

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00

Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00

Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.00

Saturday Bee, one year, \$2.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 7c

Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 7c

Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 10c

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.

South Omaha—City Hall Building.

Council Bluffs—12 South Street.

Chicago—489 Unity Building.

New York—156 Home Life Insurance Bld.

Washington—1200 Pennsylvania Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

REMITTANCES.

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

Only bank stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss: Charles C. Rosewater, general manager

of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies of this newspaper published during the month of July, 1907, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 1,132,320

2. Less undistributed and returned copies 10,335

3. Net total 1,121,985

Daily average 36,193

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence on August 1, 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.

It will be all right if Haywood lives up to the verdict.

Senator Foraker talks like a man who was irritated about something.

Judge Lindsey says the Colorado woman will sell her vote for \$15.

That Caleb Powers' trial in Kentucky is about as deliberate an affair as the repaving of Farnam street.

The Doukhobors are hunting for a warmer climate. Most religious sects are trying to avoid warmer climates.

That conference over at The Hague appears to have resolved itself into a society for the promotion of international jealousy.

War department reports show that the marksmanship of the army is higher than ever before. Tokio papers please copy.

A St. Louis judge has decided that a ball player is a laborer. A ball player is the only laborer who gets paid for playing.

A convict broke out of the penitentiary in Massachusetts in order to attend Old Home week in Boston. It pays to advertise.

Everything seems to run very smoothly at The Hague conference until some thoughtless delegate starts to talk about peace.

Washington announces that Senator Foraker is sure of re-election. The senator would doubtless prefer such an announcement from Ohio.

"More water for Atlanta," demands the Constitution. Be patient. After January 1 Atlanta and all Georgia will have nothing but water.

It is reported that China is closing its opium dens. Another reason why the Chinese are so anxious to get to New York and San Francisco.

"Americans pay \$160,000,000 a year for soda water," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Why pay for it when it is easy to get it charged?

After January 1 a license will be a prerequisite of a legal marriage in New York. Civilization is making some progress even in New York.

Another attempt has been made on the life of the king of Serbia. You never hear of the king of Serbia except when he escapes assassination.

The people are assured that the laying of asphalt on Farnam street will soon begin. What they are still more interested in is how soon it will end.

"If I were a Japanese statesman I would urge war," says Richmond Pearson Hobson. If Hobson were a statesman of any kind the country would hear less of him.

At any rate, a 15 per cent increase on the assessment of merchandise in Douglas county is vastly different from a 15 per cent increase on the assessment of Douglas county.

After reading about the enactment of prohibition in Georgia, Nebraska liquor dealers may conclude that the late legislature could have treated them much worse than it did.

ANOTHER FALLOUT FROM CUBA.

A faction of the liberal party of Cuba is again demanding the immediate evacuation of the island by the American forces, with a threat of insurrection, war, murder and sudden death if the demand is not promptly obeyed. In this case an officer at Santiago, with the intention of improving the appearance of the grounds around the post, began planting some cocconut palms. The cocconut palm matures and bears fruit in six years. Immediately the liberal hotspurs construed the officer's tree planting pastime as notice that the hated Americans intended to remain at least six more years in Cuba. That started the insurrection, out of which has come strenuous demands for American evacuation.

The action of these liberal hotspurs is strong argument for keeping the American troops in the islands. In the absence of American troops, revolutions and insurrections would doubtless be started over incidents as trivial as that which has caused this latest outbreak. Cuba had one glorious chance to demonstrate its capacity for self-government, and scored a failure. Under the Platt amendment the United States is pledged to see that Cuba has a stable government, and if the republic can not govern itself, we are bound to superintend the job. It is altogether possible that the stay of the American forces in Cuba may be as long as six years. Secretary Taft's plan calls for elections some time in 1908, after which a provisional government will be established and Cuba given another opportunity to rule itself. Whether this program will be carried out depends upon the Cubans. If they show a disposition to appreciate what is being done for them, the United States may be in position to withdraw from the island by 1909 or 1910, but if an insurrection or a rebellion is to be started every time some Cuban leader's breakfast does not agree with him, the cocconut palms planted the other day at Santiago will probably be bearing fruit before the American forces leave.

Congress has not bothered much about the Cuban question since 1902, leaving the matter entirely to the president, and the approach of a presidential campaign will probably preclude much discussion of the question at the next session. But the annexation of the island is certain to be urged upon congress strongly before many more years. American interests are becoming very large in the island, and all the business interests of the republic, American and foreign, openly favor annexation. The feeling is growing among the natives and action upon the proposition can not be long deferred. If Cubans want independence they must demonstrate greater ability and capacity for self-government than they did under the Palma farce.

POLITICS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi is to choose a United States senator at a primary election this week, marking the close of one of the most sensational fights of this character ever held and throwing a most interesting sidelight on conditions prevailing in that state. The contest is between Congressman John Sharp Williams, the leader of the democratic minority in the house of representatives, and Governor James K. Vardaman. Indications are that Vardaman will be successful, and, if so, his selection will be due to a campaign of appeal to the passions and prejudices of the people of Mississippi, while Williams will lose because he has refused to turn demagogue. It is a sad commentary on the lack of intelligence of the people of Mississippi that Vardaman's appeal has won him support which promises to send him to the senate. He has made his entire campaign on the proposition that if elected he will devote his entire attention and effort to secure repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution. Mr. Williams has insisted that agitation of the race question as a national issue is unwise and useless. "I would be as glad as Governor Vardaman to have the fifteenth amendment repealed," says Congressman Williams, "but I know, and he knows, that it can not be done." Governor Vardaman retorts that if elected to the senate he will not wait to find out what Massachusetts wants to do, but will proceed promptly and with vigor to do what Mississippi wants done.

Governor Vardaman ought to know that the only way to get the fifteenth amendment out of the constitution is the same way it was put into it—the way of civil war. That is the only way the constitution has been amended for more than a hundred years. The north has tolerated the attempt of southern states to nullify the negro suffrage, but the north will not tolerate any attempt to erase either of the constitutional amendments dealing with that subject. This is pretty generally understood in the south, and Mississippi seems to be about the only state that does not accept the situation. Congressman Williams has scorned to deceive the voters of his state, but has insisted that the Vardaman plan can only react injuriously upon the state. His position gives him the support of honest and intelligent men of all parties, but Vardaman has captured the rednecks and hillbillies, who are apparently in the majority in Mississippi, where race fury is always the dominant and paramount issue.

State Treasurer Brian's exhibit of bank deposits looks a little lopsided without any of the big Omaha banks

THE PEOPLE AND THE RAILROADS

O'Neill Frontier: The Burlington and Union Pacific are in arms again to fight the railway assessment. There appears to be no surer grounds for an appeal to the courts than the last in which the state board was sustained by the United States supreme court. The railroads have money to spend that way, let them go ahead. The state can make use of the interest on deferred payments when it comes in.

IS IT A SQUARE DEAL?

The action of the State Board of Equalization, increasing the assessment of merchandise in Douglas county 15 per cent and at the same time reducing the assessment of merchandise in Lancaster county as fixed by the county assessor there 5 per cent, does not look like a square deal. As between Douglas and Lancaster counties, this is equivalent to a tax discrimination of 20 per cent against the merchants of Omaha as compared with the merchants of Lincoln. If the state board had come to the conclusion that a raise in Douglas county figures was required after a full investigation into the facts there might be no cause for complaint. The board might be justified, possibly, in increasing the merchandise assessment of Douglas county merely on general principle, but what excuse can be offered for reducing the assessment of Lancaster county below what was fixed by the Lancaster county assessor, in most cases presumably on the returns of the taxpayers themselves? There are other counties in the state besides these two which have merchandise stocks assessed in the same manner, but the state board has seen fit not only to favor Lincoln, but to take it all out of Omaha without inquiring into the conditions in any other city or town in the state. This action seems to be the result of a persistent and continuous "holler" which Lancaster county has emitted for two years past, directed only at Omaha and designed to feed the prejudice against this city with a view to making personal profit out of it. This is a game, however, at which more than one can play, and Omaha may be forced to take a hand itself.

If the state treasurer is getting 3 per cent interest on current balances in the banks there is little to be gained by investing the state school money in bonds issued by distant states netting but a trifle more than 3 per cent, when by waiting another year until the pending constitutional amendment is adopted this money may be invested in bonds of our own cities and school districts at just as good rates. If anyone is to have the benefit of the use of this money the advantage should go to the people of Nebraska rather than to the people of Maryland, Massachusetts and Mississippi.

The governor of Virginia is trying to get excited over the state's rights to enforce railway rate laws. Virginia is having no trouble over the case, but Governor Swanson understands that the only way a southern governor can get mentioned for the presidency these days is by defying the federal court and the authorities at Washington.

The Nebraska automobile law applies to "motor vehicles," but the motor-cyclists seem to go on the theory that they are exempt from its provisions. It might be a good plan to find out whether a motor-cyclist is not a motor vehicle and required to carry lamps after dark the same as other automobiles.

South Omaha's boast that it carried as small a municipal debt as any city of its size is fast going aglimmering as the debt is being piled up mountain high by the successive bond issues. If the load is made heavy enough even voluntary annexation may not be enough to induce Omaha to come to the relief.

The local Junior Yellow warns the voters to look into the records of the candidates filing for nomination and spot those who are grafters. It will not take more than a glance to show the high-handed graft that is being practiced by Sheriff McDonald, who is touting himself for a fourth term.

The Burlington is building an exhibition car which is to be stocked with Nebraska products to be displayed in various parts of the country. What is the matter with the other railroads that have lands to sell in this state joining in to make it a real miniature state fair on wheels?

The populist state committee has been holding a meeting to arrange for steering the populist primaries in the direction of fusion. Without fusion the members of the populist state committee would be like some other well known statesmen—out of a job.

"The only way to be perfectly happy is to do good to others," said John D. Rockefeller to his Sunday school class. Still, there is an impression that Mr. Rockefeller is happiest when he is doing others good.

Governor Glenn of North Carolina is being boomed for the presidential nomination by southern democrats. His chief recommendation seems to be that he stood up and made faces at the federal courts.

Decidedly Out of Style. Philadelphia Press: Waiting for the presidential nomination to bust the man isn't noticeably fashionable these days.

Served One Good End. Washington Post: At any rate, Judge Fritchard is entitled to the thanks of the newspapers for furnishing some hot copy during an unusually dull season.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. The quarterly report of the New York labor bureau for the first three months of 1907 presents an instructive review of the conditions of labor in the Empire state. Among other facts the report shows that the benefits of the shorter day have been extended by legislation to employes in many occupations, particularly railroad operations and street railway men. In the building trades of New York City the unprecedented activity of 1906 has not continued this year, although building operations are going forward on a very large scale. In other large cities of the state all records are being surpassed. Numerous advances in wages have been granted and very few reductions are noted. In point of numbers the report says workingmen's organizations in the state have attained a strength never before realized. At the climax of the "boom" period of 1898-1903 the New York unions built up a membership which closely approached 600,000, but subsequently declined to 378,000. On the first of April of the present year the aggregate membership was 414,718, of whom 12,515 were women. Two-thirds of the members of labor organizations are in New York City and an additional 30 per cent in the other large cities. The carpenters lead, with 31,157 members in 187 local unions.

One of the greatest sights in the world, according to many who have done a lot of globe trotting, is a thunderstorm in New York bay. The bay is most impressive at any time and the only wonder is that so few New Yorkers pay any attention to it. Even in the days when the Japanese cruisers came to New York a few weeks ago the bay was hidden in the fog and there was much disappointment among those who wanted the reception to the mikado's squadron to be an unqualified success. But New York's skyscrapers are never so impressive as when seen in a veil of mist, slowly pinking their huge bulk out of the gloom, and the American naval officers had no cause to feel regret when they saw the amazement and delight their visitors took in the novel sight.

Strollers along Broadway have a novel addition to the momentary attractions of such a promenade in the newest forms of electric light advertisements, ones that can be almost said to "act" stories as well as tell them. One of the most striking of these is the complicated sign used to advertise "The Orchid" at the Herald Square theater. This consists of a three-pronged fork of chain lightning which flashes out of the darkness and strikes a spot on the sign that instantly becomes a wabbling ring of gold and red inclosing the words "A hit."

On the rooftop adjoining this sign is one proclaiming the merits of a bottled water, such as "Pioneer day." Saturday, consisting of a gigantic siphon, outlined in golden bulbs, from the spout of which there rises a half-dozen sprays of golden "water" that sparkle with a dazzling effect such as no water known to man could produce.

Across the street on the side wall of an office building is another advertisement, consisting of a giant siphon, outlined in golden bulbs, from the spout of which there continually pours another golden stream that falls into a rickety glass. All of these signs seem to be excellent investments, judging by the amount of attention they attract. The sign on Broadway, and they certainly add not a little to the brightness and the glitter.

Two people mortally injured at Coney Island, 300 firms out of business, 2,000 people homeless, and over \$1,000,000 loss because of a fire which was extinguished before being touched away. It is a big price for so many to pay, in loss of life and property, for one piece of carelessness. Coney Island burns up with a regularity that rivals eclipses of the moon or the procession of the seasons. Within the last few years there have been ten fires recorded, and every four years they have been very serious. In 1903 the blaze cost \$1,000,000; in 1904, from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. If the managers could only know when to look for a conflagration they could advertise it and sell reserved seats for the spectacle.

Scenic railroads and other roller coasters at the summer resorts around New York are going to feel the heavy hand of the building department. Many of these affairs are obviously dangerous. Some of them are so constructed that there is little more than a head room, and if a passenger foolishly rises in his seat he is apt to be knocked out of the cars. They are so recklessly built that only good fortune keeps down the number of casualties. The building department intends that there shall be safety clutches on the cars to prevent them from falling backward if the power on the up grades fails them; that there shall be means for preventing derailments, and plenty of head room. That there is big money in these contrivances goes without saying. Steady streams of people stand ready on all good days to ride, and the profits are enormous.

TWENTY-ONE STATES IN LINE.

Analysis of the Contest for Reduced Railroad Rates. Review of Forecasts.

An analysis of the general results shows that passenger fares were either actually reduced or affected in twenty-one states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Two-cent rates now prevail in Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin; and in Ohio, since 1906; 2 1/2-cent rates in Alabama and North Carolina; North Carolina has established a 3 1/2-cent rate; West Virginia, a 2-cent rate for railroads over fifty miles in length; Iowa, a sliding scale of from 2 to 3 cents per mile; Michigan, a 2, 3 and 4-cent rate; Kansas, Maryland, and Mississippi, 3-cent rates for mileage books; the railroad commissions of Georgia and South Dakota have been authorized to establish a 2-cent and a 3-cent rate, respectively; and Oklahoma specifies in its new constitution a maximum charge of 2 cents for passenger fare. Virginia's Corporation Commission has adopted a sliding scale of from 2 to 3 cents per mile for minor roads, and a 3-cent rate for one or two lines. Kansas may adopt a flat 3-cent rate on the supposition that what is remunerative in Nebraska should prove equally remunerative in Kansas. Georgia's legislature is in session as we go to press.

Senator Foraker's Alarms. Springfield Republican: Foraker's style grows more confident and aggressive as the summer advances. It must be that he feels sure of his strength, for in no other way can an account for his open defiance of the president in his Bellefontaine speech Saturday. "The big stick," he exclaimed, "won't work with any free-born American citizen, and it won't do any good either to put sugar on it in the shape of postoffice jobs." This is surely Joseph with his war paint on. It can't be said, however, that he increased his strength by declaring himself to be such an unmitigated old mastodon of a standpatter.

A Rude Reminder. New York World: If Senator Foraker thinks that Secretary Taft does not care to speak his mind let him remember speech that Secretary Taft once delivered against Senator Foraker's good friend Boss Cox of Cincinnati.

PERSONAL NOTES.

David Graham Phillips, the author, is touring Europe. He will return to America in the autumn after a visit to Paris. The latest graft jury at San Francisco disagreed, and now Millionaire Glass must get along without knowing whether he gave any bribes or not. An abusive street car conductor of New York has been sent to jail. General application of the rule that placed him there would tax the cell capacity of the metropolis. General Homer A. Byington, the American consul to Naples, celebrated his 83rd birthday on board the Cretic on his late trip from Genoa to New York, which ended on Saturday. The occasion was made a general fête for all aboard.

BELLEVEUE IS A BUSY PLACE

College Campus in Readiness for the Summer Assembly. FRIDAY IS THE OPENING DAY. For Ten Days the Exercises Will Continue, Enlisting Some of the Nation's Most Prominent Men.

The Bellevue assembly grounds are scenes of busy activity. It is the eve of the opening of the ten days' assembly there which will begin Friday afternoon with an introductory address by Dr. Guy W. Wadsworth, president of Bellevue college and also a Shakespearean reader. The Friday program includes also a Shakespearean reading, "Hamlet," by Samuel R. Elson of Omaha. In the evening Adrian M. Newen, the popular reader, will present Ralph Connor's "Sky Pilot." The Lincoln male quartet will bring a four days' engagement. It would be hard to find grounds more beautiful and more suited for assembly purposes than those at Bellevue, with all their historic association and the tangible beauty of greenery. The great auditorium tent is pitched near the historic Bellevue Presbyterian church. Many of the camps are tents in the newest forms of electric light advertisements, ones that can be almost said to "act" stories as well as tell them. One of the most striking of these is the complicated sign used to advertise "The Orchid" at the Herald Square theater. This consists of a three-pronged fork of chain lightning which flashes out of the darkness and strikes a spot on the sign that instantly becomes a wabbling ring of gold and red inclosing the words "A hit."

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WESTERN NEBRASKA COMING

Country Reaping Benefit of Railroad and Irrigation Canal Enterprise.

Ted Funk of Sutherland was in Omaha Thursday. He is enthusiastic over affairs in western Nebraska. "The Burlington and Union Pacific are both building from North Platte into the North Platte river country and the country is booming in consequence. The government irrigation projects up there are the incentive," said Mr. Funk. "Out at North Platte the Union Pacific is investing \$500,000 in terminals for its new North Platte line and the Burlington has only recently paid \$150,000 for a right-of-way through the city. All that's delaying the work is the lack of help. Laborers in sufficient quantities cannot be secured for love or money. The Union Pacific will extend its line to Northport and the Burlington will go to Bridgeport, thus completing its line for the Utah extension that will be built later. The two lines parallel each other, but that is all the better for us up there."

You may buy coffee which costs you a trifle less than Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee, but you really pay more for it and do not get as good coffee.

Don't get confused—Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee is really the cheapest good coffee in the world. In sealed packages for your protection. ARBUCKLES BROS., New York City.

LAUGHING GAS.

"I suppose you and your son share the responsibility of your new home?" "Oh, yes. He does the automobile and I do the lawn mowing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You put up a good bluff on keeping this rubber game to yourself," said the Belgian Parliament to King Leopold, "but it's called." "I've got to go to the 'con.' go!"—Baltimore American.

"Here's a pretty graft. That girl who collected damages because she claimed her hair was destroyed in the last year, as shown by the first annual report of the executors, filed in the probate court at Chicago. In exact figures \$19,884,670.50 was collected, and all but \$75,122 was distributed in accordance with the provisions of the will, thereby paying the majority of the legacies.

"I'm sure you'd be charmed with the house, if you took it," said the agent. "Why don't you and your wife discuss the question?" "My dear sir," replied Henpeck, "my wife never discusses things with me. She always discusses them with Philadelphia Press."

"Love is a fever in the system." "There is a fever in my love with a grass widow?" "What makes you think that?" "Because he has hay fever!"—Baltimore American.

With difficulty they dragged him from the folding bed that had shut upon him as he slept. "That's the first time I ever was caught napping," he said, and in enjoyment of the joke forgot his bruises.—Philadelphia Ledger.

MELON-ARIA.

In the burning August "Dog-days" when blistering sun rays burn, With a blasting, withering, hot blaze, Melting out the roses of the year, For the loe-bound Arctic region, For the lofty summit's snow; And our wishes number legion That we somewhere else could go. We swallow ice-cream soda, And we sip lemonade through straws, And like priest in far Padua, Worship Vulcan and his laws; Seeking thus to stay the torrent Of his angry, blazing wrath. Or in brooklet's cooling current Flunge ourselves, and take a bath. But 'e'en there, the least exposure Of our backs above the waves, Only swells our indignation. Blistered, sore, our nature craves Something cooling; and we sigh, Just a float of vivrage catch. As we think, yes, now more gladly, Of the melon from the patch. Of the melon from the patch. Yes, we're suited with our lot; For when life is "Dog-day" haunted, 'Tis the melon hits the spot. Ah! The juicy watermelon, And the loe-bound Arctic coast. Make our day dreams worth the tellin' And our pulses beat with hope. So we'll sing the melon's praises, Yes, we'll laud them loud and long, While the scorching sun ray blazes, Cheerily we'll sing our song. —J. B. HUGHES.

Some good ones left.... RIDAY and Saturday will be the last two days of our 20 per cent discount sale on all men's, boys' and children's summer clothing. If you are in need of an extra suit, now is your chance to get a first class suit at 20 per cent off, or it would pay you to buy one for next season. \$25 suits now \$20; \$20 now \$16, and so on, and all first-class, up-to-date, this season's goods. Don't overlook your boy's suit; they always need the best you can afford to buy for them, and your money will go further Friday and Saturday than it will Monday—\$5 suits now \$4; \$10 suits now \$8; \$15 suits now \$12, and so on. Boys' and children's straw hats at one-half price. 25 per cent discount on children's wash suits. Drop in Friday and Saturday. Browning, King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager.

General Apathy in Manila. Philadelphia Record: Manila, the Philippine capital, has a population of 25,000, but the registry lists for the election of members of the popular assembly to take place in the near future contain only 7,905 names. In view of the great clamor for parliamentary representation the lack of interest of which this small registration is an indication is remarkable. "General Apathy" was never more undignifiedly in command in any American municipality. The benevolent assimilation of the Philippines appears to have proceeded beyond expectation; or is the abstention from participation in the approaching election a manifestation of sullen discontent and expressed doubt of the usefulness of an assembly which can legislate only on subjects of no vital and real popular interest?

