

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George B. Truesdell, secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of this daily Bee for the week ending July 29, 1913, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Sunday, July 28, 26,550; Monday, July 29, 23,791; Tuesday, July 30, 23,791; Wednesday, July 31, 23,829; Thursday, July 27, 23,829; Friday, July 28, 23,775; Saturday, July 29, 24,413.

SWORN to before me, GEORGE B. TRUESDELL, Notary Public, on this 2nd day of July, 1913.

THE BEE IN CHICAGO. THE DAILY AND SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places:

- Palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel. Auditorium hotel. Great Northern hotel. Gore hotel. Leland hotel. Files of THE BEE can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

Average Circulation for June, 1913, 24,216.

TOBE CASTOR is in Washington. Democrats may now expect something to drop.

APPLICATIONS for positions at the disposal of the new house of representatives must be in by the end of this week.

The people of Iowa successfully fought the railroad problem to a satisfactory finish and the people of Nebraska can do the same.

The Tammany tiger is raising a heart-rending howl over the new federal appointments in New York City. Just wait until Nebraska is cared for and then listen to the roar.

SILVER purchases for July fell short by 2,116,000 ounces of the authorized amount because of the selfish demands of the silver owners. Free silver men will not fall to see in this another "crime against silver."

CHICAGO announces that she has practically declared her independence of Wall street and that she will hereafter secure her supplies of gold direct from Europe. Chicago's confidence is all right so long as her collateral holds out.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS ventures to predict that nine out of every ten failed national banks will open for business again. If the comptroller would venture to say when this will happen he would afford the people a much desired comfort.

The north wall of the new cell house at the state penitentiary seems to have the "bulge" on the retained architects who recently visited Lincoln in order to express their admiration for the workmanlike manner in which it had been constructed.

The frenzy of the two subsidized railroad organs of Lincoln has shown some little abatement since the railroad injunction was granted by the federal court. They no longer regard the menacing attitude of the State Board of Transportation with fear and trembling.

The statement of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, shows the net earnings to be \$11,456,946.98, as against \$11,468,663.84 for the preceding year, a gain of \$18,443.14. This is one of the roads subject to the so-called ruinous Iowa tariff.

RAILWAY officials assert utter astonishment on the interference of the stockholders to prevent them from complying with the provisions of the maximum freight rate law. In this some of them may be sincere, but it is safe to say that the greater number have been in secret collusion and hearty sympathy with the whole injunction scheme.

The comptroller of the currency suggests that the banks will remember in the future the panicky depositors who are now distrusting them. It is usually so difficult for a banker to remember any one without repeated identification that the panicky depositor has a good chance of escaping in the universal forgetfulness of banking circles.

A CERTAIN railway refuses to transport the pauper miners of Colorado on the grounds that such action would be in direct violation of the United States emigrant laws. The railways are assiduous in obeying the law when such obedience serves the interests of their revenue accounts. They are not always so submissive to the law.

We were not surprised to learn of the resignation of one of the United States senators from Wyoming; there is really nothing attractive in such a position. But the announcement that a Douglas county justice of the peace has resigned is a genuine surprise. Something unusual must have happened to induce the justice to release his hold upon so lucrative a position.

The State Board of Public Lands and Buildings continues to hold the public in supreme contempt by transacting the people's business behind closed doors. These executive sessions are only held, it is noticed, when a contract is to be let to some favored member of the ring or when some one of the numerous camp followers is to be employed as "superintendent" at the rate of \$5 per day.

IOWA'S RAILWAY EXPERIENCE.

There is an old adage to the effect that experience is the best schoolmaster, and most men have learned to their sorrow that its truth is not to be questioned. Man may learn by experience, but if we are to judge from the history of railway legislation, a railway corporation never learns anything. Defeated upon point after point, it comes forward again to fight over the same old ground, and seems perfectly willing to throw upon its stockholders the costs of repeating the often tried and unsuccessful experiments. Everywhere in this country the railroads have from the first assumed a hostile attitude toward all legislation enacted with a view to regulating the conduct of their business, and everywhere they have yielded only when driven from their positions by the courts.

The course of railway legislation in almost any state in the union might be cited as evidence of the pugnaciousness of railway officials, but no more instructive lesson could be read at this time than that furnished by the sketch of railway legislation in Iowa published yesterday in the columns of this paper. The railroads operating in Iowa contributed to the wave of anti-monopoly sentiment which carried through the granger laws of the early 70's. They were bold in asserting their absolute freedom from public control of whatever kind and insisted that they were private enterprises conducted for private profit, with no duties to the people other than they chose to perform. Their rates were adjusted to favor one and discriminate against another and when complaints were heard upon all sides they insolently said that their partiality affected none but themselves. They fought every effort to subject them to legislative control and when finally a maximum freight rate law was passed in 1874 they refused to pay any attention whatever to it and confidently carried their cases to the United States supreme court.

Their confidence in this instance was short-lived. They were rudely awakened from the dream into which they had been lulled when they learned that the tribunal had sustained the constitutionality of those measures. The right of the states to regulate railway rates was distinctly and plainly affirmed. Beaten on this point, they yielded a sullen obedience to the law, construing it wherever possible to the injury of the shipper. No effort was omitted to make the law obnoxious to the people and at last these efforts proved successful in securing the repeal of the statute. Three railway commissioners remained, but these were so shorn of their power that the railways regarded them as inoffensive and impotent.

For the next few years dabbling in politics seemed to have supplanted the transportation of passengers and freight as the purpose for which the companies were incorporated, and by the lavish distribution of railway favors they managed to stave off all further legislation. By 1888 the anti-monopoly forces found themselves once more in power, and despite the desperate resistance of the corporation lobby they enacted a string of laws, placing in the hands of elective commissioners the power to establish reasonable maximum rates subject to appeal to the regularly established judiciary of the state.

Again the railways showed their disposition to resist the law. Again they tried to make the enforcement of its provisions as obnoxious as possible to the people. Special tariffs and terminal rates were withdrawn and distance charges substituted conforming to the letter of the law, but so excessive as to be extortionate. When the commissioners employed their power to construct and promulgate a tariff of maximum rates, the railways displayed their predilection for injunction proceedings by securing a temporary restraining order to prevent the board from putting the new schedule into force. Here, too, they displayed a cunningness in waiting until only a few days before the new rates were to become effective before bringing in the petition, with the express design that the proceedings might necessarily delay their enforcement. At length, cornered in their own game of litigation, with the temporary injunction withdrawn by the court, they recognized the futility of further opposition and submitted unconditionally to the mandates of the law. For four years they have been operating under the reduced rates fixed by the Iowa commissioners and the threatened bankruptcy has not yet appeared. Not one employe has been discharged solely on account of the maximum rates, nor have the stockholders discovered that their private property has been confiscated.

If the railways were inclined to listen to the dictates of reason, here is a lesson whose moral might well be taken to heart. But corporations do not learn by experience. The railways of Nebraska, in part identical with those who went through the fire of Iowa legislation, prefer to pay the penalty for each new acquisition of knowledge. The same tactics will be pursued in Nebraska, with the same ultimate results.

COMMISSIONER GARNEAU has led some of the newspaper people of Chicago to believe that the Nebraska building may have to be closed in consequence of the action of Auditor Moore in demanding the commissioner's drafts upon the World's fair appropriation. Auditor Moore is now checking up the commissioner's July accounts, and if he abides by the recent decision of the supreme court he will draw warrants only for such sums as are covered by vouchers. In short, the commissioner, under the ruling of the court, cannot draw money in advance covering the estimated expenditures for a month or a quarter. While this may handicap the commissioner in some respects, and revolutionize his methods of doing business, it will not justify any attempt to close the Nebraska exhibit. Mr. Garneau certainly could not seriously entertain such an idea. The power which created the official position occupied by him also provided for the state exhibit at the World's fair. No authority less than that of the legislature is competent to

close the exhibit. So it will be seen that the commissioner is simply talking for effect.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ON TOR.

As the time for the meeting of congress draws nearer it becomes more apparent that the campaign which Mr. Cleveland has been prosecuting in his party for the repeal of the silver purchase act has been far more successful than was expected. The president seems to have shown exceedingly good judgment in the conduct of the campaign, and it is by no means improbable that a good share of the credit for this is due to that exceedingly shrewd politician, Colonel Lamont, secretary of war, who is splendidly equipped for almost any task requiring political acumen. About the first move the president made, after having induced Mr. Carlisle to abandon the free silver cause, was to make an adherent of Mr. Crisp. The ex-speaker desired re-election, and it was not difficult to convince him that the easiest if not the only way to secure it was to be in harmony with the administration. Crisp will again be speaker, and, if his recent utterances are sincere, the administration will have no more faithful friend and supporter in either branch of congress than he. Not only does he favor the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act, but in order to insure that result he is prepared to have the rules of the house framed according to the precedent set by the last republican congress. In both these respects the Georgia congressman is thoroughly and completely a Cleveland man. Having made sure of Crisp the next most important person to be converted was Senator Voorhees, who, as chairman of the senate committee on finance, could exert a decided influence. The Indiana senator was most pronounced and uncompromising free silver advocate and very generally regarded by the anti-free silver men as a hopeless case. It cannot be over three months, if so long, since he declared that under no circumstances would he support a measure for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. But unless Mr. Voorhees has again changed his mind within the last few days he is now an adherent of the administration and is willing that the purchase of silver by the government shall be stopped unconditionally.

There have been other conversions, but it is sufficient to mention the most prominent and important. Of course there are free silver democrats whom the president has not been able to convert to his views and will not be. But as the situation now appears he does not need them. In this shall prove to be so, and the most trustworthy opinion predicts it. Mr. Cleveland may fairly claim to have achieved a signal victory, for the odds were very largely against him when he started in on the campaign. Being on top there is reason to believe that the president has made himself so secure in his position that he will have no difficulty in retaining it. Nobody now questions that the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act will be repealed in the house and it is very generally conceded that a measure for this purpose can be passed in the senate.

THE LABOR MARKET. Not the least serious and deplorable feature of the existing distrust and depression is the condition of the labor market. Within the last few months tens of thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment and every day adds to the already vast army of idle labor. All over the country industrial enterprise is being restricted. Mills and factories are suspending operations altogether or greatly curtailing production. Machinery which a year ago was working to its full capacity is now motionless or is being worked but a part of the time. In scores of mills the hum of the spindle has ceased and in hundreds of factories and workshops where a few months ago the hum of busy industry was heard there is now silence. In every industrial city of the country there are hundreds of willing workers who, where a year ago there were almost none, and the indications are that this already large army of unemployed will continue to grow.

This is a most unfortunate state of affairs and it is to be apprehended that it will become much worse before there is a change for the better. It promises to place hundreds of thousands of the wage earners of the country in a position to experience much hardship and privation during the coming winter. It threatens the creation of an extraordinary demand upon the resources of charity. It has already caused some hardship, but people can manage to get along at this season of the year on a comparatively small allowance. Just now it is simply a matter of enough to eat to sustain life and the plainer it is the better. A few months hence more food will be needed, warmer clothing and fuel, increasing materially the expenses of every family. This is the season of preparation for the larger demands of the future, but it will be lost to the tens of thousands of laboring people who are thrown out of employment now and if they are not able to procure work later on in the year their must be a hard and bitter experience before the coming winter is passed.

Perhaps it is not well to take a too pessimistic view of the situation. It is possible that the depression which is proving so disastrous to labor may not be prolonged beyond a month or two. There are some whose judgment is confidently predicted that as soon as the currency question is properly settled there will be a restoration of confidence that will carry with it a revival of business. It is to be hoped that this will be the case, and it is also to be hoped that congress can be induced to share this feeling, so that there shall be no unnecessary delay in reaching a proper settlement of the financial situation. Undoubtedly that would have an excellent effect, but that it would remove all reason for distrust and all cause of depression is by no means assured. Every intelligent student of existing conditions must know that the shutting down of mills and factories is not wholly due to the money stringency and the

lack of business. However large a part these may fairly be assumed to play in producing the industrial depression, there is another influence at work which will continue to operate after the currency question is disposed of. This is the uncertainty and apprehension as to what the democratic congress and executive policy of the country. The fear that the party in control of the government may carry tariff reform to an extreme that will be seriously injurious if not destructive to many of the industries of the country may prove to be a groundless fear. There is reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland intends to restrain the radical element of his party and interpose to prevent tariff legislation that might be damaging or destructive. But the fear exists, and it has its influence in inducing manufacturers to curtail operations. The president might dispel it with a few lines in his message to the extra session of congress, but it is understood that he proposes to confine that communication to the discussion of the silver question, perhaps believing that in the solution of that question will be found the remedy for all the financial and business ills that afflict the country.

THE FARMERS IN SOME OF THE NEW ENGLAND states are unable to get sufficient help to harvest their crops, which are more than ordinarily bumper, and this notwithstanding the fact that there is a great deal of unemployed labor in the cities and the farmers are offering good wages. It is said that they are willing to pay as high as \$25 a month with board and lodging. The eastern farmers had a similar experience last year, and there was difficulty in the northwest also in procuring sufficient labor during harvest time, although extraordinary inducements were offered, but there was less unemployed labor last year than there is now. There are several explanations of the indisposition of city laborers to go to the farms. Work on the farm is hard, especially to those not familiar with it, and then farm life gets in a short time to be very monotonous. But an able-bodied man out of work and with no prospect in the city but that of idleness, would deserve no sympathy if he refused for these reasons a chance for farm work at fair wages and his subsistence.

THESE is something attractive about the proposition of the Colorado people to issue silver certificates upon bullion deposited in the vaults of the state, but it will hardly commend itself to the shrewd business judgment of the men of the west. If Colorado can issue a currency based on deposit of bullion, Wyoming could as easily do the same with coal as a basis of circulation, or Nebraska with corn, or Dakota with wheat. The southern farmers could authorize banks of circulation with cotton as the basis, and Virginia and Carolina people could do the same with tobacco and rice. The idea is a favored one with the populists, but it is one which will never become popular.

BLOODY BRIDE WATTE is now talking in Chicago. His latest utterance is: "The government that is responsible for such a condition of things as now exists in the United States, when there is no war or pestilence, should be wiped from the face of the earth, but it should be done constitutionally." Under what clause of the federal constitution two-thirds of the people of this country can be wiped from the face of the earth the governor does not stop to explain. He will, of course, not admit that his ill-considered utterances have had much to do with the social and financial conditions in Colorado. He should demote his tongue.

SAVINGS banks throughout the east are rapidly following the example set by the resolution of the New York and Brooklyn presidents to take advantage of the rule requiring notice for the withdrawal of deposits. Whatever the effect of this action may be upon the present condition of affairs it certainly has great significance, in that it denotes a confidence on the part of these banks that at the expiration of the designated time confidence will have been restored so that their resources will remain unimpaired.

SHORTENING the working time at the local factories and shops imposes a considerable hardship upon the laborers, but is more satisfactory than would be an entire stoppage of work. The employes cannot well refuse to share with their employers the losses of the present glut in the commercial markets.

LET the jobbers and merchants of this city make a showing of the facts before the Western Freight association at Chicago on August 8 and they may be certain that the complete equalization of the bridge tolls will follow.

NEW YORK'S SHOUTING. Indianapolis News. Nebraska, with a crop worth \$50,000,000, is right up with the procession.

IT WAS A BARE. New York Tribune. With Mr. Gladstone's devil's advocate, Mr. Chamberlain's introduction of Herod and the Irish members' "Judas" chorus, the debate on the home rule bill closed in fine old ecclesiastical style.

A VALUABLE FREIGHT TIP. Premium Tribune. The Bee publishes interviews with a number of Omaha business men whose uniform testimony is that, despite the cry of hard times, the business is larger than at this time a year ago. Such cheerful testimony is valuable at this time.

THE PATH OF SAFETY. New York Sun. Repeat the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman act.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT. Globe-Democrat. The gold movement is a feature of the financial situation which deserves some attention. Since January 1 the country has exported about \$92,000,000 in gold and imported about \$11,000,000. In our dealings with the outside world we have in the past seven months we have paid out about \$80,000,000 more gold than we have taken in. But the exportation of the metal has ceased, its importation is setting in. In the past two or three weeks it has been coming in at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a week, and the movement is increasing. More than twice

this amount is on its way to the country at the present time. The probability is that by the end of the year the country will be in the exports of the metal will be \$1,000,000 or more a session \$4,000,000 a week. This increase is rendered tolerably certain by the present growth in merchandise exports and the reduction of the balance of trade against us.

A PREMIUM ON BROAD TIRES. Cleveland Leader. The last New York legislature enacted a peculiar and original law which promises to have a very important and far-reaching effect upon the roads of the state. It provides simply that every person using a two-horse wagon or one still larger on the public highway shall have one-half his road tax related if the wheels of his vehicles have a tread of more than three inches in width. This is putting a notable premium upon the use of broad tires, and cannot fail to induce a large and steadily increasing number to adopt this mode of protection of highways. Already wagon dealers in the Empire state report a great increase in the sale of wide tires, and many farmers are having their old broad tires put on old wagons in place of the old narrow tires. The opinion is unanimous that the law will have a most beneficial effect on the general adoption of broad tires.

ENSLAVING THE FREE. Philadelphia Press. The school amendment to the constitution of Alabama, upon which the people of that state will vote, provides that the taxes for school purposes levied upon the whites and blacks shall be kept separate and that each race shall have the benefit of what it pays. If this amendment is adopted, it will be that the school facilities of the negroes will be very scant. In a technical sense they pay only a fraction of the tax for the support of the schools, but any common-sense man knows that this is no fair criterion of the part of the burden of taxation they bear. Alabama seems determined, however, to set up this discriminatory law. The state, having robbed the black man of the ballot, propose now to keep him in ignorance.

TIMELY CAUTION. Washington Star. The extraordinary session of the Fifty-third congress should profit by the horrible example set by the House of Commons and the British cabinet in the case of the Panama canal. The House of Commons better adjourn promptly rather than risk the possibility of physical conflict. If damage resultant from an English parliamentary free fight limited to business, for there the fist is the only weapon, but a riot in the house of representatives would give exposure to our government and stabs numerous opportunities for extending their experience. Therefore it behooves the coming congress to restrain its sarcasm and subvert the angry passions which are always on tap.

THE ANCY OF RESUMPTION. Chicago Inter Ocean. Many of the suspended banks in the west which have proved themselves financially sound are arranging to resume business. Working the people will not in the future be so easily frightened into "runs." Hundreds and thousands of men have lost their savings of the years past by withdrawing their funds. Eastern savings depositors have acted with more discretion than have their western brethren.

LINKS OF THE SAME SAUSAGE. Kansas City Journal. The attorney general of Colorado rules that it is within the power of the legislature to provide for a depository of silver bullion and the issuance of certificates thereon, as a means of delivery of the same in payment of state taxes. The state ticket elected in Colorado last fall appears to be pretty well satisfied with the way Governor Walte is only an average sample.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT. Globe-Democrat. Many mills have closed in different parts of the country in the past few weeks on account of the financial disturbance, but there are opening signs again. One big factory in Connecticut and another in New York have just resumed work. Resumption of business is numerous before the fall season fairly begins.

ROUND ABOUT THE FAIR. Brazil exhibits more than 2,000 different grades of coffee. There is no denying the fact that the American girl is one of the loveliest exhibits at the World's fair. The band music in the galleries in the Manufacturers building is having a good effect in attracting people to the stairs. Spain's exhibit of silverware is insignificant in extent, but the Spanish silversmith's art is shown to best advantage by two colonial vases, chased and inlaid with gold. They are valued at \$40,000 and \$25,000 respectively. Silver occupies the place of honor in the United States exhibit, as it has taken possession of that one of the four corners around the clock tower which has been given to our country, while Germany, England and France hold the others. Belgium has withdrawn her exhibits from examination by force of awards. The Belgium jurors arrived in Chicago July 1, on the promise of Mr. Huber that Belgium's exhibits should all be judged before July 20. The jurors are obliged to return at once to Belgium, none of the displays having been examined, so that in justice to their exhibitors Belgium has withdrawn altogether. William Ryle of Paterson, N. J., is one of the largest silk manufacturers in the country. His father and mother first began the making of silk with a hand loom as far back as the early '50s, and wove the American flag which waved over the Crystal Palace in 1856. It is a leap from that period to today, when there are more than 100 silk factories in that town engaged in throwing, dyeing and weaving silk. The fourth wife of the maharajah of Kapurthala has been interviewed and had her picture taken in New York. "I like American women and their manners and they have such lovely eyes," said her highness. Then she smiled, showing her pearly teeth. "The figures are good and they are so graceful. I have heard of your great country in my home in India, but it is so much bigger than I ever even dreamed."

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION meets next week, when preliminary arrangements will be made for the fall funeral. After a series of riotous grabs the political financiers of San Francisco are wrestling with a blooming deficit of \$30,724. Newspapers are the mercury of local conditions. Contraction is visible in Denver papers to the extent of several columns. It is a dreary day in Colorado that does not fabricate a cure-all for the silver debility. The gold cure is invariably excluded. As the Chicago convention is an enlarged reproduction of Denver's gory gathering, it is presumed the delegates are right in the swim. Georgia insists on a more generous slice of federal pie and has forwarded a cargo of watermelons to Washington to expel the distribution. For the information of all concerned it should be stated that the Nebraska who indulged in three weeks sleep contracted the tired feeling while reading small piece editorials in the Kansas City Times. The acclivity acquired in answering the calls for more coins and making the pay roll harmonize with the income of the St. Paul Globe, enables Minister Baker to easily dodge the shibboleth of successive revolutions in Nebraska. Garret has no place in his gymnastic vocabulary. Mr. Crawford, the American consul at St. Petersburg, is preparing a work so massive that it is a digression to weaken before it. It is issued in five big volumes, the first of which is nearly ready. It is a translation of an official report on "The Industries of Russia." Mr. Crawford is assisted by a large force of translators. Almy Hazleton made his appearance at Westbrook, Me., the other day after an absence of forty-two years. He ran away to sea when a boy of 18, and was long since given up for dead. As a sailor he visited the islands of the Pacific and afterward betook himself to mining. He was in Utah when the impulsive seized him who were left there. He was a yearling and the same day he was taken to the west. Somedeth Phra Paraminda Maha Chulalongkorn Patindri Debia Maha Mongkut Purusarattat Raja Ra Wongsa Warut Mahavongse Paratit, Wangchatri Raj Nikaro Tama Chaturatana Parama Maha Chak Rabar Tira Gasangkas Parumadham Mikha Maha Rajat Hiraja Para Manarath Patana Phra Chula Chomklao Chak Vajirul is the full name of the king of Siam. If France has annexed a slice of it in connection with the land grab, the world will applaud its heroic stand for civilization. Charley Collins died! The announcement will be received with sincere regret by the newspaper men in the Mississippi valley. A more generous soul never winged its flight to its maker. A brighter, braver or more companionable man could hardly be found. He was rather a young journalist. His make-up was a bundle of electric nerves with an arc light on top. He was a hustler, and was impatient of delay in reaching the goal, he sought. Working as he did under high pressure, his safety-valve gave way frequently. For this he was not to be blamed. It was rather a yearning for a broader sphere than was within his grasp. Whatever his faults, they were excused by his boundless sympathies and his lavish generosity. His heart was warm and unselfish as ever throbbing in human frame. Peace to his spirit!

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE LOOTING OF SIAM.

Buffalo Express: Incidentally, the present French government has done a great stroke of campaign business which will count in the August elections. Globe-Democrat: The glory that France has gained in the Siamese matter is very much like that which a bully achieves by intimidating a cripple. Kansas City Journal: France is disappointed. Siam's unconditional yielding. All her belligerent demands has left no semblance of excuse for war. Chicago Record: In the main the bold stroke of the French government has been successful, and a republic which is fitted to be colonized foreign territory has acquired new rights. How long will it rest content with its new possessions? Minneapolis Tribune: For a small republic, France is doing quite well in the hand-grabbing business, and is apparently just getting fairly under way. She is said to be looking with covetous eyes upon Egypt and Morocco and is pushing forward steadily in the Congo region and Dahomey. New York Tribune: Henceforth the name of Siam will have only a historical significance. But it is an unsurpassed bit of the irony of fate that the wisest and best of Asiatic rulers should find his own and his country's destruction in the very civilization which he has so assiduously cultivated. Cincinnati Commercial: So poor little Siam has had to back down and give in, and the French jingits have won a bloodless victory, with which they can appeal to the passions of the voters at the next general election. The French movement was dramatic enough. Siam could not resist the force presented by France, and—willy nilly, right or wrong—submitted to the demands of the French jingits. Chicago Times: England is probably sorely disappointed that Siam gave in to France before she was ready to strike her nose into the quarrel. The United States is the real sufferer by the failure of a war, though; for the United States would have been called upon to fight all the combatants and the majority of the stay-at-homes as well. Which she is prepared to do at so much expense. It is a historical significance, the loss of Siam, and it is a number of precedents as to principles.

THE JOLLY PHALANX.

Boston Courier: During the prosessing season the housewife realizes that one essential of the occupation is to preserve her quantity.

Kato Field's Washington: Johnnie-Papa, are you a happy? Papa—I don't know. Ask the hired girl.

Philadelphia Record: "Miss Binker has been up in the Alleghenies, and now she's off to the west coast to observe 'Wages.' 'Ab, ha,' said Waggis, 'for other climes, eh?'"

Indianapolis Journal: "Ain't you workin' now, Jim?" "Yes, I'm workin' for the Lord. He handed me his face the other day, and a blamed spotter on board allowed from that that I was taking the face for my own use."

Life: Tankley-Garpins sent me a bottle yesterday containing a snake preserved in alcohol.

Tankley—I don't think he meant to insult you? Tankley—I don't know, but I certainly do not appreciate the gift nor the spirit in which it was tendered.

Chicago Tribune: Feodilly-Miss Walkah paid me an agreeable compliment last night. Cholly—What was it, dear boy? Feodilly—You were ready to dance with me, and she said she liked my face.

Detroit Free Press: Collector (mad)—When are you going to pay this bill? Feodilly—When you're coming after it why should I be going to pay it?

Puck: Clerk—Now these shoes have the improved shoe lace—warranted not to come untied. Fair customer (in haste)—Oh, put the old kind in them, please.

Dallas News: Every thrifty American citizen has two or three deadbeats on his back.

Truth: "Why do you take a Philadelphia newspaper, Hicks?" queried Mawson. "It refreshes my memory," replied Hicks.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Jennie—Don't you think Miss Sweetoolie's pop eyes spoil her beauty? Tom—No; it's her hor cream mouth does it.

ROSES AND THORNS.

Kansas City Journal. How pleasant, these warm summer days, to sit beneath the shade of spreading trees out in the park. To rest upon the cool green grass. And talk of love's delirium. Even to wake at night for hours. And scratch the chigger bites.

THE POOL KILLER'S APOLOGY.

Washington Star. I have to liner by the wave. And watch the boat as she rocks the boat. In many ways I'm occupied. As any one may surely note.

It is my duty to observe. The man who thinks it would be fun to point at some of my friends. That didn't know 'twas laughin' gun.

It is my task to note the youth. Who feels that safety will do for him. Even to seek the shore and swim. How far from naught he can swim.

The man who leaps from dizzy heights. And he whose joy his hip has wrecked. And he who falls from the top of the tree. Whose doing is my good neglect.

And this is why, good people all. I do seem, when such a flood Of trouble comes, to be so late. And bristles that are dipped in blood.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The division of Knox county is still being agitated. Ed J. Meek, editor of the Alma Record, has left town and the plant of his paper has been seized. Mrs. Aden, for eighteen years a resident of Webster county, died at her home in Helicon of old age. The Holt County Soldiers and Sailors association will hold its annual reunion at Ewing August 22, 23, 24 and 25. Several lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in the Elkhorn valley will hold a picnic at Ewing on August 5. The Christian church at Du Bois will formally dedicate next Sunday. Rev. C. Henry of Lincoln will conduct the exercises. Jay Smith is now the editor and publisher of the McPherson County News, published at Tryon, and D. P. Wilcox, the founder of the paper, has gone to Lincoln. Peter Sharp is languishing in jail at Tekamah for selling beer without a license at Baneroff. Six kegs of beer fell into the sheriff's hands at the same time Sharp did. While Little Helen Gould of York was playing with her father on a bed she fell through a screen and out of an open window to the ground, breaking one arm in two places. A young man named Barber, a Bart county farmer, tried to carry a gun while riding on a mover and made a failure of it. The charge took effect in his side, producing a fatal wound. Backhanded Work of the Roads. Grand Island Independent. The Nebraska railroads acted as if they were ready to comply with the maximum rate law, preparing new tariffs, etc. But all this seems to have been only a feint. The roads are now making a new tariff, and the complaining stockholders, of course, act together with a full understanding in order to protect the officers from the heavy fines of the law, and in order to take the decision away from the Nebraska courts and throw it into the federal courts. The question of the constitutionality of the law will certainly be taken up, to the United States supreme court, in this way delaying the carrying out of the law.

IT'S FUNNY

How people will rise up and slay the umpire, and it is just as funny how people will wait till the last of July to buy a summer suit—May be they don't—may be they buy a suit somewhere and it wears out before July. They don't get it here. At any rate we have had quite a run on our summer suits in the past, probably on account of the phenomenally low prices. We never carry over any suits, even if we do sacrifice on them. We are also making some extraordinary prices on straw hats to close out the few we have left. A \$2.50 brown stiff hat for \$1.50.

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