

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

UNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By Day (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00. By Week (without Sunday), one year, \$1.50. By Month (without Sunday), one year, \$1.50. By Year (without Sunday), one year, \$1.50.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Omaha—The Bee Building. South Omaha—City Hall Building. Grand Island—City Hall Building.

COMMUNICATIONS. Communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed, Omaha, Nebraska, to the Editor.

REMITTANCES. Remittances by draft, express or postal order, payable to the order of the publisher, should be accompanied by a receipt.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Charles C. Rosewater, publisher, says that the actual number of copies of the Omaha Daily Bee printed during the month of June, 1907, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Circulation category, Number of copies, Total. Includes rows for 'Copies of this issue', 'Copies of other issues', and 'Total'.

Net total, 1,000,000. Daily average, 32,137. Total for year, 11,775,000.

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. Subscribed in my presence at the Omaha office on this 1st day of July, 1907.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

King Corn has no kick coming on its July solstices.

Chauncey Dewey thinks—but really to one cares much that he thinks.

The preachers are going away for the summer. The devil takes no vacation.

Obloans must be relieved to learn that the MacLean captured by bandits in Morocco is Harry—not John R.

Gallant Captain Clark and the Oregon once made a trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic in something of a hurry.

Governor Vardaman denies the report that he has professed religion. It is still a candidate for the United States senate.

Mayor "Jim" ought to have loaned five "dollar gas" plants while out west, to bring them home for the benefit of his constituents.

"Who is stronger than Bryan?" asks the Nashville Tennessean. Oh, almost any republican aspirant for the residential nomination.

"Forget what the other man hath," says Edmund Vance Cook. An amateur can tell how long Edmund Vance Cook would last in a poker game.

The German physician who asserts that strawberries are a cure for nervousness should know that the kind in the market this year is a cause rather than a cure.

With the inspection controversy between the meat packers and the commission men settled, the poor cow will have to resume her former subordinate place in the beef family.

Omaha Italians have celebrated the centennial anniversary of Garibaldi's birth. Our Italian friends are rapidly gaining a due appreciation of the liberties and privileges of American citizenship.

The excise commissioner at St. Louis suspended the Sunday law in order to allow beer to be served at a German wedding. Now look out for a rash of German weddings in St. Louis every Sunday.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota denies that he has said he did not want to be president of the United States. All he said was that he did not want to be the democratic candidate for president.

Admiral Brownson says the transfer of the America navy to the Pacific is to demonstrate to the country how quickly the fighting fleet can be transferred from one ocean to the other. Doubtless he trusts Japan will hear about it.

The Iowa supreme court has reversed a verdict of guilty in a murder trial because the district attorney appealed to the "unwritten law" in the prosecuting speech. The "unwritten law" applies only to the defense, and principally in Virginia.

Colonel Watterson now declares that his dark horse is "white inside and out." He has shown that it also has a mustache and a winning smile. If the colonel keeps on, he will convince the public that his dark horse belongs in a dime museum instead of in a presidential race.

THE HISTORICAL BUILDING.

An agitation has been started at Lincoln for the immediate transfer to the state of a piece of ground called Haymarket Square in order to make effective an appropriation of \$25,000 by the last legislature for a historical building. The appropriation, as incorporated into the law, is conditioned on the cession to the state of this particular piece of ground, or another piece of ground "just as good."

The argument offered for post-haste action is based on the danger of the whole movement falling and is supported by this convincing evidence: The erection of such a building will redress that whole neighborhood which is now devoted largely to saloons and junk shops and greatly increase the value of the neighborhood property, yet under some dark influence, said to be that of one of the factions in the society, some of the neighbors are working against the action of the council.

If, as is asserted, "the whole neighborhood is now devoted largely to saloons and junk shops," that is one of the best reasons why a building to house the state historical collection and library should not be located there.

As a matter of fact, it is too bad Governor Sheldon did not exercise his veto power on this appropriation item. It is notorious that the \$25,000 is only a starter. It will not pay for more than the foundation and basement, and no one knows how much additional will be required to put on the roof and finish the interior, if construction is once begun.

The donation by the city of Lincoln of a site which originally came into its possession as a gift from the state should not be the deciding factor. If the people of Nebraska can once get their state out of debt they will be ready to favor the erection of a new state house, creditable and commodious, and the proper thing to do with the state historical library and collection would be to install it in the state house in connection with the state library so as to centralize the administration and economize in the cost of maintenance, which would be unnecessarily heavy in a separate building.

It may take a few years before conditions are ripe for this program, but nothing should be done in the interval to prevent its consummation at the proper time. If the Lincoln city council by refusal to relinquish Haymarket Square helps pave the way for a new state house it will do a commendable public service.

PROPER TREATMENT FOR SCORCHERS.

An up-state judge in New York, whose name is not given in the dispatches, has set an example which might be followed in the interests of justice and the public safety, by sentencing a reckless motor car driver to 100 days in the county jail, with out the privilege of evading the punishment by the payment of a fine. In the case before the court the reckless motor driver ran down a carriage and then sought to hide his identity by running away. Fortunately, he was captured and his cowardly effort to escape punishment frustrated.

The automobile has become recognized as a vehicle of transportation, as much as a carriage or a street car, and there is no disposition anywhere to prevent the growth and expansion of the automobile industry, but there is a growing demand throughout the country for some drastic legislation that seems absolutely necessary to impress upon motor car drivers that they have no monopoly of the roads, streets and other thoroughfares. There is no excuse for inexperienced chauffeurs, but the dangers that they cause is less than that due to reckless chauffeurs, the owners and operators who have become victims of speed mania and apparently take no thought of the safety of others. Intelligent use of automobiles should be encouraged, but the careless and reckless drivers should be required to take a dose of the medicine administered by the New York judge.

THE PULLMAN MELON.

The financial statement of the Pullman company for the fiscal year ending July 31, furnishes another eloquent reason for the company's effort, before the Interstate Commerce commission, to prevent being listed as a "common carrier" under the new federal rate law. Under that law the company would be compelled to make regular reports of its earnings and be subject to the Interstate Commerce commission in the matter of fixing and adjusting rates, which is just what the Pullman company wishes to avoid. It has trouble enough now to dispose of its surplus earnings, without attracting too much attention, and is preparing now to cut a very juicy melon representing its last year's profits.

Pullman earnings for the year which will close with this month are estimated at \$32,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 over last year, and just about double the earnings in 1906. Prior to 1898 the capital stock of the Pullman company was \$26,000,000, on which dividends of 3 per cent per annum were paid. In October, 1898, the company found itself with a surplus of \$18,000,000 and declared an extra 50 per cent dividend and increased its capital stock to \$54,000,000, reducing the annual dividend rate to 6 per cent, but this was increased the following year, when the Wagner company was absorbed and the capital stock increased to \$74,000,000. In November, 1906, the company found its surplus getting bigger again, so its capital stock was increased another \$29,000,000, making it \$103,000,000. In other words, the company with no

bonded debt, has increased its capital stock almost 300 per cent since 1898 and is still paying 8 per cent dividends, or 24 per cent of the original stock, with a surplus getting bigger and bigger every year.

Members of the legislature in various states will now be able to understand why the Pullman company has not been able to reduce its rates. The company's revenues have been needed to pay dividends on an ocean of watered stock.

MEETING THE DEMAND FOR "CHANGE."

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou has taken advantage of the provisions of the Aldrich currency bill, passed by the late congress, to meet the demand of the country for more bills of small denomination, and the sub-treasurers of the country are already being supplied with \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 bills, which, to the tune of \$40,000,000, will take the piece of bills of larger denomination in circulation. For many years a positive small note famine has existed in all the large cities of the country, the merchants having the greatest difficulty in securing small bills to supply their customers with change.

Under the old laws regulating the volume of currency, former secretaries of the treasury have been unable to afford relief. The Aldrich bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to call in silver certificates at discretion and cut them up into issues of notes of smaller denominations. These silver certificates are issued in \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$1,000 denominations. These certificates are not "legal tender" in the eyes of the law, and bankers and big financial concerns are not anxious to keep supplies of them. For each \$1 worth of these certificates called in, a silver dollar will be released from the treasury vaults, and the government will issue \$1 and \$2 notes to a large amount. At present there are in circulation \$103,000,000 in \$1 notes and \$48,000,000 in \$2 notes, said to be insufficient to meet the demands of trade.

The action of the Treasury department will meet the approval of the business interests of the country. In these days when so much of the business of the nation is carried on through the banks, in the form of drafts, notes and other forms of exchange, there is really no legitimate call for bills of \$100 denomination and larger, in which something like \$100,000,000 of our currency is now tied up. Secretary Cortelyou's action will not increase the volume of currency, but will have that effect, so far as ordinary trade is concerned, by making available as mediums of circulation the vast sum in bank vaults in the form of bills of big denomination. It will result in a convenience which will be appreciated fully by retail dealers and their customers.

It is worthy of note that the city engineer, who was pronounced incompetent by the intelligent democrats in the Omaha city council bent upon dismissing him for political reasons, has been engaged by the city of Chicago in an advisory capacity because of his high professional standing and experience, although it had all the eminent engineers in the country to pick from.

The king of France and 10,000 men marched up the hill and then marched down again. Our hypernated contemporary has gotten out all its military paraphernalia and laid in a supply of double-shotted editorial ammunition. If we do not get that war on the Pacific all these deadly utensils will have to be put back in cold storage.

The Croatian delegates to the Hungarian Parliament went on a strike because the majority voted to make it compulsory for railway employes to use the Hungarian language. The Croatians will have the sympathy of the traveling public in this country where so many railway employes speak nothing but Choctaw.

The child labor law is law, of course, but it will strike a great many people that good, wholesome employment during vacation may be much better for some boys and girls than forcing them to run wild about the streets and amusement parks in idleness.

After eight years of litigation, former Senator W. A. Clark of Montana is to be called into court to tell about where he got a certain \$300,000,000. Here's a guess that Clark's memory is no better than Mr. Rockefeller's.

Damage by storm is always regrettable, but it is one of the incidents of this season of the year. All the storm damage in Nebraska sinks to insignificance beside the value of the growing crops that are left unharmed.

Kald General MacLean, who is being held a captive by Bandit Raisuli, has one consoling thought. He will not have to read the newspaper suggestions comparing him with a rare book because he is bound in Morocco.

"If you are ever near my home, I hope you will call on me," said John D. Rockefeller to Deputy United States Marshal Fink. He might have added: "If I know you are coming, I will not be at home."

If it is true the express companies pay the railroads 55 per cent of their receipts for hauling express cars, it is plain where a 35 per cent reduction in rates on local Nebraska express business would strike.

Carter Harrison, the former Chicago mayor, says he has not heard from his

presidential boom since he placed it in the hands of his friends. Carter may consider himself lucky if he never hears of it again.

Then, too, this sending of the battleships to the Pacific may be just a scheme to make Japan angry enough to rush over and take the Philippines away from us.

Wickedness in the Buttermilk Belt.

It looks as if Vice President Fairbanks would get out of the cocktail dilemma all right. The hydroxide thus manufactured with lunches when nobody orders them, which is a particularly wicked thing to do in the buttermilk belt.

Every Hour a Busy One.

Army officers must henceforth reply promptly to official communications. As the average officer has to put in one hour a day on drill and fourteen hours a day on other red tape, the chances are that official communications will be answered with exemplary brevity.

Was Talk of the Jinnets.

It is a solid satisfaction to observe that our Jingo friends have not yet reached that acute stage of their war talk distemper known among the learned as the causus belli. It is a serious omission on their part not to have the awesome causus belli in order to have a war. It is indispensable. But they can search even San Francisco, the brain center of Japophibia, and not discover its presence as a factor in the situation. The alarmists may be forced to advertise their own causus belli, they may have to offer a reward for its production. In all the records of war scares there have been few facts funnier than this. Alas! where is that wretched causus belli?

SENSIBLE RAILROAD VIEWS.

Gradual Appreciation of Government Regulation. Springfield, (Mass.) Republican. The number increases among those railroad managers who subscribe to the policy of closer government regulation. Evidently, whether in this connection is B. F. Youkum, chairman of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, who presents his views succinctly in the current number of the World's Work. They may be summarized in the following:

The time has gone by when the railroad could go ahead and work out its plans and carry on its operations without consulting the rights of the people. The railroad must fall in line with the democratic institutions of the country. The Hepburn law is a step in the right direction. The enlightened railroad managers will co-operate with the government and with the people to enforce the law.

The builders of new railroads should be allowed to make a profit through the operation of a railway, but the law should make it impossible to receive these profits more than once. Future security issues should be subject to federal law to the actual capital needs of the railroad.

There should be uniformity of accounts and a reasonable publicity in the same. There should be no mystery in the railroad. Railroad pools should not be legalized, but traffic associations under government regulation should be allowed.

And finally, Mr. Youkum does not see how an effective and uniform system of national regulation of rates can be made consistent with state interference to the extent of disturbing interstate rates. He evidently favors a pretty complete national control of all railroads. And while not able to see how a valuation of railroad properties can be made of any particular value in government regulation of rates, he does not consider that it would be of any direct benefit to the people.

OUR NUMBERLESS ISLANDS.

Task of Rounding Them Up Considered Hopeless. Washington Post. "Few men know better the sovereignty of the United States" is the question over which two western newspapers are waging an animated dispute. It is doubtful if any person on earth or even the National Geographic society and all its auxiliaries in convention assembled could furnish a correct answer to that inquiry. It is known, however, that the number of islands under the sovereignty of this republic is greatly in excess of the number under our constitution. We made a new departure in our treaty with Spain by which we took over more than 1,200 islands, leaving the political status of their inhabitants to be determined by congress, but for the time being setting up our flag over peoples to whom we denied our constitution. The precise number of the Philippine islands has not been definitely ascertained and probably never will be. That number is variable. To some of the smaller islands there is likely any day or night to come "the time for us to go" and when it comes they "take a header, down they go." But while that is going on new islands of diminutive size "bob up serenely from below."

Along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and especially along the Alaskan coast, hundreds of islands are scattered. Alaska and Maine are highly favored in this respect. The group under our constitution that is most remote from the mainland is the Sandwich or Hawaiian group. Little Guam, between Hawaii and Manila, is governed by a naval officer. The inhabitants are denials, but not contented. In the South Pacific we have one of the Samoan islands, not a large one, and that, too, is governed by a naval officer. The inhabitants are docile and of kindly disposition, but they are disinclined to patronize tailors, dressmakers, milliners or dentists, barbers, washers. There is no appearance of what John Wainwright calls "Paris thoughts" wrought into their hair. Time and space would fail us were we to undertake the task of rounding up each of our islands. Our supply is amply immense. We might as well establish a ready-made goods merchant used to solemnly remark on his unchanged and unchangeable advertisement: "A large and varied assortment constantly on hand. And yet, great as is in number, infinitely varied as are the most attractive and beautiful as are the facilities they afford for business, pleasure or health promotion, there are thousands of Americans who cannot find in all our stock and store an island that suits them; hence they seek islands that are not under the stars and stripes. Some go to the Isles of Greece, visiting burning Sappho and Sappho. Some go to Japan, Dutch and French islands in the Orient are affected by many Americans. Others resort to the Danish and British West Indies. Bermuda, in its incomparable onion, possesses a lure that draws and holds a few discerning citizens of the United States.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Journal.

It is not expected that the contemplated experiments in military ballooning will be held much before next September. There are several reasons for this, but the principal one is that it will take the intervening period to obtain the hydrogen plant for which bids were received by the chief signal officer of the army last week. A plan is proposed of a character very different from that which has been encountered in interesting anyone in its erection and installation. The plant will be located in Omaha and by the new process it will be possible to make hydrogen at a rate cheaper than coal gas can be made. It is estimated that the plant will cost \$200,000. The hydrogen thus manufactured will be compressed into tubes and in this form shipped to any point where the balloon train may be located. The experiments will probably determine the value or lack of value of the military balloon as a part of the method of observation.

The officers of the military regard the system as more of a fact than of a practical value, but of course the advocates of ballooning will not be satisfied with any such dismissal of their claims to consideration. The tests at Omaha will demonstrate whether or not the balloon has the value asserted in its behalf, assuming, of course, that the problem of inflation and the manufacture and transportation of gas is adequately solved.

The policy of the War department in the matter of effecting the punishment of those who unlawfully purchase or accept in pawn the clothing of soldiers is in no respect altered by the decision of one court at variance with the view of the war department on the subject. It is believed that the weight of legal authority will soon be so great that the question will no longer be open for argument. It is considered advisable that army officers continue to receive the clothing as authorized by the feasible and prosecution continue wherever feasible. Should a seizure of clothing be made in a district where the local federal judge holds that the clothing is the private property of the soldier and that a prosecution of a general character should be held and the alleged civilian owner forced to seek recovery by legal process. This will enable the government to appeal in the case of an adverse decision and thus ultimately obtain a ruling from a court of the highest jurisdiction. Every effort will be put forth to discourage this traffic and to punish those engaged in it.

The blue uniform of the army may come again into conspicuous use by soldiers. The War Department has under consideration the draft of a general order which shall accomplish this and shall place the khaki and the olive drab uniforms where they belong. It has been observed that soldiers who appear in the public streets and in places of amusement in the khaki or olive drab dress are noticeable for the general lack of trimness, or, as the British say, "it is the smartest of the smart" to the well kept and neatly fitting blue uniform. As a matter of fact, the khaki is the working dress of the soldier for the summer, just as the olive drab is for the winter, and it is considered that these uniforms should be kept for work at the garrison or when the soldier is in the field or on duty. "When the soldier is on leave, however, it is believed by the assistant secretary of war, who takes great interest in the subject, that the soldier should be required to dress in the neatest manner possible and make the best showing, and that this can be accomplished by requiring them on such occasions to wear the blue uniform. It may have some influence upon the candidates for present or future operations to exclude khaki or olive drab dressed soldiers from theaters and other places of amusement.

It is amazing that southerners in the neighborhood of Chattanooga should have awakened to the enormity of the offense which they have imagined, according to the dispatch from that city, out of the staff ride which is being made by some twenty-five officers from Fort Leavenworth. This ride will extend from Chattanooga to Atlanta and is the same as the ride which was taken last year by the officers from Leavenworth. As a matter of fact, the participants of the ride found that the southerners whom they encountered were most cordial and hospitable. There is no reason to expect that there will be any other feeling shown during the present ride. The dispatch from Chattanooga must be regarded as based on utter ignorance of the situation, especially as it makes the statement that last year's ride had to be abandoned. That was not the "ride to the sea," which was given up after a good deal of newspaper talk and to which the original objections were raised on account of the son of the late General W. T. Sherman, who proposed to go over the same ground as his distinguished father. The objections, however, of course, to army officers in the study of history taking a staff ride from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

The War department has received a report of the effect that two enlisted men were traveling with their rifles when prevented from entering a railroad train because of the presence of these weapons. Of course, it is clear that soldiers of the army traveling on duty which requires them to be armed may not be interfered with by either a state agency or a railway company through any rules which have been established or intended to cover the general traveling public. It is considered entirely proper, however, that where soldiers with arms are traveling as ordinary passengers and not on duty which requires them to have their pieces loaded, they should comply with the regulations of the railroad and open the chambers of their rifles, if it required to do so prior to entering a car. This rule is established by the railroads for the protection of the general public and is regarded by the military authorities as a sensible one.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A New York paying teller who walked away with \$26,000 and left \$2,000 behind him evidently thought he knew when he had enough.

Governor Vardaman admits he went to the mourners' bench, but denies he was covered. The Mississippians are proportionally covered.

Michael William Balfe, son of the late composer, is living in the poverty stricken London, a chronic sufferer with rheumatism and bronchitis, at 70 years of age.

The Japanese gentleman accused of stealing a Korean pagoda explains that he merely took it to prevent somebody from stealing it. But, however high and holy the motive, the pagoda is still gone.

Health Commissioner William A. Evans of Chicago is out with a statement that the government spends more money in bacteriological labor for the benefit of hogs than for man, and that he would rather be a hog.

The Lincoln fellowship, a national organization, the object of which will be to perpetuate the memory and keep alive the principles of patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, was formed in New York City recently. Major General Lambert is the president, and among the vice presidents is Alonzo Rothschild of Phoenix, Mass., author of "Lincoln—Master of Men."

POLITICS OUT IN NEBRASKA.

Columbus Journal: If there is going to be three parties, let there be three parties. If not, let the third party sink itself and not try to fasten its diseased fangs into any other party. A principle that can't stand alone is not worth much, and if a populist is a true populist he cannot be a true democrat. And there can only be one object for a fusionist-office.

Premont Herald: The Herald is convinced that the democracy of Nebraska should fall into line and give the new primary law a fair show. Let us try the new law this year, and, if it proves unsatisfactory, call a convention next year. This is an "off-year" election, and we have nothing to lose in trying on this unpopular measure at this time.

Grand Island Independent: The importance of the approaching state election has been increased somewhat by the fact that a railroad commissioner must be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the flunking of Mr. Cowell of Omaha. Commissioner Sheldon to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Cowell's refusal to act, will be a candidate and will no doubt be nominated at the republican primary election and elected.

Schuyler Free Lance: The democrats and populists in the last legislature supported the primary election law with the understood idea that the law would permit of further fusion between the two parties, but they were not wise enough to size it up for themselves and know wherein it was to come. Now it is too late and it is impossible unless conventions are held in advance and candidates agreed upon, and even then it is almost impossible. Well, fusion is a fake at best and it is well. The primary election law is some good.

Central City Record: Tom Majors, who has long held the position of one of the members of the Normal School Board of the state, is down and out, the governor having appointed an "independent" republican (B. L. Shelhorn) in his place. Now Tom will have a knife up his sleeve for the governor, and it remains to be seen how long the Nebraska politician will stay down. The republican party has been having a hard fight to throw off such barnacles as Majors and it is a certainty he won't give up without a struggle.

York Times: There is a strong sentiment in favor of repudiating the endorsement of the Lancaster bar and voting for district judges at the coming primaries without regard to it. The endorsement is in a sense a repudiation of the primary law and certainly is not in harmony with the spirit of it. If the lawyers of Lancaster county can get together and make a ticket which can not be the farmers or editors of York county meet and name a ticket they will unite support at the coming primary. The result of the endorsement may be the nomination of the very candidates it was intended to defeat. The people in Lincoln do not like it and talk of making it the occasion of vindicating the primary law by administering a lesson to those who engineered it.

Papillon Times: While the Times has been and is opposed to the calling of a state convention for the purpose of recommending or nominating candidates for the several state offices, yet it would be a most excellent plan to hold a state convention for the purpose of framing a state platform. It is believed by the assistant secretary of war, who takes great interest in the subject, that the soldier should be required to dress in the neatest manner possible and make the best showing, and that this can be accomplished by requiring them on such occasions to wear the blue uniform. It may have some influence upon the candidates for present or future operations to exclude khaki or olive drab dressed soldiers from theaters and other places of amusement.

Hildreth Telescope: The democratic-populist powwow held at Macon was attended by about twenty of the faithful, who still see a gleam of hope through the clouds of gloom, but they were mostly from a few of the townships, several of the townships not being represented at all. While we were unable to learn much about the meeting we found out that our friends of the opposition, or a majority of them at least, didn't take kindly to the new primary law and will obey only that part of it absolutely necessary. They decided to hold a county convention at Macon, date to be announced later when they nominate a ticket to be voted for and nominated by the democratic electors at the primaries if they wish to, as a case of a possible double nomination. Now wouldn't that jar you? The object of the new primary law was to bring the matter of naming candidates closer to the people, but a few of the leaders who have been fat in the habit of meeting in some back room and fixing up a slate evidently find it difficult to break away from the old order of things and adopt the new. The republicans, however, have confidence enough in the rank and file of their party to trust them the matter of selecting its standard bearers.

Plea of the Innocent Spectator.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The most sensible proposition yet presented to the peace conference is the one providing that the innocent bystander shall not be molested when two fussy nations get into trouble.

An Appropriate Proviso.

St. Louis Republic. Nothing could be more timely than the designation of a Central American president as "president pro tem." Usually it is a very brief term, in those tumultuous republics.

ADVERTISING THAT DISFIGURES.

Widespread Horrors of the Billboard Portals of the Face as it Leaves Harper's Weekly. One of the things that are going to happen as American civilization progresses is the regulation of out-door advertising. It will come, little by little, in different states as local taste become irritated by the disfigurement by advertising signs of the landscape, and the streets and parks of cities. A Cincinnati paper (the Commercial Tribune) well describes what the billboard ad-vertisers do in the city. "There is not a street," it says, "nor a public place, nor a hillside, nor a park neighborhood, nor a residential street, nor a business street in Cincinnati exempt from the billboard nuisance. From the windows of every school house in Cincinnati the children can see the hideousness and the indecencies of the billboard. No church can dim its congregation but the billboard will stare the congregation in the face as it leaves the portals of the church. The nuisance is everywhere in all its completeness. The billboard, untaxed and unrestrained, is adding to the nuisance everywhere and every day; and if the Cincinnati takes to the hillsides or the suburbs, the billboard is with him continuously. It is blotting the hillsides and the streets and parks of art and of music and of culture! Will Cincinnati allow the nuisance to be continued and increased?" The case of Cincinnati thus described is the case of every considerable city in the country. Along all the railroad lines the rural scenery is blotched by the billboards and the advertisements painted on buildings bordering the tracks. On the roads leading out of every prosperous town there are advertisements of local dealers painted on barns and fences, and great numbers of tin advertising signs nailed to the trees. All this disfigurement of the comeliness of nature and of the works of man is an abuse for which there is no reasonable need and no sufficient justification. A movement is afoot to check it by taxation, which seems to be a reasonable method provided that the necessary legislation is wisely drawn. Out-door advertising signs can be taxed, and we presume they can be taxed in proportion to their ugliness; but the laws that affected them would need to be drawn with discretion, discriminating between temporary and permanent signs, leaving the circus posters to stimulate the imaginations of the children of the countryside, and letting alone the auction bills and all such notices of local public interest.

SUNNY GEMS.

"How is it that so busy a man as Mr. Golt ever found time to study law with all his social duties, too?" "He kept his books in the house and when he was ready to go out anywhere he studied while he was waiting for many a you please."—Philadelphia Press.

"Come in here and I'll buy you a cigar." "No; come up to that store on the next corner." "Buy cigars there?" "No; but there's always a box of matches on the counter there and you can take as many as you please."—Philadelphia Press.

"Were you glad the jury disagreed?" the prisoner was asked. "Not altogether," he replied, thoughtfully. "After hearing the lawyer's plea for me I really had some curiosity as to the question of my guilt."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Fellow—You shall not make a fool of me. The Girl—I couldn't. Someone finished that job long before I met you.—Cleveland Leader.

"De worst thing about a lazy man," said Uncle Eben, "is dat he ain't satisfied to take life easy his own way. He'll be around 'durin' workin' hours, tellin' stories."—Washington Star.

The Passenger—How dare you use such terrible language to the poor horse? The Cabman—Can't you see it's broken? But if you was a real lady you wouldn't understand it.—Harper's Weekly.

"So your husband is very fond of animals, Mrs. Wainwright?" "Yes; but we haven't any pets at home, because he thinks the care of them would be too much for me." "But he really likes them?" "Oh, yes; there's a little kitty at the club he's just devoted to."—Baltimore American.

"You seem to think it's pretty well settled," said Miss Fanny, "that I'd marry him if he proposed." "Yes," promptly replied Miss Knox. "The ideal. So you think a girl should be ready to say 'yes' to any man who asked her?" "No, I don't say that a 'girl' should."—Philadelphia Press.

He—Don't you dislike to meet with a lot of foreign phrases when you are reading anything aloud? She—I, indeed, but I must say my dislike for them is not pronounced.—Baltimore American.

THE SHIRT-SLEEVE TOWN.

Chicago News. I was nurtured in the country, where the barefooted boys are found. And with each recurring summer I would say to myself, "How I wish I could stand it in this city when the winter grip is chill. But in spring I would wander o'er the meadow and the hill. I can stand the clothes conventional when cold and snow are here. But the coming of the summer makes me shiver all over. In the winter I can stand it where the tall skyscrapers frown. But I want to spend the summer in a shirt-sleeve town.

Oh, you know the kind I'm thinking of the kind where, in the heat, you can see the leading citizens out coasting on the street. Where the banker and the preacher venture out before the throng. In a clean shirt, the spectators and vaunting along. Caring naught for others' scruples, fearing not their neighbors' scorn. 'Cause the neighbors, too, most likely have their coats and waists off. Where you wear whatever suits you, never dressing slow or frown—Let the spend the every summer in a shirt-sleeve town.

Try them for lunch and you will have them for dinner.

Uleeda Biscuit

The most nutritious staple made from wheat.

In moisture and dust proof packages. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY