

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to by me this 1st day of July, 1907.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

"There are forty roads to hell," says Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. All paved?

The Haywood jury at least adopted the surest method of getting rid of a troublesome problem.

The first class in geography will please forget what it learned last term about the location of Corea.

The Dahlmanters are in accord with the party in the nation, so far as abhorrence of a surplus goes.

"It is dangerous to kiss a baby," says a physician. Yes, and sometimes dangerous to kiss a grown up.

A round billiard table has been invented. Still, billiards is one game that ought to be played on the square.

The jury might have made Haywood's acquittal conditional on his promise to keep off the lecture platform.

Dr. Simms declares men think with their toes. Dr. Simms must have been watching the Washington team play base ball.

Mark Twain says he understands English humor. The trouble about Twain is that you never can tell when he is joking.

Twenty leading cigar dealers of Havana have agreed to raise prices. The Americanization of the island grows apace.

Mudrid announces that Spain is forgetting its hatred of the United States. In that event, the United States may quit pitying Spain.

Some New York balloonists are telling of the discoveries they made while far above the earth. Wonder if they saw the price of meat?

Pittsburg is filing no protest over the announcement of the Coereys that they will spend their winters in New York and their summers in France.

Whisky is recommended as an antidote for poison oak and now you may expect to hear a lot of persons complaining about the scarcity of poison oak.

Mayor McClellan has gone to the Maine coast for a month. The weather man, aided by Mr. Hearst, has made New York too hot for the mayor's comfort.

The postoffice department has decided to improve the quality of the every-day postal card. Suppression would be the best improvement of the comic postal card.

From all reports, the student who can explain and expound the Oklahoma constitution is entitled to admission to the practice of law without further examination.

The new emperor of Corea will probably get along all right. He has agreed to confine his activity to drawing his salary and to leave the thinking part to a Japanese understudy.

Over in South Omaha the city council has been buying tracts for park sites at prices which members of the Park board declare to be excessive.

As long as South Omaha can incur obligations to be paid off in the future by Greater Omaha as a consolidated city there is not likely to be much haggling over the price.

THE ACQUITTAL OF HAYWOOD.

The first feeling over the verdict in the Haywood case at Boise is one of surprise—not that Haywood was acquitted but that the jury should have reached a verdict. Aside from the law and the fact, the mass of testimony, much of it directly conflicting and volumes of it with no direct bearing upon the case, was such as to confuse and bled the issue that the jury would have been promptly excused had it reported a disagreement.

The case has been most sensational from the start. The conflict between employers and employed were so emphasized in the testimony offered and in the tactics of the opposing counsel that it required care and study for the average reader to remember that Haywood was on trial for alleged conspiracy to murder Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. The prosecution was an open effort to disrupt the Western Federation of Miners and the defense exerted itself quite as much to show that the mine owners' organization was back of the prosecution as it did to prove Haywood's innocence.

Under such circumstances, the verdict must be accepted for its face value. The jury, composed of representative citizens of Idaho, avowedly satisfactory to both prosecution and defense, has found the evidence insufficient to prove Haywood a participant in the conspiracy, if any existed, for the assassination of the governor of the state. It refused to accept the testimony of Harry Orchard, the self confessed assassin of Steunenberg. Such testimony, as Judge Wood instructed the jury, is always accepted with distrust, and Orchard's charges were not, in the minds of the jury, substantiated by corroborative testimony.

Much good, however, must result from the trial just concluded. Without reference to the verdict, the testimony has shed an illuminating light upon the mistaken methods employed by both the miners and the mine owners in their war upon one another. Both have been proved criminally employing means in defiance of law, using public officers as tools for law violation and hesitating at nothing, however illegal, corrupt or anarchistic to accomplish desired ends. The thorough ventilation of these unjustifiable methods is the best assurance that an aroused public sentiment will prevent either side resorting to them again.

EDMUND WINSTON PETTUS.

One of the most rugged characters in American public life was Edmund Winston Pettus, United States senator from Alabama, who died at Asheville, N. C., only a few weeks after the death of his venerable and distinguished colleague, Senator John Tyler Morgan. Of the two men, Senator Morgan was the better known, owing to his longer service. He had been thirty years in the senate, while Senator Pettus had served but ten. Senator Pettus was perhaps the superior of Senator Morgan in legal attainments, if not in mental ability, but cares rested more lightly on his shoulders. Each day had his victories and defeats for him, but he never carried them over. Subjects which would annoy and fret Senator Morgan for months were forgotten by Senator Pettus with his after-dinner cigar, although they may have meant as much or more to him than to Senator Morgan. Morgan studied books, searched records and became a walking encyclopedia on current topics. Pettus studied men, jollied the clerks, mingled with newspaper correspondents and brought to the discussion on the floor the latest inside information, often to the extreme confusion of his opponents. Morgan and Pettus supplemented each other's efforts and never differed on the results to be achieved, although working on entirely different lines to the same end. Alabama has lost two of its greatest citizens and the nation two of its most serviceable senators.

NORTH CAROLINA'S VICTORY.

The state of North Carolina has won a decided victory, in its clash with the federal courts over the question of jurisdiction for enforcement of the state's new law regulating railway passenger rates. While the victory is in the nature of a compromise, effective pending appeal to the higher courts, it is none the less decisive and important because the cardinal feature of the agreement is surrender by the railroads under promise to put in the reduced fare at once. The issue between federal and state authorities in the regulation of railroad rates, which has been raised in every state in which the legislatures have passed railway rate regulation measures, is clearly and acutely defined in North Carolina, and the final decision of it in the supreme court should put at rest all questions raised in such cases in other states. North Carolina caused the arrest of ticket agents of the Southern Railway for selling tickets at a higher rate than 2 1/2 cents a mile, the maximum rate fixed by the state legislature. Judge Pritchard of the federal bench released the ticket agents on habeas corpus writs and granted a temporary injunction restraining the state authorities from enforcing the new law. Governor Glenn ignored the orders of the federal courts and insisted upon the enforcement of the state law. Finally President Finley of the Southern Railway was arrested, charged with violating the law, and the ticket agents of the company were being crowded into jail all along the line. The officials of the road found no course left but to ask for a conference with Governor Glenn and finally agreed to obey the law, pending determination of its

CONSTITUTIONALITY IN THE HIGHER COURTS.

The compliance of the railroads in North Carolina with the demands of the state authorities is a marked illustration of changed conditions within the last few years in the relations between railroads, corporations and public authorities. In the past, railroads that had the slightest pretext for appealing to the federal courts have been openly defiant of all law and, in many instances, positively arrogant in disregard of public rights. The developments of the last decade have shown that the people have rights which the railroads are bound to respect and that the big corporations are subject to the law as well as are their patrons and employes. It is evident that appreciation of this changed condition had much to do with the surrender of the Southern Railway in North Carolina.

OMAHA'S BANK CLEARINGS ARE THIS WEEK AHEAD OF THOSE OF LOS ANGELES.

Which has been above us on the clearing house table much of the time. Omaha's banking business is of the steadily progressive kind.

IT MAY BE WORTH REMEMBERING THAT ALL THESE CASES INVOLVING THE QUESTION OF FEDERAL AND STATE JURISDICTION OVER RAILWAY RATES IN NORTH CAROLINA ORIGINATED IN BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Senator Tillman continues to speak in terms of the highest praise of Secretary Taft. It is but fair to Secretary Taft to explain that Senator Tillman's commendation is unqualified.

REPRESENTING AN OLD PERFORMANCE.

Indianaapolis News. The old order changeth, yielding place to new, of course, but it is a bit ditatory in Nebraska where the democrats and populists are still facing.

ANCIENT RULE ADMIRRED.

Washington Post. The Nebraska supreme court has decided that "the wife is the boss of the house." In other states the wives have decided that for themselves.

RIVAL PARTY SLOGANS.

New York Post. If the democrats take up with Colonel Wagoner's slogan, "Back to the Constitution," they must not be thought of as the republicans would be without an answering cry. Under Roosevelt's guidance they might adopt, "Backs to the Constitution!"

FIRST CATCH THE CULPRIT.

Washington Herald. Nevertheless, we should like to see some punishment meted out to the nature faker who first started the story that it was possible to capture any bird by putting salt on its tail. In common with thousands of other youngsters, we covered many miles of territory trying to put that theory in practice.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Detroit Free Press. The demand for an employers' liability law has been turned down in legislative after legislative. But it should be borne in mind that the whole question is not one of employers' liability, but of industrial liability. In the last analysis all increased cost of production comes back to the consumer, and if the cost of production be increased through the passage of employers' liability laws, the consumer will pay it, and rightfully, too, in this instance.

BETTER GO SLOW.

Philadelphia Record. The threat of increased coal prices—following upon dearer bread and meat, higher taxes, rents and railroads—is calculated to strike terror to the hearts of housekeepers. Big prices for all the necessities of life may be breeders of prosperity producers; but there comes a time when consumers are no longer able to stand the pinch, and then prosperity comes to a sudden halt. This country is nearing the point when the rule of "live and let live" will assert itself. The coal for all the necessities should make a note of the situation and go slow.

PREVENTING ANOTHER COAL FAMINE.

Boston Transcript. At the request of western railroads the Interstate Commerce commission has authorized a reduction in the rates on the freight rates on coal shipped into Washington, Idaho and Nevada before September 1. This is a sensible way of discouraging another coal famine. It makes it advantageous for western coal dealers and consumers to put in their orders at once, instead of waiting as they did last year and have ever been doing this until the coal suddenly thrown upon them. The northwest itself was in large part to be blamed for last winter's shortage of fuel, northwestern human nature being no less nor more improvident than human nature elsewhere. But the action of the Interstate Commerce commission will now be an effective stirring up.

DENYING OPPORTUNITY.

San Francisco Chronicle. It is stated that the officers of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers have issued a circular urging members to refuse to teach anyone the art of telegraphy. At the demand of the telegraph operators congress has limited the hours of operators on interstate railroads that from 5,000 to 8,000 new operators will be required at once, and it is not unreasonable that their employers should refuse, or be asked to refuse to instruct the men for these places. The operators assume, of course, that there are enough telegraphers now and that the new places can be filled from those now instructed. The officials of the order state that the restriction of instruction is expected to operate to raise wages in the industry.

MOVE TO RESTRICT THE TRAINING OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

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THE LATEST INVESTMENT FOR THE STATE SCHOOL FUND IS THE PURCHASE OF \$50,000 OF MARYLAND STATE BONDS.

Why should Nebraska lead to Maryland money which could be used to greater advantage right here at home? Fortunately, a constitutional amendment is to be voted on next year which, if carried, will put an end to this costly experimenting.

"A CULTURED MAN IS A CRUEL TYRANT ALWAYS," SAID CLARENCE DARROW ADDRESSING THE HAYWOOD JURY AT BOISE.

That leaves Darrow in a position to prove an alibi on either charge made against him.

OUR AMIABLE DEMOCRATIC CONTEMPORARY ASKS, "WHAT IS A REPUBLICAN?" BETTER ASK MR. BRYAN TO GIVE A DEFINITION.

He could be no less successful than he has been in defining what constitutes a democrat.

WILLIAM A. PAXTON.

Beatrice Express: In the death of William A. Paxton Omaha loses another of its pioneers and builders. Mr. Paxton was a man of great enterprise and public spirit, and the good work he did for Omaha and the state will ever be remembered and esteemed.

Clarkson Herald: The death of W. A. Paxton at Omaha marks the passing of another of the pioneers of the central west, a man of many good qualities and one whose best years were devoted to advancing the interests of Nebraska and Omaha. He was one of your plain, blunt men, whose rugged honesty challenged admiration.

York Times: The death of William A. Paxton reminds us that the great figures in Omaha are dropping out pretty rapidly. Within the last few months nearly a dozen men who made that city and whose names were household words throughout the state have gone. Rosewater, Kountze, Creighton, Nash, Linniger, Boyd, Moores and Paxton were known for a third of a century as the empire builders, and they have all gone within the space of a few months.

Albion Argus: The passing in succession of such men as Rosewater, Creighton, Linniger and Paxton suggests that some of the rest of us are not as young as we once were and that there must be another generation of men to take up the burdens of life. These were men of genius and their names are indelibly written with the history of Omaha and Nebraska. It would be sorry too much to say that Omaha would not have been without them, but it is just to say that Omaha is what it is today by the combined efforts of them and other faithful allies.

A BREAKFAST FOOD PLATFORM.

Vegetable Boosters Start a Boom for Senator La Follette. New York World. Vegetarians of Chicago have launched a full-sized boom for Mr. LaFollette. They stand on a platform of nuts, spinach and potato, planks which would scarcely appeal to the masses. Yet they have not raised their voices for reactionary or mollycoddle. The bumpiness of the Wisconsin senator in his public career is a matter of record and notoriety.

The real issue put up for next year's campaign by the Chicago contingent may prove to be that of the proper dieting of Caesar's groves so great in the classic, "Upon what meat?" We may have the query, "Upon what breakfast food?" with the points of debate accurately reflected day by day from the billboards.

For such a diversion of interest there should be much gratitude all around the party flocks.

Republican standpaters will be glad, because breakfast feeding is an infant industry having no acute regard for the tariff one way or another. Jeffersonians, Bryanites and other factions of a divided opposition will breathe sighs of relief on perusing discussions of the true character of the peanut outfit in connection with the question of "What is a democrat?"

Yet even here the federal regulators will find the final boat of it. If the official, place-holding genius of the nation is to be nourished on the grain and fruit of the land, what more natural or essential than that the national hand should be laid paternally on the producing acres and orchards? The promoters of the LaFollette vegetarian boom will do well to take their platform in over night. Else they may awake some morning to find that it has been stealthily annexed by the great omnivorous.

ADVERTISING MAGIC.

Striking Example of Its Power in the Railway Service. Cleveland Plain Dealer. Great is the power of the newspaper advertisement. The Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway company has reduced credits to passengers one-third in five months by the use of want ads, and the number of damage suits against the company has decreased accordingly. In January the company established a department for the prevention of accidents. After trying lectures and posting notices and photographic instruction in cars this department found that advertising in the daily papers was the real solution of the problem. After each accident full details are given, together with an explanation as to how it could have been avoided. Between times a systematic course of instruction for both sexes on the art of getting on and off cars is regularly published.

Newspaper advertising is yearly making fortunes for the advertisers, but this is the prosaic side of the business. The daily ad page has all the romantic, dramatic, tragic, humorous and adventurous elements of the best selling novel. Advertising is used to find missing heirs, large fortunes, to find anything that is lost, to fill the churches, to unite separated friends, to play Cupid's role for lovers parted by stern parents, to supply bachelors with brides and to bring the long looked for knight to the altar, where waits the forlorn maiden, to restore missing children to anxious parents, generally to play the miracle for this modern age. Now that Omaha street railway has found a new and unique use for the advertisement, and, of course, the advertisement solved the problem. The fares are dead, worse luck, and the magic wand that changed pumpkins to coaches are lost, but the advertisement is a pretty good substitute for both.

WHERE IS THE SLUMP?

Cleveland Leader. What evidence have the prophets of depression to justify their view of the business outlook—the view they said events would vindicate before midsummer? Two months ago they expected that their pessimism would be warranted before the middle of July. What do they see today? They find the crops quite fair, taking the average for the entire country. They are confronted by gains in bank clearings and railroad earnings. They face record-breaking traffic on the great lakes. They have to account for unprecedented foreign commerce, both exports and imports, for summer months. There is a remarkable growth of savings bank deposits to confound them. The rush of pleasure-seekers to Europe is beyond all precedent. Business failures are in no way unusual, except for the remarkably small number of important concerns which get into trouble.

Immigration continues at a rate which is sufficient proof that labor is well employed and prosperous. Building improvements in the cities of the United States are going forward at a fine pace. Business interests like the great automobile industry, which cater to the demand for luxuries rather than necessities, flourish in a way which would be impossible in dull times, or if grave trouble were at hand in the commercial and financial world.

There are many more evidences of good times. What signs of depression and danger can be brought forward to overthrow them? Where do prophets of evil find justification? What is going wrong? What support have they for their predictions that 1907 will not end with the business of the country at the high tide which marked the last of 1905?

THE PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

Consider the Source of Bryanism and the Results. New York World (dem.). July 2, 1892, the first national convention of the people's party met at Omaha, Neb. The convention nominated James B. Weaver of Iowa for president and adopted a platform in part as follows, after declaring that "corruption dominated the ballot box, the legislature, the congress, and touched even the ermine on the bench":

We demand free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interests of the people. Telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

We commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum. We favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people.

This convention made a powerful appeal to William J. Bryan, then a young representative in congress from the First district of Nebraska and ambitious to represent the state in the United States senate. Mr. Bryan helped arrange a form of fusion between Nebraska democrats and populists by which the bulk of the democratic vote was cast for Weaver, Cleveland polling for the 25,000 in a total of 300,000. Mr. Bryan himself is said to have voted for the populist electors.

The platform adopted by this convention was appropriated by Mr. Bryan and has been advocated by him ever since. Indeed, with the exception of anti-imperialism, which had not then come into existence as an issue, Mr. Bryan has insistently advocated almost all important principles except those enunciated in this populist platform.

Some times it is free silver; some times it is government ownership; some times it is the initiative and referendum; but each time Mr. Bryan returns to the fountainhead of his political inspiration, the populist national convention of 1892.

This is what makes it a labor of Hercules for Mr. Bryan to try to represent true democratic principles. He is not a democrat, but a populist. Instead of applying democratic principles to changed conditions, he insistently applies populist principles.

For fifteen years now Mr. Bryan has been experimenting to ascertain how much populist doctrine he could cram down the throat of the democratic party. How much longer are democrats of the United States going to submit to the experiment?

Superfluous Announcement.

New York Sun (ind. rep.). According to a statement emanating from Omaha, William Jennings Bryan's official announcement that he is a candidate for president is to be made at a great dinner to be given at Lincoln early this fall, at which all the democratic leaders of the country are expected to assemble.

Why is an official announcement necessary? There has been nothing in Mr. Bryan's peregrinations, declamations and proclamations to indicate that Mr. Bryan was a candidate for the presidency. He filled the public ear well as the public eye, and has lost no opportunity either to refuse to retire from the front of the stage or to refuse to name a fellow democrat who would make an eligible and promising candidate in his place. He has been obtrusively humble in bowing to the will of his party, but has felt no tugs at his costails and has been urbanely deaf to cries of "Down in front!"

Now, if Mr. Bryan were to invite "all the democratic leaders of the country" to assemble at Lincoln to hear him make an official announcement that he was not a candidate for president, that would be a real sensation, and yet it would be in keeping with the disclaimer he made of any desire to be a candidate again on the occasion of his second overwhelming defeat after the election in 1900.

Mr. Bryan then declared that he would be content in future to serve in the ranks of the party.

Democracy's Hard Road. New York Evening Post (ind.). Democratic capacity for political leadership is, indeed, badly to seek, the party without inspiring candidates, without definite and commanding policies, the party seems to have lost its bearings. Mr. Bryan spends all his time trying to devise some doctrine which will be radical enough to frighten the voters after Roosevelt has got through with them. The rank and file of the party are looking for a definite program and rousing battle cries, but they get only what will alarm or soothe the timid. With such an issue as tariff revision begging to be taken up, we are offered the banal oratorical of a Cockran proposing a government director in all corporations! The plight of the party reminds one of that poem of E. R. Sill's, in which one man on a battlefield is wringing his hands over his broken sword, which keeps him out of the fight, while an ardent hero is cutting up that very weapon wherewith to win a victory. The democratic party is lamenting that it has no winning issue. Yet the republicans are laying one at its feet.

Henry Watterson's Dark Horse.

Pittsburg Dispatch (ind. rep.). Mr. Watterson kept his "dark horse" in secret for so long that others have trotted him out and presented him as a credible possibility for the democratic nomination next year. The Louisville editor's statement that his secret choice is Governor Johnson of Minnesota leaves him behind the Minnesota people who have been vigorously proclaiming that presidential availability.

Governor Johnson's political strength in his own state has had a demonstration surpassing that of Hughes in New York in the other party, having twice been elected governor in elections when Minnesota went republican on the rest of the ticket. Outside of Minnesota he has no recognition, and his speech at Philadelphia recently directed attention to him as an independent and forcible exponent of popular sentiment.

Southern Aspirants.

New York Tribune (rep.). Ex-Judge Parker says that the youth is in democratic presidential candidates and that a southern man would receive as many northern votes as a candidate from any other part of the country. Mr. Parker's own campaign in 1904 has certainly made it possible for a southern candidate to run for president without risking any very odd or uncomfortable vote getting comparisons.

Bryan's Reconciliation.

Washington Post (ind.). To the ordinary understanding Mr. William J. Bryan's reconciliation means primarily that he is an active candidate for president, and ardently desires the democratic nomination, to get which he has eaten the leak. It also means that he is not the Bryan of 1900, but is willing that the party shall make the platform. He still believes that government ownership and operation are the ultimate solution of the railroad problem, and he is set of the opinion that government regulation is a

MAIL THE CEREAL KING.

Pre-Eminence of King Corn Conceded in the Northwest. Portland Oregonian.

Corn is king, and the present location of the kingdom is the United States of America. The land of the free and home of the brave is famous throughout the world for its big wheat crops and their influence is felt wherever wheat is grown or consumed. From the time the wheat is sown until it is harvested, all financial and train journals keep close watch of its condition. Armies of experts go scurrying forth all the way from Texas to Alaska and from New York to Oregon, and fume and fret over the appearance of rust, the green bug, the chinch bug and numerous other wheat pests. Dollar wheat sends up paeon of gladness and prosperity, and by reason of all this press attention we get the impression that wheat is what the expressive slang of the street would term the "big noise." Perhaps it is the "big noise," but when the matter of bringing home the money is considered, old King Corn has our popular taste much advertised "premier cereal" distanced so badly that it never gets within hearing.

The green bug, the woolly aphis and the professional crop killer have this season, as usual, taken out a side line of corn crop damage, and the Department of Agriculture and other influences have figured out the depreciation caused thereby. While these figures have not been verified, nor will they be verified until the frost in the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock," it seems that there will be a shortage of something like 45,000,000 bushels as compared with last year's yield. This will leave a crop of approximately 2,600,000,000 bushels of corn, as the price is now hovering around 52 cents per bushel, with strong indications of a letter flight. Old King Corn will this year add to the circulating medium a matter of \$1,300,000,000, or more than twice as much as will be placed in circulation by the wheat crop, even though it be marketed at \$1 per bushel.

Not only does corn loom up beyond all other American agricultural products, but the product of this country is more than three times as large as that of all other countries on earth combined, while in the case of wheat the output of the United States is only from one-fourth to one-fifth of that of the rest of the world. The rest of the world has not yet accepted corn as an article of food to the extent in which it is used in America, and when it is converted into free buyers of it in Mexico does the feeding probably receives a larger price per bushel than he would get if it were sold for food for human beings.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Tillman has been protesting Taft. Now, what has Taft ever done to Tillman? Imagine the chagrin of Mr. Fairbanks when he reads that one-armed Hudson Maxim has rescued two girls from drowning.

A New Yorker who took his automobile abroad and there killed a woman with it held in jail without bail. This peculiarly American form of diversion seems safer at home.

James J. Hill appeared on the streets of St. Paul this week, attired in a white frock coat. Never since the oldest inhabitant knew Mr. Hill has he been seen in other than dark gray or black.

President Diaz has advised the official committee that has charge of the program of arrangements for the coming visit of Secretary and Mrs. Bryan that if he desires the distinguished visitor to be his personal guests during their stay in Mexico City, they will be housed at Chapultepec castle, the summer home of the president. This is an unprecedented honor. The historic castle is now being thoroughly renovated and refitted in preparation for the visitors.

G. M. Hall, who is connected with the American Department of the Interior as an expert engineer, has been sent to Puerto Rico at the request of Governor F. O. Rio and devise a plan for the irrigation of the Guayama, Salinas and Arroyo districts, where much sugar is grown. The drought worked much injury to last year's sugar crop. The legislature has appropriated \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation. Mr. Hall has done irrigation work in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas.

"Darling," said the fair young girl, nestling to his side and in the hammock, "you fail to suit ourselves and then ask folks that we have made up our minds to get married."

"Yes, dearest," replied the young man, nervously, "but you sure your father won't kick?"—Baltimore American.

"Who is that youngster?" asked the visitor to the sanctum.

"That," replied the editor, "is just the new office boy."—"Philadelphia Press."

"Oh! I thought his face seemed familiar."

"Perhaps it is, but his manner is more so."—"Philadelphia Press."

"The wife of the Chicago professor had sued for divorce."

"Do you find the theories of your husband objectionable?" she was asked.

"Well, they're all right as theories," she replied, "but the ridiculous man has been trying to live up to them."

"It is said the desired wife was issued in record time."—"Philadelphia Ledger."

"You know," she said, softly, to the young man who sat in the hammock with her, "I dream'd last night that we were engaged."

"What is strange," said the young man, quickly, "how still the lake is today?"

He had been caught on that game once before and was a wise—Detroit Free Press.

As Mark Twain and a friend were chatting at the summer home of the humorist Quarry Farm, near Elmira, New York, the conversation turned to the wealth of John D. Rockefeller.

"Just think of it, Sam," said the guest, "he has more dollars than there are stars in that gorgeous old hatch of yours."

"There is a reasonable number of stars," "I have more dollars than he has hairs in his head."—Success.

THE DEFENSE.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Hide us, Lord, from our eyes. If we mortals go astray. In July.

In this fourth heat we feuse. But the tempter, can't he re-use. Though we try.

When it's ninety in the shade And we're full of monads. And we're weak. And we'll break most any rule Just to be human and cool. And we seek.

Places where the breezes blow. Where the icy liquids flow. And are glad. In such a heat. Are crowds that like ourselves forget. They are bad.

We forget our woes, and laugh. As the wine of joy we quaff. Duties. But—your patience here be lent— We'll be good, for we'll repent. In the fall.