the fect. If several people are photographed law. Under such conditions they one of them is necessary before the picshould be estopped from complaining. tures can be made public. In event of the death of the subject publication cannot be The last time congress revised the tariff to look as if it would be necessary to put direction it must be inferred that the dren." It is also specified that in the ab-From the silence prevalent in that had for ten years without the consent French wine growers have either sence of these near relatives it is not starved to death or are sleeping off necessary to get the consent of brothers the effects of overindulgence in their and sisters. In the event of there being no surviving relatives of the classes specified, there can be no reproductions except by the original person who gave the order or his legal helr-a requirement which, as the Berlin Taeshiatt noints out will greatly restrict the privileges of photographers.

It appears that the leaders of the an-British agitation in India are doing theh best to enlist the sympathies of the Japanese in their movement. For some time they have been insisting, in their press organs, that the Japanese by their victory must appear before him in person. He over Russia have put an end to the notion that the Oriental as compared with the European, is deficient in bravery and intelligence. A good many of these agitators are students in various technical "Men are much more agile than schools and colleges in Japan, and are industriously pushing their political propaganda." They are proclaiming everywhere that the beneficial effect of British rule in ing that it is almost impossible to hit the development of Indian civilization has railroad company or sa ability to pay Mis been vasily overrated. British administra- i dividends on its capital stock. tion, they say, is often attended by the Naturally the express companies object to believing obeying the Nebraska Railroad commiscreating an impression among certain pidity on the part of the railroad manaclasses of the Japanese and some of the ers. less influential newspapers. At all events, Count Okuma, at a recent garden party to a number of Indian students, thought it worth while, in a welcoming address, to speak in warm terms of the good work wrought by the British administration in how to put the coal trust out of business by India, and to warn the students against the folly of attempting to overthrow it, or of cherishing schemes which could only result in their own discomfiture.

Folled by the House of Lords in enacting their education bill, the liberal government are carrying into effect some of their educational reforms by a simple administrative process. An appropriation of \$500,mentary schools, is being carried on a supply bill which the lords cannot touch. that agree to abolish all sectarian obliga- under ordinary circumstances. tions than it does to schools that remain | Though it has certain great merits, the tyrant always?" asked Clarence Darrow in under denominational control. The gov- American climate in its extremes is not ernment has also compelled all training to be trifled with. Especially is this true colleges to adopt a conscience clause under of the heated term in cities where the nar-Wherever it has been able to find a legal held by pavements and walls reduce the way to force its policy upon the existing natural means of relief. Inhabitants of istration, the government has not hesitated to the sun and are cut off from the reto do so. Bitterly attacked for doing by storative atmosphere of the open country. such means what it has been unable to secure direct legislative sanction for, the more intensive. It is essential that they liberals retort that they are justified in keep as cool as they can. Crush parades their course because the lords wrecked their bill.

At the time when the king of Spain married an English princess, there were ru- are a poor substitute for fruit juice, and mors that a British syndicate had bought the picturesque island of Cortegade in along this line. But for the gathering order to build on it two palaces, one for Edward VII, the other for Alfonso. In delphia would have been completely overreality, the island has been bought for the whelmed. Spanish king alone, and given to him as a present by the Gallician communities of Villagarcia, Carril, Villapian, Camadoes, Fiftranes and Santo Tome-communities which have often profited greatly by the prosence of the English fleet in Spanish waters during maneuvering time. island, Cortegade, situated in Arosa bay, is densely wooded and mountainous. has been inhabited hitherto by eighteen families of about 100 individuals, all of whom will leave, having received proper compensation. The only condition they made was that the chapel of the Encarna cion, on the highest point of the island, he left intact. The island is to be connected with the mainland by a bridge about 100 meters long. The king is much pleased with the present, and intends to build within the next three years a palace which will cost about 10,000,000 pesetas, and the plans for which have already been sketched by the court architect, Senor Ripolles. The cornerstone is to be laid this month

Real Bond of Sympathy. Kansas City Times

The railroads complain that the increased cost of operating expenses and the advance in the prices of materials have practically wiped out all the "net earnings" of the last year's business. If this is really the All of this money "Bill Elk" contributed sympathy between the people and the from his private purse and sent into the railroads. The trusts have served the peotple the same way.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The collateral inheritance tax in Massachusetts yielded \$712,000 last year. Henry Watterson's "dark horse" candidate for the presidency on the democratic

ticket is a blond. Pittsburg sends a note of sympathy to San Francisco. Ffty years ago the Smoky City puts its mayor in jail for disturbing the peace.

water into which Mr. Fairbanks jumped

gone in at least up to his neck. Among the great reforms in operation in Cexas is the statutory requirement of nine foot sheets in boarding house beds. Australia will have to hurry if it would retain its laurels. Much surprise is expressed in political

circles in Pennsylvania because the governor insists that applicants for appointive jobs must have some knowledge of the work they undertake to do. Louis F. Pain, a veteran plebiting poli-

tician of New York, bemoans the evil times that have came to his business in the empire state. There is no one left in the marble capitol at Albany with sufficient respect for his experience and appetite to offer him a crust. Pennsylvania is a great state as

revenue producer. With about \$5,000,000 the economies of a greatly increased volwasted or stolen on the capitol trimmings, there was still money enough to raise the school appropriation by \$4,000,000, and now the highway commission reports that there are nearly \$5,000,000 available for road improvements in the next year.

Ohlo's younger sons have done pretty well in New York. P. Tecumseh Sherman, son of General Sherman, is state labor commissioner and Francis Key Pendleton son of the famous United States Senator George H. Pendleton, is corporation counsel for New York City. Senator Pendleton was the vice presidential candidate on the ticket headed in 1864 by General McClellan He was the father of the present system of civil service, local, state and national.

of Transportation Companies.

Kansas City Star. The doctrine emphasized by Governor that the people may safely be trusted to give the railroads a square deal in the railroads, is the "stone of stumbling" with the transportation companies. But it is the very vital and fundamental principle involved in the theory of self-government. matter of railroad legislation by what ocean. process of reasoning could it be assumed that they have the capacity to act in legislating for the individual citizen!

The most serious blunder the railroads have made is in the assumption that the people are hostile to public service corporations. As a matter of fact the people have been more liberal with these enterprises than with any other class of business ventures. They have discriminated in favor of the railroads with public aid in the matter of legislation and in forbearance with the abuse of privileges. They have heard him split an infinitive.- New not guarded their own interests as they should have done in restraining and limiting the power of railroads and other public service corporations to plunder and oppress the public,

There is so enmity anywhere in America against re roads as business enterprises.

There is 1.9 hostility to the legitimate business of the roads. The people rejoice in their prosperity and take real pride in the progress of the Arichard of the progress of the roads. Such a thing has never been known in America as thing has never been known in America as the roads of the roads of the roads of the roads.

"Have you ever contributed anything to the Atlantic?" asked the young woman from Boston.

"I should say I had," replied the Clarketter of the roads of the roads of the roads. The people rejoice from Boston.

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A demand that the supremace of governreally a hotbed of smouldering revolu-tion. There seems to be good reason for that they have succeeded in enmity in such legislation is merest

HEAT IN CITIES.

Cautionary Lessons Drawn from Philadelphia's Experience. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The thousands of prostrations along the route of the Elks' great procession in Philadelphia is a reminder of the dangers of a blazing hot day under such circumstances. It must be remembered that population is growing and that the paving and architecture of cities tend to store up heat and cut off breezes. Philadelphia has nearly 1,500,000 people and the most of them wanted to see the parade with 25,000 men 600 for the establishment of public els- and countless ingenious devices in line. The marchers were exposed to the full force of the sun and many in the vast and this is evidently the thin end of the crowd along the sidewalks were in a like wedge since these supply bills may be position. It is said that but for the storm passed every year. The government has that came up the number overcome would also found educational organization, which have been tens of thousands, and the figwas denounced by the lords as a squint ures are hardly an overestimate. Standing toward home rule. Most vital is the policy in one place in a city street under the rays of the government to grant more public of a midsummer sun is a test that few money for the support of secondary schools | could endure or would think of attempting

nalty of forfelting government aid, rowed circulation of air and the caloric ducational system by methods of admin- cities are not accustomed to exposure At the same time their occupations are in July are perilous according to the state of the weather. One cause assigned for many prostrations in Philadelphia was illness from adulterated icmonade. Chemicals the pure food inspectors ought to get busy clouds the health authorities of Phila-

ANOTHER "BENEVOLENT TRUST" Cotton Thread Combine Boosts Prices Skyward.

Boston Transcript. Cotton thread is going up. Housewives knew this, deplore it and are much mystlfied thereby. The figures asked for this indispensable article of daily use in every home begin to recall "war prices." From 4 cents a spool the retail cost has gradu-Soundings establish the fact that the ally advanced to 5 or 7 cents, and there is a rumor that the mandate has gone forth was thirty test deep, so that he must have from the great combination which controls thread-making in America that 10 cents shall ultimately be the regular retail price for an ordinary speed of cotton

But the United States government may have something to say about this, for the Department of Justice at Washington is engaged in a preliminary inquiry into the affairs of the American Thread company, with a view to legal proceedings against it as one of the "bad trusts" which have made maladroit use of their tremendous power. . . .

Making all proper allowance for the advance in actual manufacturing charges, it is difficult to understand or to defend such an enormous increase in retail prices. Against the higher cost of the raw material and the higher wages of the operatives there ought to be set in all fairness ume of production and of improved processes of manufacture. If the combination of wealthy capitalists which dominates the American thread-making industry does actually contemplate forcing retail dealers to demand 10 cents a spool for cotton thread there will be a swift intensifying of popular impatience with certain abuses of the protective tariff system. Whether it is always absolutely logical or not, such an impatience is certainly very human, very natural, and as inevitable as the rising and retting of the sun.

It is well known that immense fortunes have been made in thread manufacturing in this country, and made by interests which were originally alten to America. In THE PEOPLE AND THE RAILROADS fact, it is often asserted that the actual nastery of thread-making business here No Hostility to Legitimate Business is held in the United Kingdom. The Coatses and the Clarks are rich and powerful British manufacturers. They control the English Sewing Cotton company, and it is de-Folk in his contention with Justice Brewer, clared that the English Sewing Cotton company controls the American Thread company. Thus, the industry here is held matter of legislation for the regulation of firmly in the grip of one of these bure international combinations, or world-trusts, the regulation of which is one of the most stupendous tasks destined to confront the political economists and the legislators of If the people are not to be trusted in the the future on both sides of the Atlantic

SUNNY GEMS.

"I should think you'd go slow," said the cautious friend. "You know, as Lincoln said, 'You can fool all the people some of the time and some of the."

That's all right," interrupted Skinner, "but I find it's always possible to fool enough of the people enough of the time."

—Philadelphia Press.

Dealer-This parrot doesn't use bad language,
Miss Bawstun-Perfectly awful. Why, I

"Why do you railway men insist on having such large dividends?"
"Why," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "so that we can own automobiles and escape the annoyance of riding in our own cars." -Washington Star

"Of course, it's a very pretty suit," Miss Angles. "but it's so cheap I'm afraid to take it. I'm afraid before I'd worn it ions it would lose its shape." "O, of course," replied Miss Knox, "but

"The theatrical people are forming a world trust."
"Ind now, I presume, the pauper jokes of Falcope will crowd the home product from the comic opera, field."—Philadelphia Press.

"Was -: scientifically possible for Me-hu-lelah to have lived 900 years?"
"Not a those early times when there was neither whisty nor tobacco."—St. Louis F st-Dispatch

The architect insisted upon having his as to vie e-mensions of rooms You do not u. lerstand these things," he said to the owner.
"But I understand the dimensions of a mortgage all right," say the owner, sadly, mortgage all right." a -Philadelphia Ledger.

"I wonder if Mars really is inhabited."
"Don't know, but if Saturn is i'll bet the oliticians own it." Certainly; can't you see the ring ?'-

Washington Herald. "What's the speed limit here?"
"There ain't any. The judge looks 'em over and fines 'em what he thinks they've got."—Baltimore American.

"The minister is going to preach next ime on original sin."
"I think," declared Mrs. Smartset, "we Why?"

"Because sin nowadays is so unoriginal." Philadelphia Press.

A SUMMER BOARDER.

New York Times She's just a Summer boarder, Unpollahed, I'll allow, She bristles at the pumpkin cannot milk a She's most unsympathetic

She's just a Summer boarder, Unfinished, I'll aver, The flute-like call of cabbage Means nothin' much to her, She's ojus to the turnip And worse to home-made pi But three times wow! and steer Wot eyes she has wot eyes!

me-made ples She's just a Summer boarder.

contem Indifferent to haystacks.
Uncountrified in dress.
Intolerant to skeeters. Intolerant to skeeters.
Unladylike to flies.
But three times hall and swing the flath
Wot eyes she has—wot eyes!

SATURDAY



HAVE ABOUT 200 STRAW HATS LEFT WHICH WE WANT TO SELL SATURDAY, SO HAVE MADE THE FOLLOWING PRICES TO CLOSE THEM OUT: Any of our Men's Straw Hats (except Panamas)

for\$1.00 These include sailors as well as the soft

styles and sold as high as \$3.50. Any of our boys' and children's Straw Hats at half price-Former prices 50c to \$5, now 25c

If you intend to wear another Straw Hat-now, sometime or any time, here's your opportunity. Our 20 per cent discount sale of light weight clothing is still

attracting judges of quality. 25 per cent discount on all children's Wash Suits. WE CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK

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