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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, secretary 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 June, 1902, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation type and number. Total 880,230. Less unreturned and returned copies 9,852. Net total sales 870,378. Net daily average 29,218.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1902. M. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

As the corn shoots up the corn speculation falls down. Another cause for thanks: The effort to trace Tracy to Nebraska has failed.

It's all a mistake about Nebraska having suffered materially from too much rainfall. Lord Kitchener is again in England, but no change has been noted in the earth's center of gravity.

If Convict Tracy were only versed in the intricacies of the wireless telegraph what fun he could have, if not already having fun enough.

With all these tempting railroad excursion rates in force people should soon be convinced that it is cheaper to travel than to stay at home.

Missouri republicans are said to be hopeful of carrying that state in the coming election, but people outside of Missouri will insist on being shown.

Every conflict between labor and capital is a fight for principles, but in most cases the settlement turns on the concession of a few dollars or a few cents.

That young woman who landed safely after being blown off a railroad train going at forty miles an hour ought to make a good passenger for the airship navigators.

It's an off year in Iowa so far as state politics go, but Iowa republicans will roll up the usual big majority just to keep in practice and furnish object lessons for other states.

King Ak-Sar-Ben is going right ahead on the theory that he will have President Roosevelt as his guest of honor for the fall festivities. With this strenuous showing the president cannot well resist.

When democracy gets ready to buckle down to the harmony business our old friend Richard Croker may be expected to find it necessary to take an ocean voyage back to America just for his health.

Omaha is in the midst of its periodical agitation for street signs. The street intersections have been marked with the street names time and again, but no satisfactory system has yet been introduced. Unless something more substantial can be devised than what we have already had we might as well save our money.

The arguments of the counsel in the railroad tax case, which The Bee is printing, review in a concise form the law and the facts brought out by this important litigation. Every taxpayer who is interested in the correct solution of the intricate problems raised by the arguments of both sides therein presented.

The railroad tax bureau busco steers are still engaged in the laudable enterprise of persuading the people of Nebraska that the railroads that employ them are grievously overtaxed. The question is: How after this showing will they be able to satisfy their superiors that the tax bureau is not the most costly luxury the railroads have been indulging?

If County Attorney Shields devoted half the time and energy toward prosecuting the gamblers against whom evidence has been in his hands that he is putting into the prosecution of the editor of The Bee on trumped-up charges of violation of the corrupt practices act he would not have to apply for writs of mandamus against the police officers of Omaha and South Omaha to cover up his own incompetency and neglect of duty.

A SAMPLE BRICK OF UNIFORMITY. According to the railroad lawyers and railroad tax commissioners the basic principle of railroad assessment in this state is uniformity. A sample brick of railroad taxation uniformity is furnished in the municipal assessment of the Capital city. The grand total of taxable property in the city of Lincoln for the year 1902 aggregates \$21,289,681, subdivided as follows:

Real estate, \$14,155,685. Personal property, \$6,033,849. Railroads and telegraphs, \$1,101,147. In other words, the real and personal property in the city of Lincoln, exclusive of railroads, is assessed at \$21,188,534, while the railroad property, including trackage, terminal facilities, right of way, depot grounds and depots, and the property of telegraph companies in that city, are assessed for the munificent sum of \$101,147. If this assessment stands the railroads will pay less than one-half of 1 per cent of the taxes for maintaining municipal government in the city of Lincoln.

A most conservative estimate of the value of all the railroad property within the limits of the city of Lincoln will not fall short of \$2,000,000. This means that while the property of Lincoln taxpayers is assessed for its full cash value the railroad property is assessed for about one-twentieth of its cash value. Assume that the proportion of the assessment for telegraph property is \$1,147, the railroads in round figures are paying taxes on \$100,000, and with a 9-mill levy the five railroads that converge at Lincoln, namely, the Burlington, the Elkhorn, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Rock Island, will altogether pay \$900 toward maintaining municipal government in the city of Lincoln, while the other taxpayers will be compelled to pay \$196,968. And they call this "uniformity" at railroad headquarters.

Assessed at their true value the railroads should, by rights, pay into the city treasury at Lincoln not less than \$18,000 instead of \$900 and relieve the other taxpayers of \$17,100, or reduce their rate by nearly 1 mill. Surely that would not be too much in view of the privileges and protection the railroads enjoy at the hands of the municipal government of Lincoln.

ENDORING THE PRESIDENT. Senator Foraker is of the opinion that the next Ohio state convention will put itself formally on record in favor of the nomination of President Roosevelt. If it should do so there would be peculiar significance in the action, since it would be the most conclusive assurance that Ohio has no aspirant for the republican presidential nomination in 1904. Senator Platt of New York was recently reported to have said that the republican convention of that state undoubtedly would declare in favor of Mr. Roosevelt as the republican standard bearer two years hence and it is said that Governor Odell and other leaders are in favor of this. The republicans of Minnesota have already endorsed the president for nomination and their action has found general approval from republicans.

There is no doubt that there is now practical unanimity among republicans throughout the country in favor of making President Roosevelt the candidate in 1904. The attempt to make it appear that some of the republican leaders were unfriendly to him utterly failed. No republican of prominence and influence with the party has shown hostility to Mr. Roosevelt and the attitude toward him of such leaders as Foraker and Platt, who earnestly urge that he should be nominated, amply attests the good standing of the president. That he has the respect and confidence of the rank and file of the party is unquestionable. The republican masses see in Mr. Roosevelt an able, honest and courageous executive, who knows his duty and his responsibilities and does not hesitate to take the course which he believes to be wise and right.

A QUESTION OF SOVEREIGNTY. What appears to be the most troublesome point in the negotiations between the United States and Colombia relates to the exercise of sovereignty over the territory to be ceded for the canal. The act of congress requires that the United States shall be conceded perpetual control of a strip of land through which to construct a canal, such control to include jurisdiction over said strip and the ports at the ends thereof. There is understood to be a decided repugnance in Colombia to granting sovereignty over any portion of Colombian territory and to meet this popular feeling it was provided in the draft of a canal treaty that "the rights and privileges granted to the United States by the terms of this convention shall not affect the sovereignty of the republic of Colombia over the territory within whose boundaries such rights and privileges are to be exercised." It is further declared that the United States freely acknowledges and recognizes this sovereignty and disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatsoever.

Thus there is considerable difference between the requirement of the act of congress, which clearly contemplates the exercise of sovereignty by the United States over the canal territory, and the language of the protocol signed before there was action by congress. The task, therefore, before the parties to the convention is to define with clearness the limit and extent of the control to be exercised over the strip of territory to be ceded for canal purposes, so that the treaty will be acceptable to the Colombian congress and people. It is obviously not a simple task, if on our part there shall be strict adherence to the requirement in the act of congress, which it is to be presumed will be done. While the government and people of Colombia are most anxious that the United States shall construct the Panama canal, they want to retain complete sovereignty over the canal territory and it would seem to be pretty safe to assume that they will not accept the terms of the act of congress.

Can the United States safely accept

anything less than is provided for in the act of congress, that is, "exclusive and perpetual control of a strip of land in the territory of the republic of Colombia, with jurisdiction over said strip and the ports at the ends thereof and the right to make such police and sanitary rules and regulations as shall be necessary to preserve order and preserve the public health thereon, and to establish such judicial tribunals thereon as may be necessary to enforce such rules and regulations?" When the draft of a treaty was made several months ago it was evidently the opinion of the secretary of state that there was no objection to Colombia retaining full sovereignty over the territory to be acquired and it was declared that this sovereignty should not be affected by the rights and privileges granted to the United States. This vital matter of sovereignty, manifestly a question of great delicacy, is the only one that presents any serious difficulty and what its final determination will be cannot now be predicted with any degree of certainty.

TESTING FOOD PRESERVATIVES. The Department of Agriculture is about to undertake an investigation of a unique character, the object of which will be to determine whether or not certain preservatives that are employed in American meats, vegetables and other foods are injurious to human beings. The inquiry will be thoroughly practical and boys and young men will be utilized as subjects for the tests, so that there will be no doubt as to the results. The work will be under the charge of the chief chemist for the department, who has made a specialty of food analysis, and will be carried on under authority of a recent act of congress which directs the Department of Agriculture not only to furnish data regarding the effects on the human system of eating food treated with various kinds of preservatives, but also to gather information regarding the same subject in foreign countries.

A Washington dispatch says this movement is for the purpose of securing facts which will form a basis for retaliatory measures on the part of our government against foreign countries that have adopted legislation hostile to American food products. In a few months the German government will put into effect a law which will exclude from that country all American meats that have been treated with borax. We import articles from Germany in which preservatives are used and if these are found to be injurious to health steps will be taken to exclude them. It is certainly desirable that a thorough investigation of food preservatives shall be made. Upon the question whether they are injurious to health scientists disagree and the tests which the chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture will make should go far to settle the question.

Complaint is made that paving operations in Omaha are again being deferred because the preliminary steps required before contracts are let have not been executed. The trouble is that the city leaves the initiative either to the property owners concerned or to the paving contractors who hope to get the contract, in both cases with unsatisfactory results. Where the interest of the property owner is not sufficiently aroused the petition lags, and the same is true when the contractors' ardor is dampened for any personal motive. This defect might be remedied if the council should take it upon itself to declare the necessity of a new pavement on any street where the need of street improvement is flagrant and instruct the Board of Public Works to procure the petitions without the intervention of either the property owners or the paving contractors. If this were done the streets which most need pavements would soon have them. At the same time the opportunities for irregularities on which the validity of the special taxes could be attacked later in the courts would be greatly reduced.

In answer to court proceedings brought to prevent the execution of its proposed \$200,000,000 bond conversion plan on the ground that the new bond issue would be in excess of its property values, the Steel trust, through its president, insists that the assets of that great corporation are fully equivalent to all the bonds and stocks, preferred and common, which aggregate \$1,400,000,000, and that therefore no fraud can be committed on the holders of outstanding securities by issuing new ones. If this test were to be applied to the railroads whose attorneys insist that their franchises constitute no part of their property, how would they go about verifying the value of the stocks and bonds they have marketed? What would they do if they were not allowed to issue another security until they had shown assets to balance all outstanding securities? Would they not have to draw the water out of the stock or show up the property and what would be harder yet to pay taxes on the property they would thus be forced to schedule?

Promoters of the Louisiana Purchase exposition are fully realizing how foolish they would have been had they tried to prepare for their show for next year instead of postponing it till 1904. They find that they have no time to waste even now to get ready for business on schedule time.

Announcement is made of the death of a woman once pronounced by William Makepeace Thackeray to be "the prettiest woman in America." It was a long time ago, however, that Thackeray passed this handsome compliment.

A Change for the Better. Brooklyn Eagle. Our Indians are beginning another sun dance. It is better to let them dance to the sun than to have them dancing for bullets.

Exaggerated Triumph. Chicago Chronicle. The spectacular reception accorded to a general who, with 200,000 troops, was able

to force some 15,000 untrained farmers to retreat from the field shows that the American races are not alone in emotional exaggeration of national triumphs.

Solid Basis of Prosperity. Indianapolis Journal. It might be expected that the failures in business would increase even in the years of prosperity, but the figures for the first quarter of 1902 show a striking decrease when compared with the first quarter of 1901. This decline in business casualties proves the solid basis of the country's prosperity.

Prevention of Strikes. Chicago Chronicle. Public opinion has taken very pronounced shape in the matter of strikes. The next general election will see the American flag regulated by some system akin to the New Zealand method. It may be called compulsory arbitration or it may be called something else, but the effect will be the same—to stop the disastrous and wasteful wars between capital and labor which imperil public prosperity and imperil public safety.

Industrial America. While America's population has increased about fivefold during the last century, the productive power of that population has increased forty-fold. Man for man, industrially considered, the American is twenty-five years ahead of the Englishman, who in turn is far ahead of his European neighbor. At this rate in 1950 there will be 110,000,000 Americans with a productive power equal to all the 280,000,000 people which Europe will then probably contain.

Remedy for Combines. (Springfield Mass.) Republican. The president is right in supposing that the people are very much disturbed over the rise and spread of the industrial combinations and decidedly in favor of effective restraining legislation. And this is true of business circles as well as of the people at large. The trustees of the New York trust board of trade, for example, have adopted resolutions which speak of that trade as being in the grip of a trust, mention some evil feature of the combinations in general, and finally declare in favor of placing "all corporations and business enterprises of this kind" under government supervision "similar to that now exercised in the case of national banks."

Peace in the Philippines. Manila (P. I.) Justice. There was never a better outlook for the Philippine islands at the present time. Peace has been restored in Samar, Laguna and Batangas provinces. Military posts all over the islands are being abandoned nearly every day and the country being turned over to the constabulary and all the Philippine islands are being pacified. It is coming convinced that the United States means to treat them fairly, and they are settling down with a great degree of confidence and contentment. The military is not only learning but taking its proper place in the government. In the last element is being run to earth in every part of the islands where it exists. Many people who have never been amenable to any law are now being made to answer not only for recent crimes, but for those committed years ago. The judiciary is no longer an experiment, but a marked success.

Which of the Yellow Sheets Cabled for Tugs of Gore? Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Archbishop Ireland, addressing the National Education association, said ten words of and concerning newspapers and newspaper work where he said five with reference to the profession of teaching. And there was nothing out of place in the address. No one knows better than Archbishop Ireland the value of the newspaper as the greatest educator of them all and that its curriculum is free to all-teachers and prelates included. But, while there was nothing out of place in the subject matter of the address, there was an omission which is regrettable. In his address he said that an American newspaper prior to the Spanish war instructed its European correspondents to "wire all that makes for war, nothing that tends to prevent delay."

Replying to complaints about the poor quality of glue on postage stamps, an official of the Postoffice department says: "The quality of the glue on all of the issues of our postage stamps is the result of many years' careful study and experiment at the bureau of printing and engraving. When the government first began the manufacture of its postage stamps at the bureau the quality of glue used had not been brought up to the present satisfactory standard, and I recall considerable general complaint regarding its nonadhesiveness. But the complaints were general. Now they are very rare and isolated and prove to our minds that the cause is produced by some local reason. You see, our postage stamps are sold to postmasters in sheets. If the glue were of poor quality the complaints would be general from the communities where the poorly gummed sheets were sold and the stamps distributed. The fact that none are received support the reason I advance. Before each of the tens of thousands of sheets leaves the bureau it is critically inspected by experts, whose business it is to find flaws from imperfect coloring to the quality of the layers of gum on the back, the inspection being along lines similar to that given to each sheet of treasury notes after it leaves the plate printer's hands, and before it goes to the treasury for the affixing of the government's final seal.

As to the other complaint, that the insufficient size of the newspaper wrappers when utilized for the wrapping of magazines and the Sunday editions of newspapers, steps have been taken to meet public demand for a larger wrapper. These will shortly be issued in the 10-cent denominations and will no doubt prove a convenience, as the present wrappers are perhaps a trifle short for the extraordinary purpose, but of ample size for a single newspaper of the usual daily edition."

"The owning of a cat in our city is going to be a pretty expensive luxury unless tabby is under excellent discipline," remarked Mr. W. O. Potter of Omaha to a Washington Post reporter.

"The Omaha city council lately enacted a law to fine every citizen \$25 should he allow any feline belonging to him to run at large. I suppose there are no more cats in our town than in any other city of its size, but for some reason they have become unpopular and hence this piece of restrictive legislation. Lawyers of eminence say the statute is at variance with the constitution and that the owners, if fined, could fight the sentence successfully in the higher courts. That may be true, but nobody wants to take the chances by making the fight and cats will be either disposed of or very securely fastened up in Omaha for the present."

Teasoon, H'Gosh. Washington Post. Mr. John Pierpont Morgan's contention that poker is not a truly American game is based upon excellent logic. Bluffing and deceit are the main accomplishments of a poker player, and there is no place in the game for either science or skill.

Public Interest in the Welfare of the King of Cereals. Baltimore American. The eye of the business world is now turned toward the problem of crops. It has been a long time since so much depended on that problem. It just so happens that the future of the ensuing year's trade results depends very largely upon the season's crop yield. The failure of the corn crop last year crippled general business conditions. Had it not been for the enormous reserve resources of the country the injury would have made itself far more apparent. Fortunately, the nation's fate does not depend upon any one year's crops. Our wealth is sufficient to support the march of progress despite just one season's ill-luck on the farm. That has been proved by the record of the past twelve months. The distressing shortage in last year's corn crop would have been a staggering blow under normal conditions. As it was, it checked the speed of what was then a rapidly accelerating march of prosperity. But it was not powerful enough to reverse the movement by changing progress into retrogression. The momentum of our advance was too strong for that. General trade conditions had before then received a forward impetus which no single year's crop failure could completely halt.

Everybody concedes, however, that two consecutive years of crop failure would present a rather grave situation. It could not be otherwise. Since the farm is the principal source from which springs our prosperity, any succession of misfortunes would be certain to work a calamity. In this country it is almost impossible to estimate the importance of wheat, corn and cotton. They are the true sovereigns of our nation. The value of everything else depends largely upon them, because they are the leading agencies in regulating the purchasing capacity of our people. Large crops on the farm and plantation, with an average of good prices, beget general activity, because the yield of these products forms the basis of the country's powers of consumption. If this, the underlying stratum of the country's wealth, is strong it is certain to make the whole business status solid. Big crops not only provide the farming class with abundant purchasing power, but they also mean much for the railroads, for exporters and for our general balance in international commerce. It is the influence of wheat, corn and big crops extends itself into the remotest ramifications of all lines of business.

That is why the farm holds so important a place in the public eye just at this juncture. The wheat crop, though not a failure, is the one that is most talked of us to believe. Very true, storm damage has curtailed the aggregate somewhat. Cotton is very promising. The next question is: What about corn? Until the answer to that is definitely known the business circle will remain perched high on the anxious bench.

PERSONAL NOTES. The sheriffs of the extreme northwest "regret to report" that Outlaw Tracy remains uncaptured.

William Clark, the well-known thread manufacturer, who recently died in England, will be buried in Newark, N. J.

General Methuen received no welcome on his return to England. He has tucked himself away in a quiet place, glad to be alone and unnoticed.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's 90th birthday was celebrated recently by negro residents of San Francisco in the old church on Stockton street.

President Roosevelt has appointed a man to look after the remnant of buffaloes now remaining in this country and to prevent that animal from becoming extinct.

Since public announcement was made that John Mesterson Burke of New York had given \$100,000 to charity he has been besieged by cranks and begging letter people to such an extent that he has taken flight and gone to the country. Before he left it became necessary to post a police guard near his residence.

Colonel John S. Mosby's men of the Confederate army are to hold their next annual reunion at Leesburg, Va., on Wednesday, July 30, and they will invite all former confederates in the state of Virginia to join with them in making a glad holiday. Colonel J. H. Alexander of Leesburg is their present commander.

John W. Greeley, a cousin of the founder of the New York Tribune, died in London on H. N. July 8, in the 84th year of his age. He and Horace Greeley were born in the same house in Amhurst, N. H. He was a member of a family of thirteen children. He is survived by his widow, to whom he had been married fifty-eight years.

James Hamilton Lewis of Seattle, who formerly represented Washington in congress, was hurt in Chicago last week, in attempting to rescue a teamster from a position of peril under a wrecked wagon. Mr. Lewis quite recently was a \$200,000 lawsuit for John Healy, formerly of Fort Benton, and now of Alaska, and the latter presented Mr. Lewis with \$100,000 of the amount.

W. A. Peffer, formerly a senator from Kansas, has been in the background for several years but is not letting his faculties rest. In his quiet Washington home he is writing a series of reviews of certain periods of American history and for some time has had in mind writing a work dealing with the question of labor and capital. He has thirty large caricatures filled with pictorial and other caricatures of himself and his ideas.

ALTERATION SALE. We told you in last Sunday's paper what we were going to do to the store, and what we were going to do to broken lines—slow selling ones—and straw hats. Well, "we are doing it." There are some great values for those who appreciate a real bargain.

Boys' and children's suits, 25 per cent and 50 per cent off. Boys' and children's straw hats, 50 per cent off. Men's suits, 33 1-3 per cent off. Men's straw hats, 33 1-3 per cent off.

NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS. Browning-King & Co. Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager. WE CLOSE SATURDAY EVENINGS AT 9 P. M. DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

WATCHING THE CORN CROP. Public Interest in the Welfare of the King of Cereals. Baltimore American. The eye of the business world is now turned toward the problem of crops. It has been a long time since so much depended on that problem. It just so happens that the future of the ensuing year's trade results depends very largely upon the season's crop yield. The failure of the corn crop last year crippled general business conditions. Had it not been for the enormous reserve resources of the country the injury would have made itself far more apparent. Fortunately, the nation's fate does not depend upon any one year's crops. Our wealth is sufficient to support the march of progress despite just one season's ill-luck on the farm. That has been proved by the record of the past twelve months. The distressing shortage in last year's corn crop would have been a staggering blow under normal conditions. As it was, it checked the speed of what was then a rapidly accelerating march of prosperity. But it was not powerful enough to reverse the movement by changing progress into retrogression. The momentum of our advance was too strong for that. General trade conditions had before then received a forward impetus which no single year's crop failure could completely halt.

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LET THE PRESIDENT ALONE. Cranks and Boreas Disturb Life at Oyster Bay. Philadelphia Press. It is time that even the fools and the cranks learned that the president has some rights which they are bound to respect.

On Friday an individual who is described as secretary of the Cane Growers' association of Louisiana went from New York to Oyster Bay to see the president. He wanted to talk an hour or two of the president's time to talk about sugar. He had no appointment. He had no credentials. He had not sought in advance to arrange an interview to suit the president's convenience. He simply bolted over to the gate at his own pleasure and expected the president to stop all other business and leave everybody else in order to listen to his tale about sugar.

Now, sugar is all very well in its time and place. It has consumed a great deal of discussion in the last few months and will doubtless consume a great deal more in the months to come. But the president does not need sugar just now to sweeten his vacation and the fool from Louisiana was very naturally and properly told that his blumptious way of coming unannounced and unarranged was not the way to impose an hour's dose of sugar on the president. He thereupon went off mad, aired his ridiculous grievance, which in the mid-summer dullness gets on the wires, and all the newspapers—even the best of us—print the silly and trivial stuff. No harm, indeed, is done because every sensible person sees what a fool he was and perhaps his fate will warn away others.

Why can't these intrusive and fussy individuals learn that the president ought to have a little time to himself? At the best he must spend many hours with public and official representatives on essential matters. He must devote other hours to the correspondence and business which comes before him. He is a rapid and prodigious worker. Nothing drags. He takes his toll as he takes his play, very seriously and strenuously. Let him have all the time he can find for rest and recreation. The American people will follow him in his outing. Not intrusively and annoyingly, but with their best wishes and with a friendly interest in his vigorous life.

HOT WEATHER SMILES. Somerville Journal: Watkyns—I have made up my mind to keep a dog. What kind of dog would you recommend? Wilkyns—A rubber one.

Chicago Tribune: "Your hair seems to be falling out," said a customer to a briskly wielding the customer. "I think I can save it." "All right," said the customer. "Save it if you want to. I've got no use for it."

Yonkers Statesman: Patience—She says she just loves the saw. "Patience—Well, I saw her swallow some of it yesterday while she was bathing, and the face she made you'd never believe it."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I dare you to come out in the open," cried the summer shower. "I shrink from notoriety," said the cheap serge suit.

Philadelphia Press: "Yes, he's very vindictive. That's one of his worst faults. He'll get so hot that he'll have a man like that owe me a grudge." "Ah! but he'll get another fault. He never pays what he owes."

Cincinnati Tribune: "Did you ever take an oath?" asked the judge. "Yes," replied the witness. "Big money." "Where were you at the top of a six-story building?" "I couldn't have taken it at him—so I had 't' take it."

Judge: Bramble—It cannot be denied that Christian Science has done a great deal of good. "Bramble—Do you think so?" "Bramble—I know it. It has cured numbers of people of their faith in patent medicines."

Detroit Free Press: Clara—Do you suffer from insomnia? "Allee—Yes, it's awfully mean to be kept awake half the night by another girl having beaux on the porch next door."

Washington Star: "Don't let yeh trouble," said Uncle Eben. "You're liable to get the blues if yeh don't get yeh wench an' tempt 'im to stah in it, or you some mo'."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Well, say! Out in Omaha they've got an ordinance fixing a household \$25 if he lets his cat or cat run at large. What do you think of that?" "Why, I think that the back fence will be made and the ridgepole will be made. I'll be leader 'n' smelt when that ordinance goes into effect."

THE DYING WEST. Farewell, wild, woolly west, farewell. Now sounds your last sad funeral knell; Silent the hills where once the bison rang; The doubtful chant the redskin sang; Vanished the bear, the timid deer; Vanquished the cumbersome buffalo, Gone every mark of the long ago, In the dying west.

The wild wind scampers o'er the plains; The same moist fells whine'er it rains; Huge mountains rise in majesty; The sun sets the hills in a lonely tree; The moon looks down on the silent night, The yellow moon with its mellow light, And the hills laugh loud at the successful night.

In the dying west. The bad man steals to his den and dies; The wild fowl comes and away it flies; The rattler scurries to grasses high; The runt of the litter goes to the river; Like rums the wind whines in a mournful way; A dismal dirge to the dying day, And the hills laugh loud at the successful night.

In the dying west. Farewell, wild, woolly west, farewell. Let History's page the story tell Of reckless past, of glories gone; Awake to meet the new day's dawn. Farewell, wild west, farewell, for aye, Progress walks with the good and lucky; The bad must go; the good may stay In the living west.

H. P. VAN ARSDALE.