THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1907, was as follows:

1	36,240	17	36,700
2	36,190	18	36,460
3	36,180	19	36,510
4	36,500	20	36,520
5	35,840	21	35,550
6	36,490	22	37,270
7	35,500	23	36,570
8	36,900	24	36,520
9	36,210	25	36,420
10	36,240	26	36,400
11	36,420	27	36,700
12	36,320	28	35,400
13	36,240	29	41,370
14	35,500	30	36,880
15	36,780	31	36,890
16	36,580		

Total	1,132,320
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Daily average	36,193

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 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.

Wall street is suffering from retribution for past recklessness.

Candidates filed for places on the official primary ballot may withdraw. But will they?

The promised ordinance to vote bonds for a municipal gas plant threatens to be twins.

"Where will woman stop?" asks the Washington Herald. At the store of the man who advertises.

The Standard Oil is to be sued in Manila for $40,000 unpaid customs fees. The lawsuit follows the flag.

The trouble with Wall street seems to be that the unexpected always happens when they are not looking for it.

Harry Orchard must regret his inability to be present in Morocco while this wholesale assassination is going on.

"The Dingley tariff is the nation's greatest revenue getter," says the New York Tribune. With Judge Landis a close second.

"Of what avail is the wealth of Rockefeller without sympathy?" asks Cardinal Gibbons. It is available for the payment of fines.

According to Chancellor Day the "Standard Oil has nothing to conceal." The day of concealment is over, since the Chicago & Alton peached.

Another saddening feature of the situation is that a lot of very valuable Arabian horses are being killed in the French effort to pacify Morocco.

Japan has decided that a meat diet is necessary for its army. There is a suspicion that China has been selected as meat for the Japanese soldiers.

It is proposed to establish a college in St. Louis where women will be taught to look well. It will not be necessary for Nebraska women to attend it.

"Uncle Sam's trust busters are fighting against unequal odds," says a St. Louis paper. Equal odds ought to be something of a novelty, even in St. Louis.

The striking telegraphers are to have a benefit ball game. The next benefit should be for the patrons of the telegraph offices who have been cut off from service.

Mrs. Tingley, the Theosophic leader, says the world seems to be getting worse instead of better. This is a little surprising, as Mrs. Tingley is not prominent on Wall street.

A new Cracker trust with $30,000,000 capital has been organized in the east. The next report from Washington will probably be that the Department of Justice wants a cracker.

The campaign for better streets must go on uninterrupted if everything is to be spick-span for the Ak-Sar-Ben influx. Only about seven weeks remain to finish up the job.

It is to be noted that the slot machine operators have conveniently neglected, so far, to take an appeal in the case they brought to enjoin the police board from putting these gambling devices out of business.

OVERLOOKING A FEW THINGS.

Our amiable democratic contemporary, the World-Herald, is overlooking a few things in its excitement over the charges and countercharges as to the responsibility for the failure of the state to recover in the Bartley bond suits. It is tremendously agitated about the "disgraceful exhibition of the Department of Justice at war with the supreme court" in Nebraska, and reads its usual moral to apply the remedy by voting the democratic ticket.

But in the Bartley business it will hardly do the democratic party any good to rake over the cold embers. People may have short memories, but some of them recall the aid and comfort which the democratic World-Herald extended to the great embezzler at the time he was being exposed and prosecuted, and the soothing poultice it applied when he was paroled and again when he was finally pardoned.

Aside from that, some people still remember the evidence of the demo-pop governor, which proved to be the drawing card for the defending sureties in their attempt to evade liability. This fusion governor testified under oath that before approving the bond of Bartley's second term he checked up with him the funds on hand and accepted as equivalent to cash a cigar box full of paper cats and dogs supposed to be certificates of deposit on banks which never paid up.

When it comes to tracing responsibility for the loss of the money stolen by Bartley it will be impossible to draw party lines. The Bartley business figured for years in Nebraska politics, but it was supposed to have been finished by the conviction of the culprit and the subsequent repudiation of the governor who liberated him from prison. No cases growing out of the Bartley embezzlement are now pending in any court and there is no good reason for trying to regalvanize this dead issue.

PEACE CONFERENCE RESULTS.

If the sporting editor were reporting the proceedings of the peace conference at The Hague he would probably announce the game called on account of darkness, without a run being made by either side. The conference has been in session eight weeks and, on the eve of adjournment, a summary of the proceedings shows little accomplished other than the adoption of an academic resolution reciting that disarmament is desirable. No action looking to disarmament has been taken. The conference has been compelled to be content with approving something which it admits can not be accomplished for many years. Although the English delegates insisted that failure to declare for disarmament "would be a lame and impotent conclusion, calculated to undermine the moral condition of the conference and to stultify its proceedings in the eyes of the world," yet the conference failed to make the declaration.

The peace conference has some positive acts to its credit, including some small extensions of the rules of land warfare, a better naval prize court, improvement of the position of neutrals, limitations of the use of floating mines, an arrangement for a naval Red Cross and a few minor agreements relating to war rather than to peace. Altogether, the net results of the conference must be listed as theoretical rather than practical.

STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS.

Judge Jones of the federal court, who granted the injunction restraining the enforcement of the Alabama railroad rate law, has directed attention, in a decree modifying his order, to the fact that the real question at issue will not be settled by the final decision on the merits of the rate laws. The issue between the state and federal courts, on the question of jurisdiction, has not been settled and will cause, as Judge Jones declares, endless conflicts of authorities until determined and decided in an emphatic manner. Judge Jones modified his order of injunction at the request of both parties to the controversy, but, in so doing, took occasion to condemn the state law and to declare that the "rightful place of the constitution and the laws of the United States in such litigation" had not been passed upon in the decree. The court said:

> No one with any sense of responsibility for their utterances will deny that this complainant had the right under the constitution and laws to appeal to this court for the protection of the right it claims. No one will deny that its bill presented a "case in equity" of which this court had undoubted jurisdiction. Yet some have urged, to fan the passion of the people, that the great principle of equity should be bent to the pressure of the hour, and that in this case at least a court of equity should not preserve the status quo and prevent irreparable injury while the final right is being ascertained, as well as adjudging that right when ascertained. It is passing strange indeed that in order to deprive this suitor of his rights in court a novel doctrine is preached among the people that no order of the inferior court, whether federal or state, ought to be obeyed by local authorities until the highest court of appeal has finally passed upon such rights. Such a doctrine wipes out and destroys the inferior courts and strikes down the jurisdiction which the constitution gives them. * * * The court would have exhausted all the power the law gives for the execution of its process if you had insisted on the protection of its writs. Under the circumstances, nothing remains but to grant the order that you ask.

All of this switching and manipulation of the legal machinery has not changed the issue at point. The power to grant injunctions is as clearly established as any other power possessed by the courts. This power was exercised in both the Alabama and North Carolina cases and the rights in the matter have not been decided in either case. Whether the federal powers failed to sustain the courts, or whether the railroads wished to avoid a test, the issue between the state and federal courts has not been met and cannot be in the pending cases, owing to the concessions made by both parties to the litigation. The cases will now go to the supreme court on the constitutionality of the disputed rate laws, and in such form the conflict of jurisdiction between the federal and state courts need not be passed upon at all. To that extent, the situation is unfortunate. The question must be met, and the sooner the better, for the railroads, the state and federal authorities and the public.

RETIREMENT OF JOHN W. GATES.

With a citizenship, counting the colonial possessions, approximating 100,000,000, America can lose a rather prominent personage now and then without causing any undue concern or creating any unfillable void, but the nation, rich, prosperous and resourceful as it is, can not view with indifference the announcement that John W. Gates is going to abandon this devoted country to its fate and make his future home in England. The country is not so rich in big men that it can allow Gates to leave without a feeling of distinct, if not irreparable, loss.

John W. Gates has had a mighty busy career for a score of years and has done much to demonstrate the fact that optimism hates a piker. As a product of the breezy west he has done more than any other man in the last dozen years to make little old New York sit up and take notice, even to the point of realizing that the United States is not bounded on the west by the Jersey river. Gates has been described as a gambler and has never resented the imputation. He has bet the New York crowd to a standstill on many propositions, shoving railroads, gold mines, smelting plants and banks into the center of the table with as much nonchalance as would mark an ordinary matching of nickels for the stogies. He has been whipped in the game of high finance occasionally, but the winner has always realized that he had been in a fight. He made his fortune, a big one, and now he is going to England to live. He has joined Boss Croker, James J. Van Alen, Willie Waldorf Astor and other Americans who have expatriated themselves.

While decrying stock gambling and the manipulative methods employed in high financial circles in Wall street, the west particularly will admire the Gates method of playing the game. When old-time gamblers of the street were watching the cables and basing their plays on reports from Paris, London and Berlin, Gates kept his face turned to the west. He played the productive fields, mines and factories of the west against the pessimism of Wall street—and he won. He never lost faith in the greatness of the region west of the Alleghenies and he owes his fortune to that fact. In the Wall street gambling someone has to win. While Gates is a gambler, he has always played on the high card, betting most of his money on the ace of prosperity. He has, of course, the right to make his home in England, but it is an odds-on bet that he will get mighty lonesome before long and soon change his mind and his residence.

Ex-President Green of the Real Estate exchange is said to be all cut up because $100 was voted out of the exchange treasury to reimburse part of the expenses of the tax committee, which represented the organization in promoting the terminal tax bill before the legislature last winter. There was nothing to prevent Mr. Green or any other member of the Real Estate exchange from waiting on the legislature at his own expense, as did many other citizens, but no one who had a hand in the fight for the terminal tax law ever discovered the near presence of Mr. Green.

One complaint made by out-of-town visitors and respectfully referred to the proper authorities: Strangers coming in at the railway stations seem to have difficulty in getting information to guide them in reaching points of destination uptown. An intelligent police officer co-operating with polite conductors and motormen would improve this situation materially.

Prince Yi Sang of Corea, who is visiting in New York, has been sentenced to death for his appeal to The Hague against Japan's treatment of Corea. The prince, having thought the matter over carefully, says he believes he will disappoint Japan by refusing to keep the date fixed for his execution.

According to the latest rotated ruling from the county attorney's office all the names on the official ballot to be voted at the coming primaries will be rotated. Whether the variegated opinions of the law officers will rotate again remains to be seen.

Congressman Murdock of Kansas advocated tariff revision in a speech the other day with Speaker Cannon in the audience. Murdock will have a lot of fun trying to catch the speaker's eye at the coming session of congress.

It is now proposed by a number of railroad men to establish a school of railroading for the instruction of young men who want to go into the business. The chair of rebating should go to the Alton.

An old photograph of the big guns of the democratic national campaign of 1904, with our own Colonel John G. Maher of Nebraska decorating the background for Parker, Hill, Murphy and Taggart, is going the rounds of eastern pictorial publications. This should be the signal for Colonel Maher's typewriter to commence clicking once more.

Walter Leon Sawyer wants Mr. Carnegie to make provision for poor, struggling authors who can not get their books printed. It might help if Mr. Carnegie would give them jobs in his steel mills.

The primary election for all political parties in Nebraska will be held throughout the state Tuesday, September 3. Mark it down on the calendar and govern your vacation accordingly.

England is going to build another battleship 50 per cent larger than the Dreadnaught. A sense of security follows the thought that the boat draws too much water ever to get up the Missouri.

Senator Tillman laments the fact that the "south is losing the seed corn of statesmanship." Yes, and reports indicate that the south is also losing the barleycorn of statesmanship.

The design on the new $10 gold pieces shows the eagle in flight instead of sitting with drooping wings. Perhaps that explains why it is getting more difficult to keep $10 gold pieces.

Common Example.

Indianapolis News.

Well, hasn't the Standard just as much right as the Steel trust to sell its products cheaper abroad than at home? Otherwise what would be the use of all our unparalleled prosperity?

Exploiting an "Old Saw."

Chicago Inter Ocean.

These are the days when the people who possess the faculty of thinking that no news is good news will not worry even though they do not receive the message that otherwise they would have been looking for.

Is Telegraphy Essential?

Philadelphia Record.

Although the telegraph strike will cause great inconvenience to business, it will show that the world can get on when it must with much less wire than has been imagined. To the masses of men the telegraph is not nearly as necessary as it is to the men who live by working the instruments.

Putting Somebody in Jail.

Wall Street Journal.

Attorney General Bonaparte is right. The best way to stop rebates and other violations of law is to put somebody in jail. It is necessary, however, to be sure that "somebody" is really guilty, and is a principal and not a mere agent in the crime. "Putting somebody in jail" has this advantage over the big fine or other method of punishment. It strikes at the guilty trustee, and does not injure the innocent investor.

Content with Job of Booster.

New York Sun.

With emotions which we shall not attempt to describe we record the simple fact that the Hon. Foster Wight Coburn, the prose laureate of appropriate agriculture and the invisible boomer of Kansas, declines in the same breath to become either governor of the Sunflower state or secretary of seeds in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet. His present office is good enough for him; we may truthfully add that Coburn is good enough for his present office.

Senators by Popular Vote.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In about one-fourth of the states senators are now named by the people themselves, and in no case has a legislature failed to be governed by their action. Under the new primary law in Missouri the voters of this state at the general election of November, 1908, will indicate their preference for a senator to succeed Stone, whose term expires March 4, 1909, and whose place will be filled by the legislature to be elected next year. But the legislature will be instructed as to a choice, and Missouri will thus move into line with numerous other states. It is possible that a senatorial candidate who received more votes than any other might not belong to the party carrying the legislature, in which case the popular system would not be mathematically effective. There are also plurality problems connected with a situation in which there are many candidates, but it is probable that Missouri's next senator will be clearly singled out at the polls a year from next November.

OMAHA HAWHAWED.

A Scoffer from Wayback Scoffs Out Loud.

New York Sun.

The west is "flush," phonographs emitting grand opera solos in every parlor, devil wagons filling the remotest barn, but can Nebraska stand a raise of the governor's salary from $2,500 to $10,000? The Hon. James C. Dahlman, national committeeman and ex-cowboy mayor of Omaha, who stumps the Pacific slope for Bryan when he has nothing else to do, announces his candidacy for governor on the platform of a live and let live salary for that officer, "to keep him from being a grafter." Jim means to cast no reflection upon the integrity of Governor Sheldon; it is simply his picturesque way of reminding the voters that he is a square, white man himself, and suggesting to them that they would do well to make him their governor. Hang the increase! He doesn't want it, and he knows the granger legislature would never vote it.

Where there's a will there's a way. Jim blew into Omaha a few years ago from a short grass country where he had been sheriff, and hardly had he found a boarding place before he ran for mayor on the democratic ticket as the cowboy candidate. It was a novel and breathless idea. On the stump Jim said such daring things as this:

"I want to say to you people of Omaha that I am still a cowboy, and if any of your grafters and crooks come at me when I'm mayor I'll rope 'em and tie 'em and brand 'em quicker than I ever roped and tied a steer, and that's going some."

The Omahans hawhawed and elected Jim Dahlman. He was later made a national committeeman by an admiring democracy that likes its heroes raw. Jim promises that if he is exalted to the dignity of governor the farmers may call at the capitol in their shirt sleeves. That idea ought to take, too. Mr. Bryan himself has always made it a point in his Nebraska tours to avoid ostentation and a clean shave. He heartily indorses Jim Dahlman for governor and will make up as shiftless and unbrushed as Jim himself for the canvass of the back counties where Jim is strong with the herders. The election for governor occurs in 1908, and so does the election for president. Jim and Bill will pool their interests.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

"Plain United States" is good enough for Secretary Wilson for ornamental purposes as well as for vocal exercise. No matter how sonorous and impressive other languages may be, none satisfies the eye or beats the ear drum of "Tama Jim" as pleasantly as the lingo of the natives. So when his eye fell upon the words. "Fructus," "Cereales" and "Flodres," were graven on the pedestals of the new $3,000,000 agricultural building. Secretary Wilson pounced on Dr. Beverley T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and remarked:

"Doctor, what do those words mean?"

"Why, that is the Latin for fruit, and the others mean cereals, flowers and forests," replied the scholarly Galloway.

"Well, why don't we say so, then, and cut out this foolish Latin?" was the prompt reply.

Orders were then and there given that the stone cutters erase the offensive words and substitute English.

Dr. Galloway closed the incident by remarking that it was just as well to change them, as there was no such Latin word as "forestes" anyway, and that, at least, would have to be changed.

The new Union railroad station at Washington will be supplied with a unique feature—a special entrance and reception room for the president of the United States. The president's entrance is an archway of marble thirty feet in width, says Rene Bache in the course of an interesting article in Harper's Weekly. "On alighting from his carriage beneath it, the foremost citizen of the nation will step into a vestibule of noble proportions—of the same width as the archway, and twenty feet in depth. In this vestibule the persons who accompany him will be waited upon by trained attendants, while the president himself will seek privacy in a room set apart for his exclusive use on the right hand adjoining.

The 'President's Room,' as it is called, will be most beautifully and luxuriously furnished. Costly oriental rugs will cover the floor; the ceiling will be done in gold and color, and the walls will be paneled in blue silk. In the middle will be a table suitable for writing, provided with a solid silver inkstand and other appurtenances to match—this and all the other articles of furniture being of mahogany. All of this luxury will not cost the chief executive a penny, but will be paid for out of the pockets of the railroad companies."

A curious delusion exists among a great many persons to the effect that when a letter is registered and dispatched in the mail the United States undertakes to guarantee the sender against its loss and will indemnify the owner for all damage in the event that it goes astray. As a matter of fact this is a wholly false impression.

Third Assistant Postmaster General A. L. Lawshe says it remained for a country lawyer to wake up the officials of the Post-office department on the subject by calling their attention to the wording of the registry circular which was formerly circulated broadcast over the country. It said something about the government "Guaranteeing the safe delivery of the registered letter or parcel."

The real truth is the government does nothing of the kind. When the country lawyer put in a claim against the Post-office department for a client who had lost money by reason of the destruction of a registered letter, the department officials sat up and took notice of the wording which was cited to them by the attorney. The result was an immediate cancellation of the guarantee feature.

Mr. Lawshe says the registered fee is a great protection to the sender, for it enables government officials to trace the registered letter or parcel right to the person who lost or stole it. That is the only protection it affords, but it amounts to a great deal. Mr. Lawshe says that the loss of registered mail will not amount to one one-thousandth of 1 per cent of the amount transported.

When a postal car is lost in a railroad wreck and the registered mail is burned, there is no way to reimburse the sender, except under a new law which requires the sender to make oath to the value of the contents and then upon application and proof of same being sent he is only entitled to be indemnified to the amount of $25, providing the original amount was that much or more. So if a postal car or ship is destroyed and the registered mail absolutely lost, the sender of money or valuables through the mails is sure to be a loser, although that is the safest way to send it.

In all cases of accident the first thing done by those reaching the mails is to save, if possible, the registered mail. Then the other mail is considered. In cases where the mail goes down with ships the government officials always make an effort to raise the mails and dry them out so that they will find their way to their destination.

An old employe of the pension office who resigned his position because the commissioner of pensions had discovered that he had loaned money to an employe under him and was collecting large interest on the loan, was allowed to give "ill health" because of the resignation.

According to the story of his friends, this employe was the victim of circumstances to some degree. They say he loaned the money to the employe under him seven years ago and that the loan was outstanding at the rate of 3 per cent a month when the order of the commissioner of pensions against such practices in the office went into effect. The loan went on and the employe, now discharged, continued to accept the interest. In some way Commissioner Warner, who is strongly opposed to "money shark" practices, heard of the matter and the employe, who is a veteran of the civil war, resigned.

There is in Washington a man who for three years and a half has not worn a hat. The name of this citizen with an antipathy for headgear and a disregard for conventionality is G. L. Shorey, an employe of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"Wearing a hat is more a habit than anything else and probably descended to us from our feudal ancestors, who wore steel helmets to prevent being knocked in the head by their warring neighbors," said Mr. Shorey. "I reached the conclusion some time ago that a hat was burdensome and have not worn one summer or winter for over three years. I find that my health is improved and that my hair, which was inclined to fall out, is now as thick as in my younger days. I am not endeavoring to pose as an arbiter of fashion, nor am I the leader of a new cult, but so far as I am personally concerned, no hat for mine."

Death has disclosed that the government has for twenty-six years refused to pay the expenses incident to the funeral of President Garfield. William R. Speare, a veteran undertaker of Washington, died a few days ago, and it has been disclosed that the most valuable asset of his estate is a claim against the government for services incident to the funeral of Garfield.

Soon after the Garfield funeral congress appropriated money to defray all expenses, and the secretary of the treasury appointed a commission to investigate all bills. All those presenting claims were required to file receipted bills. Speare, who had his to the government a receipt in full for his own ideas about business, refused to hand services in advance of receiving his money. As payment could only be made upon such receipt, the hands of the government were tied, and for twenty-six years Speare has been trying to obtain a settlement. Appeals have been made to congress by Speare to secure the payment of his account. Now that the claim will pass into other hands, it is probable that this bill will be paid, by the Speare heirs agreeing to comply with the government's requirements.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Beatrice Sun: Roscoe Pound has punctured some of the charges made against Judge Sedgwick by the Office Seekers' syndicate. He shows that it was because of the incompetency of Norris Brown, who had charge of the case in the courts, that the Bartley bondsmen were released.

Norfolk Press: It is about time for the State Railway commission to stop monkeying with the express companies and get down to business. The commission can either control express rates and enforce the state law or it can't and the quicker it is found out which is true the better.

Stromsburg News: The railroads are under the impression that this country is approaching a grave crisis in its industrial, commercial and financial history which, if not averted will check material advancement and prosperity for years. Whether the 2-cent fare and the reduction of freight rates has caused this bilious outlook for the future, they have neglected to state.

Lynch Journal: It is our opinion that either Judge Sedwick or Judge Reece will make a good and very acceptable supreme judge and we see no reason why the supporters of one should vilify or belittle the other. Pick out your man and give him good clean support and be able to meet the other fellow and shake hands with him as a friend and be able to support him if he gets the nomination.

Tecumseh Tribunal: State Treasurer Brian asks that the levy for state purposes be raised one-half mill in order that we may wipe out the state debt while we are able to stand the tax. From one point of view we believe that the state treasurer is right. However, if we were out of debt, how long would it take us to get in again? We contracted the present debt in violation of the constitution, and what assurance have we that history will not repeat itself?

Friend Telegraph: The express companies doing business in this state instead of lowering their rates 25 per cent as required by law are engaged in quibbling with the Railway Commission over raising the cream rate. It is the duty of the commission to see to it that the wholesale robbery of patrons, so long practiced by the express companies doing business in this state, cease, and that these companies obey the law and cease their attempting to play horse with the commission.

Beatrice Sun: Did it ever occur to the man who works in the field during the hottest of the harvest days in order that he may pay the taxes that enables the office holders to take vacations, that his vacation season never arrives? We have a very nice genteel line of gentlemen who are making easy money and taking vacations, while the man who earns the money that pays the other fellow never gets a vacation until Gabriel toots his horn. The last legislature increased the salaries of the county officers and added to the number and pay of their clerks, so that now a man who has the good fortune to draw a county office makes more clear money and has less to do than the man who operates a business with a capital of $50,000 invested. The farmers pay the freight, while the boys take vacations and let the clerks do their work.

Oakdale Sentinel: The coming primary election will afford an opportunity for the voters of each political party to say who shall be their candidates for office. If the rank and file take enough interest in the matter to attend the primaries, the selection of the tickets may be taken entirely from the hands of those who pose as party bosses. But to do this, voters outside the towns must take an interest and attend the primaries. The fine Italian hand of the would-be boss can be seen in several of the announcements of candidates recently made. The machine politician dies hard. It's up to the voters to make his death certain. Look up the records of the announced candidates, consider their qualifications, and nominate the men who show the least symptoms of ring rule. Geographical location will not receive as much consideration as under the old convention plan, yet there is no need to name the entire tickets from one town.

An Effective Policy.

New York Sun.

Governor Magoon's policy of catching insurgents dead or alive may dampen the ardor of the fiery sons of Cuba.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The way straw hats are going on the bargain counter expresses the trade conviction that summer is waning.

After all, the Irish crown jewels were not stolen from Dublin castle. They were merely appropriated and pawned.

With the two schools for aeronauts in France doing better than they expected to do, as the story goes, the air should soon be filled with full-fledged aeronauts.

Dr. T. Kubo of Tokio Imperial university, Japan, is in Baltimore, taking up post-graduate work in gynecological surgery at the Johns Hopkins University Medical school, under Prof. Howard A. Kelly.

Long distance swimming in the ocean isn't as easy as it looks. Not one of the Boston old-home week swimmers got anywhere near Boston light, and of the fifteen men who started Sunday to swim from Brooklyn bridge to Coney Island, only six covered the whole distance.

During a recent hot spell a young Kansas farmer went about his work wearing three suits of clothes, stuffing them partially with hay for greater warmth, and his neighbors immediately hurried him off to the insane asylum. There are some things too eccentric even for Kansas, it seems.

Addicks of Delaware, who is now a financial derelict, is brought into view once more by a divorce suit filed by his third wife. The third Mrs. Addicks has three quarters of a million dollars given her by Mr. Addicks. He had moreover paid his second wife $150,000 to give up her claim on him when he married wife No. 3.

Captain Charles deF. Chandler of the United States signal corps has been directed to proceed to the Jamestown exposition for temporary duty pertaining to military aeronautics. An aeronautical congress is to convene there during October. The signal office is availing itself of all sources of profitable information on the general subject of airships.

SUNNY GEMS.

"Ever been in Siberia?" asked the reporter.

"Er—yes," answered the distinguished Russian refugee. "I took a knouting there one summer."—Chicago Tribune.

"So if Brotherly runs for office he will have the support of all the fraternal societies?"

"Yes; you see, he is the lodge-ical candidate."—Baltimore American.

"Woman is considered the weaker vessel," she remarked, "and yet"——

"Well?" he queried, as she hesitated.

"And yet," she continued, "man is the oftener broke."—Chicago News.

"I've heard so much of 'the inventions of the devil,'" said the new arrival, "that I've often thought I'd like to meet the gentleman. Are you he?"

"I am," replied his Satanic Majesty.

"Well, say, can't I be of some service to you? I was a patent attorney up there."—Philadelphia Press.

"Will you holler for help if I try to kiss you?"

"You won't need help; I'll hold perfectly still."—Houston Post.

Stern Uncle—What you lack, my boy, is initiative.

Scapegrace Nephew—O, I don't know, uncle. I once held a job for two weeks as an elevator starter.—Chicago Tribune.

"Why does a fellow on a small salary, like Smallchink, dress so extravagantly?"

"He's afraid people will think he is poor."

"And why does old millionaire Keggercoine dress so shabbily?"

"He's afraid people will think he is rich.—Puck.

"Have you succeeded in demonstrating that astronomical theory of yours?"

"Certainly not," answered the eminent scientist; "as soon as an astronomical theory becomes thoroughly demonstrated, it loses half its value as a subject for magazine articles."—Washington Star.

THE POOR RAILWAY MAN.

Boston Transcript.

I would not be a railway man
In this degenerate day,
When the pass has been abolished
And the editor must pay;
When every ink pot in the land
Is working overtime
To prove all railway presidents
Are steeped in fraud and crime.

I would not be a railway man
In this exacting age,
When the unions are demanding
Less hours and higher wage;
When every shipper on the line
Would put behind the bars
That luckless wight, the railway man,
Because there are no cars.

I would not be a railway man
In this disturbing time,
When every hayseed statesman
Attempts his neck to climb;
With laws to cut down earnings,
And laws to tax them more,
With endless complications
And persecutions sore.

I would not be a railway man
At this destructive date,
A target for the journals,
A footbal for the state,
I'd let them take the railways
And run them as they'd like;
I would not be a railway man
I'd quit my job and strike.