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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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The wise man sometimes changes his mind. So does Senator Hanna.

Net average sales. 81,331 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this let day of May, A. D. 1903.

M. B. HUNGATE,

(Seal.) Notary Public.

Nebraska republicans are for Roosevelt and don't care who knows it.

The storm god wants it distinctly understood that he plays no favorites.

For the present there is no encouragement for automobile races in these parts.

Nebraska republicans will start the ball a-rolling by nominating the winning state ticket August 18.

he regrets having stayed in Nebraska so long. The regrets are mutual. Every cloud may have a silver lining,

before it can be of any useful service. Arbitration still continues to be the most satisfactory solution of the labor

problem in every section of the country. The university cadet battalion seems

to have selected the right time for its annual encampment to give the boys a touch of real roughing it. Montana is to have a special session

of the legislature to relieve the treasury by appropriations for various specified purposes. Nebraska stands in no need of such relief. The state school apportionment will

give the Omaha school board more money than it had counted on from that source, but it will have no difficulty in finding a place to put it.

Some consolation may be drawn from the fact that as a rule the damage wrought by a tornado figures up a great deal more the hour after the visitation than it does the week after the catastrophe.

If anybody in Omaha is disposed to establish a tunnery, now is his chance to secure first-class leather makers. Nearly 4,000 employes have quit the vats and dropped their aprons in the tanneries of

Enthusiastic New Yorkers stiffening up with pride at their 250 years of municipal existence are talking about its destiny being fixed as "the chief city of the world." London will do well to look to its laurels.

The call for a republican state convention to nominate a candidate for judge of the supreme court and two regents of the university has been issued. One campaign is scarcely over before the other begins.

After tasting the delights of inheriting an estate worth \$7,500,000, left to him by his grandfather, King Alfonso of Spain might be willing to adopt a few rich uncles and aunts, providing the appraisement is satisfactory.

The new council has started off in good form and with little friction. The committees have no flavor of factionalism and hold out the prospect of efficiency and harmony, which is essential for good municipal government.

Whatever may be said or thought about Governor Mickey's predilections in making nonpartisan appointments. everybody will concede that the new police commissioner he has given Omaha is a gentleman, a scholar and a good

Sepator Gorman was always noted for his reticence. He will not determine whether he will aspire to a nomination on the democratic presidential ticket prepared to accept anybody. At the sountil he satisfies himself that the democrats have some kind of a chance to win. Senator Gorman is no rainbow chaser.

In the bulletins issued last year by authority of the railroads of Nebraska through their tax agents great stress was laid on the benefits that accrued to the counties in central and western Nebraska by the distribution of the Omaha and Lincoln terminals. Although this part of the bunco game played in the interest of railroad tax shirking was effectively exploded by the comparative table published by this paper, the State trumped up the distribution fake as an

In the year 1900 the Union Pacific rebranches, of \$1.218 per mile.

In 1900 the Union Pacific was assessed in favor of such action. for \$9,800 per mile, or an aggregate for gregate of \$4,625,456.

yet the board was unable conscientiously to increase the assessment of the all fair-minded men. main line more than \$100 per mile for the coming year under the peculiar sys-939,087 tem of distribution, and the branch lines were left just as they were two years

> Assume that the average of all taxes for state, county and local is equal to 30 mills, or 3 per cent, the board has imposed an additional tax on the Union Pacific of \$3 for every mile of main line and left the company to pocket nearly \$2,500 additional income for every mile of main line. That is what might be called distribution with a vengenace.

The main line of the Burlington was assessed in 1900 at \$10,580 per mile and this year at \$10,500, when as a matter of fact the board had no exhibit from the company to show a decrease in tangible property, in earnings or in equipment. On the contrary, the official returns for the entire system show a marked increase of earnings for 1902 over the year 1900. Where did the dis-Ex-Governor Savage now declares that tribution of the increased earnings go to? Surely not to the Omaha & Southwestern road, which is credited with all Every cloud may have a silver lining, at Omaha, worth more than \$2,000,000, of the republic is favorable to the court of the United States the refusal of a week. She has one room, for which she and in 1902 for only \$3,330,720, or less than one-sixth of the value of the Omaha terminals alone, throwing in the whole road and its equipment as worth-

less bric-a-brac. If anybody of sound mind can point out where the counties in central and western Nebraska, or any other part of Nebraska, have profited by the so-called distribution, we shall be pleased to hear

THE DEMOCRATIC REURGANIZERS.

men who are endeavoring to reorganize among them as to methods and policies which is obstructing the movement for reorganization. There are radicals and conservatives-some who urge the complete renunciation of the platforms of 1896 and 1900 and others who counsel some sort of compromise. There are still others who, like Senator Gorman. are non-committal. One of the leading organs of reorganization, which is zealously supporting Mr. Cleveland for the nomination next year, is the Brooklyn Eagle, of acknowledged ability and no little influence. It represents the radical element and wants the extirpation of Bryan and Bryanism root and branch. That paper says that it will not be enough to neutralize Bryanism, "it must be destroyed." "It will not be enough to modify, to moderate, or to muzzle it." declares the Eagle, "it must be shorn of all power and of all influence. It will not be enough to make of it an impotent. It must be made an outlaw. Bryanism has gone 'through' democracy and left it bankrupt of credit. Democracy must show, by overt acts, that it is through with Bryanism, if it would be restored either to credit or to power." This proposes an exceedingly difficult if not an impossible task. There is still a good deal of vitality to Bryanism among those who insist that they are the real democrats and it is not to be doubted that this will be shown in the next national convention. Perhaps those who are prepared to repudiate the platforms two presidential campaigns will control the national convention, but that is by no means certain. The believers in Bryanism are still numerous and they are fanatically loyal to their belief. Mr. Brynn himself rejects all suggestions of compromise and so far as appears there is no thought among his followers of abandoning their position. The more ardent of them insist that the principles enunciated in 1896 and reaffirmed in

Meanwhile there is talk of possible candidates, with Mr. Cleveland in the lead so far as the eastern reorganizers are concerned, those of the south being called harmony dinner of the Tilden club of New York a few nights ago the name of Grover Cleveland evoked the on a system of bribers, A year ago this ward one in civilization.

1900 are still sound democratic doctrine

and must be adhered to. This element

has warned the reorganizers that a re-

jection of its demands will make in-

evitable democratic defeat in 1904.

indications of the strong sentiment in nized as a grim fact. the east in favor of the nomination of Cleveland by the next democratic national convention and there is no doubt

ing to counteract the movement. PRNNSYLVANIA IN LINE.

his nomination. And he is doing noth-

The republicans of Pennsylvania are in line with those of Michigan and a Board of Equalization has again number of other states in endorsing action, Senator Hanna having anturned 1,020.41 miles for assessment in nounced that he will not oppose its Nebraska and its net earnings per mile doing so. It is said that his change the company as \$4,186.71. In 1902 the from Mr. Roosevelt indicating a desire Union Pacific reported 9611/2 miles for for endorsement by the Ohio conventaxation, with net earnings of \$5,404 tion, but it is quite likely that Mr. per mile, or an increase of earnings for Hanna was to some extent influenced the entire system, main line and by the fact that republican sentiment in the Buckeye state is overwhelmingly

These endorsements will make certhe main line of \$4,578,756. In 1908, un- tain the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, der the bogus system of distribution. probably by the unanimous vote of the the main line of the Union Pacific was national convention, for it is reasonably assessed for \$9,900 per mile, or an ag- to be expected that the republican conventions in all the other states will fall Mark the striking discrepancy. In in line. So far as now appears there 1900 Nebraska's forced contribution to is no opposition to him anywhere that to the national debt. It would not take the Union Pacific, after deducting op- can prevent this. It is a very remarkerating expenses, betterments and able illustration of the president's poptaxes, aggregated \$4,578,756. In 1902 it planty, of the firm hold he has upon the aggregated \$6,449,254, equal to more esteem and confidence of his party. His than 61/2 per cent on a valuation of admirable administration, signalized by \$100,000 per mile for main line and a high standard of statesmanship and branches, or if capitalized at 4 per cent, by a constant purpose and endeavor to an equivalent of \$150,000 per mile. And conserve the interests and welfare of the people, has won the approbation of

> THE PUZZLING CANAL PROBLEM. crisis in Colombia will have upon the ratification of the isthmian canal treaty is a question that is said to be causing some perplexity to officials in Washington. According to the latest information from the much disturbed southsition on the part of many influential Colombians to the canal treaty, but whether this will be sufficient to defeat ratification cannot be stated at this of Colombia issued a call for a special session of the congress to convene June 20, but existing conditions is by no means certain that congress will assemble at that time. Colombia

handicapped by its bankrupt condition toration of peace and order. There ap. paigns. the terminals of the Burlington system pears to be no doubt that the president obedience will be to certify to the circuit Manhattan restaurant. Her wages are \$4 and was assessed in 1900 for \$334.281.60 treaty, but it seems that he has no the witnesses, as outlined, and ask for an pays \$5 a month. Every morning, rain or It is a question how much longer our government will wait for action by the supreme court of the United States; it

dispatch says that if it shall appear shortly that the Colombian government is unwilling to consummate the treaty, or is disposed to defer final action beyond the "reasonable time" mentioned in the Spooner act, the State department will at once endeavor to reopen negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica with a view to securing control of There is no reason to doubt that the the alternate route for a canal through those countries. At present the feeling the democratic party are very much in at Washington is that it will not be earnest, but there is diversity of opinion necessary to resort to the Nicaragua route, but certainly there is little that

> isting situation. Thirty railroad lawyers have gotten their heads together and concocted a plan to defeat the constitutional amendment adopted last year by the state of Michigan, under which railroad taxes are imposed on the property value basis. the same as taxes levied on all other classes of property. The plan agreed upon is an appeal to the United States court on the plea that ad valorem taxes are contrary to the fourteenth article of the United States constitution. It is very singular that the railroad lawyers of Nebraska have never discovered that impediment to collect taxes on the ad taxes ever since 1875, but inasmuch as the assessment boards have followed the directions of the railroad lawyers inroads have gracefully submitted.

Telephone compantes are grappling with the perplexing problem how to protect their patrons from shocks and how to protect their stockholders from Telephone company, for example, has just been sued by one of its patrons for \$50,000 for a telephone shock last fall never recovered, and another damage suit for \$10,000 has been filed against and the democratic leader in the last the same company by one of its girl switchboard. Up to this time no court has issued a restraining order to prevent lightning from entering the telephone office or shocking a telephone

When The Bee predicted that Governor Mickey had a genuine surprise in store for Omaha in filling the vacant police commissionership it made the forecast in a humorous vein. It is an open secret that the influence that secured the appointment of Lee Spratien is potential at the state house and when the governor does not yield to the persuasive advice of Council Bluffs it is because the pressure from the corner of Tenth and Farnam streets is a little more persuasive.

Facing a Grim Fact. St. Louis Globe-Democrat Legislation in Missouri has long rested

THE LATEST SAMPLE OF DISTRIBUTION. greatest enthusiasm in the course of the would have been hypocritically called speeches. This was one of many recent slandering the state, but is now recog-

Chicago News E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the that weighty influences are at work for University of Nebranks, has recanted on the sliver question. He says: "I was in a great, inexcusable error." There is no or material men have brought about a prospect, though, that his views will be- practical suspension of all kinds of concome unanimous in Lincoln. Neb.

A Faire Alarm.

Philadelphia North American The American ambassador to St. Peters burg may be presumed to know something President Roosevelt for nomination by about Russia's policy in Manchuria and the excuse for its disregard of equity and the republican national convention of attitude of its ministry toward foreign The total losses to the warring elements trade. He says M. Witte is a firm advocate and the innocent spectators easily aggrejustice in the assessment made this 1904. The Ohio republican convention of the open door and has no desire to see next week will undoubtedly take like the Manchurfan ports closed against the United States. The Siberian railway must carry freight to be a success, and to get freight for the railway the government must encourage trade at the Pacific terfor the whole system were returned by of intention was due to a telegram minal. So far as the United States is concerned, the Manchurian scare was a false

War Conts Big Money.

Philadelphia Press. War, even by a first-class power against comparatively small population, is a very costly operation, as the British discovered in South Africa, The London Economist says the cost of that war was \$1,055,780,000. In addition, \$15,000,000 was loaned to the Transvaal and South Orange colonies, which is to be repaid. The comparatively small part which the British took in the Chinese Boxer trouble cost over \$30,000,000 To meet all of this enormous expenditure \$375,750,000 was raised by taxation. The remainder will, for the most part, be added many victories of that kind to put a nation into bankruptcy.

ANTAGONIZING PUBLIC POLICY.

Rough Sledding in Prespect for Greedy Corporations.

Detroit Free Press.

One of the great corporation lawyers of that, "If there is any bigger fool than a millionaire, it is a multi-millionaire." The labor with capital." reference is made sufficiently plain from the fact that he was discussing the action What effect, if any, the ministerial of President Baer and his following in renation within the operations of the law. the common discussion of this subject to for the feminine shopper, who, he declares, doing more to defeat their case than are the witnesses called against them. In one instance they were directly responsible for the refusal of the Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, New Jersey and Erie companies to into a mirror-decked window, she does not produce the contracts called for by the Interstate Commerce commission.

could adopt, unless they should delibertime. A short time since the president stely set up the contention that the federal government ought to be superseded by the his present satelites. It tends to confirm not catch sight of her face in any one of the popular belief that the trust is a danin that country are such that it gerous and outlaw organization. It stimulates and hardens the determination of the commission to assert its authority and secure the evidence. And the whole recent is virtually under martial law and the course of federal action goes to show that situation is likely to grow worse rather the witnesses will obtain no favors to sat on a bench in City park, fondly passing than better, the government being which the law does not entitle them. At year-bid boy, relates the Brooklyn Eagle. matter and no general makes a nearer apso that it can do little toward the res- proach to certainty in planning his cam- body who is in real need." That woman

The first step in the way of compeling bridge. She washes dishes in a downtown order compeling them to produce the books shine, and papers desired. If the request be re- work. Every evening, pleasant or unpleasfused the commission can appeal to the Colombian government. A Washirgton granted the witnesses must either obey or invite arrest for contempt. If sent to fatt the writ of habeas corpus may be brought into play, but it is not usually granted in contempt cases. Its refusal would enable the witnesses to go before the supreme court on appeal from the refusal, and possibly to obtain a review of all matters in The important fact is that President Baer's autocratic interpretation of what the authorities may or may not do is resented and that there is rough sledding in sight for him, no matter how he may land.

OUTRAGES ON THE JEWS.

Russian Policies Shock the Moral Sensibilities of the World.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is no small matter to be the object of the moral condemnation of the world. The slaughter of Jews in Russia is plainly caused by racial and religious fanaticism, fanned into mob insanity by crafty, educated leaders of a demogogic type. The editor of an anti-Jewish paper at Kishineff. the scene of a terrible massacre, declares that unless Jews become Christians within one year the rule should be that no one of the race be permitted to remain in Russia. There is a large body of Jewhaters in Russia who work up, through the press and otherwise, a maniacal feeling mercy to man, woman or child. The conditions of tolerance are put on an impossible basis. No race of men with enlightenment or sense of manhood will change their religion on compulsion. They may valorem basis in the fourteenth article. go into exile to escape persecution, but Nebraska has been collecting ad valorem the victims at Kishineff were not offered that alternative. A mob as fierce and unrelenting as a vast pack of wolves slew every Jew in their path, and now one of their unchecked leaders notifies Jews generstead of the letter of the law the rail- ally that they must leave the empire or secure Russian citizenship by renouncing their religion. For some reason connected with

perial politics the Jew-haters in various countries of Europe are allowed undue latitude. Russia is worst of all in this respect, its policy having now drawn upon being bled for shocks. The Chicago it the censure of mankind. It is useless to say the czar can not stop the outrages, when he can instantaneously stamp out political offenders and the slightest sign If the persecution of Jews has from which the plaintiff claims she has so powerful a hold upon the Russian people that its repression would endanger the empire or render the reigning family intensely unpopular, then Russia is not in a healthful condition nor entitled to rank operators who was shocked at the high among modern nations. Keeping the empire "quiet" by blinking the general assassination of a helpless race, is an infamous kind of politics. The czar has not acted vigorously nor to the point in dis ouraging the spirit of oppression and mur der. His policy, as far as the outside world can judge, is superficial and temporizing. Russia's internal government can not can make known its horror at such barbarities as have occurred in Ressarable. and are threatened elsewhere in the empire. Civilized peoples generally, through emphatic condemnation, appeal to the czar for justice, and extend sympathy and aid to the sufferers. This cause is one of simple humanity. Mobs are not unknown outside of Russia, but nowhere else do they amount to a widespread effort to destroy a whole race on religious grounds, while the authorities look on without applying the only correctives that can stay the mur der of thousands without regard to age or sex. Unless Russia acts adequately the world will necessarily conclude that it is

a lawless country and a radically back-

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Over 100,000 men usually engaged in the various building trades in Greater New York are idle, i Strikes by the workmen or lockouts on the part of the contractors struction work and the abandonment of many projected improvements. Averaging the earnings of the idle men at \$2 each the loss of workmen is at least \$200,000 a day. The loss to those indirectly affected is estimated at half that sum. Contractors and material men are losers to an equal amount. gate \$600,000, and in all probability approximate \$1,000,000 a day. "Just now," writes Joe Howard in the Boston Globe. "we are in an extraordinary condition; with more work to be done than ever, and with less men to do it than ever. Great office structures, big city works, public schools and libraries, a \$50,000,000 subway half done, tunnels, bridges and private residences, in all \$100,000,000, wages for somebody, stand Armies of men walk the streets, crowd the gin mills, attend meetings, listen to reports, confer-and make no money. Capital, anxious to pay for work, can get no work done, and intelligent labor, needing money and anxious to earn it, is now crushed between the strike on the one hand and the lockout on the other. Truly this is a tremendous problem. Capital is losing its interest and labor is losing its wages. I see it estimated that Mr. Stokes, owner of the largest, most magnificent and most expensive apartment house in the world, has lost more than \$1,000,000 by strikes and as much more by disappointed vould-be tenants, whose suites were not ready at the appointed and engaged time. Aside from this particular kind of idleness, there is a lamentable idleness of another sort, an idleness which oppresses men who search but cannot find, whose persleep in the parks, on the docks, in the day anew, unshaven, unwashed, unfed. How long can any city be prosperous while needs active co-operation with labor. Ditto

who has made a study of the type feminine. His show window is a triumph of art and It is not considered as an exaggeration in He employs the looking glass as a bait artifice. This Solomon is a vendor of shoes. "cannot pass one, even though she may have just passed a dezen." But he is sharper than the ordinary shopkeeper and necessarily observe the goods therein. Indeed, usually she is so taken with her own reflection that the mirror is thus a disfore he has cunningly arranged a group of mirrors behind his wares so deftly that, no matter where she may stand, she canthem. Any position she assumes a long vista of dainty shoes is reflected, but no counterfelt presentment of herself.

bright-faced, middle-aged woman as she "Don't worry about me. Look for somelives not six blocks from the Brooklyn she trudges over the bridge to her ant, she trudges back. There is no money for car fares. It costs 5 cents a day, or 60 cents a week, to put her boy in a day herself gets something in the afternoon from the restaurant leavings. "For breakfast," she explained to a friend, "we spend 5 cents for milk and 5 cents for doughnuts. There may be folks who can enjoy cereals. We can't. We've tried everything, and doughnuts and milk go farther than any thing else." Her washing costs 50 cents a week. She says she must be clean and have her boy clean, regardless of expense, and there's no way for her to dry her clothes in her one room. So her weekly income is thus used up: Rent. \$1.25; nursery 60 cents; breakfast, \$1.05; washing, 50 cents; Sunday dinner and incidentals, 60 cents; total, \$4. If she breaks a plate 10 cents comes off the Sunday dinner. Some women who know her send her old clothes. She makes them over evenings for her boy and herself. Shoes are a great puggle. Coal in winter is got along without. The room is partially warmed from the hallway. And yet-well, you couldn't find a more cheerful face in all Greater New York. The park is free, and Sunday afternoon is the delight of the week. Truly, poverty, of which we all complain, does not shut out the sunshine if our natures are genuinely sunny!

There are many peculiar occupations followed by those engaged in gaining a livelihood in and around New York. A look intoof hostility that when let soose shows no the junk shops along the river front will give one a little idea of the thousand and one things that have found their way thither after being discarded by their owners. Among the many unknown ways by which a subsistence is gained is one followed by two men who may be seen almost any day rowing about in the North river While one keeps the small boat in position the other, with grappling hook and poles, drags the bottom of the stream for whatever of value may be pulled from the depths. Pieces of rope or machinery and a variety of stuff, good or bad, are grist to them. Several years ago they came across a water-tight box, containing valuable papers and jewelry, which had been lost ers. At times the men pull up other things than those they seek. Not infrequently have they brought to the surface the bodies of drowned persons, who have either committed suicide or met their deaths through

The sidewalk artist pointed his camera at the boy and the crowd fell back on either side out of range. "A little higher your head," said the artist, and the boy's chin went up.

"A little further back you go." Again the boy obeyed. There was a sharp click, and then the camera man waited for few seconds. The crowd closed in and the man opened a tin cup at the back of the instrument, from which he took a tintype all ready for its pink paper frame. Several more persons, at 5 cents a head stood for their portraits, and then the artist moved to the next corner. He is a foreigner, and his field is the lower East Side. His busiest day is Saturday, when the streets are filled with people.

Hope with a String.

Boston Globe. Railway President Hill figures It out that when we can sell each person in China a cent's worth a day it will give us a trade with that country of \$1,500,000,000 a year. This will lead people to wish the Chinese had the cents to trade with

A Long Felt Want. Saturday Evening Post In these days of high charges for electric lights the country needs another Benjamin Franklin. He brought electricity down.

THE OLD RELIABLE



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

GREAT WASTE IN QUARRELS.

Vast Interests Damaged by the Strife of Labor and Capital. Indianapolis News.

The union of manufacturers to combat unionism is said to be spreading. There is the force of Lord Wemyss' remarks and talk, on the other hand, of a combination then moved out of range of his energetic of unions-labor unions-to combat this arm. sistent knock finds no open door. They union. There are strikes almost everywhere in almost every trade, and they are cheaper lodging houses, and begin each characterized by unusual flerceness. The strike of the laundrymen in Chicago, which has continued for three weeks, is still unthe country recently said in Washington its working classes live in idleness? Capital settled by reason of a refusal of the drivers to submit their claims to arbitration. Meanwhile the public is suffering; and this is an element in the seemingly growing labor troubles that may have to be taken into larger consideration than hitherto. The people at large have an interest that has never been fully considered, but which, if the differences of labor and capital increase in frequency and bitterness, must be con-

cannot long be interrupted without loss. Generally speaking, there would seem to be two remedies-one an enforcement of law that would permit men to take the place of strikers. This is based on the theory that there are such men; that soclety at large furnishes sufficient workmen ready to take places if their lives and liberty be protected. The other remedy is that for which the Civic Federation has been striving, and that is a meeting in trust and confidence between the forces of labor and capital. It is apparent that the prosperity of both depends on co-operation and not discord; neither can live long without the other. And to the extent that they try, as in the case of a strike, to that extent the general sum of prosperity is diminished, and in the long run all feel it, and labor feels it more than capital. Just as bad crops make a condition that all feel, so the interruption of industry creates a the general sum of prosperity is diminsimilar condition.

We ought to be able to do something ter with our great prosperity in this country than to waste it in quarrels. We need the dealer, "if you can have it," replied the dealer, "if you can reach a few high notes."—Philadelphia Press. We ought to be able to do something betthat is willing to come together and make oncessions.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Alexander Archangel escaped from a New Jersey jail the other night. His guards probably realized the futility of seeking to

prevent a man with such a name from The long distance automobile race France was a great success. A speed of pinety miles an hour was attained, and

the list of the dead and wounded is being added to every minute. M. Paul Strauss, senator for Paris, who is one of the most practical authorities on municipal affairs, is about to propose that a compulsory sanitary record should be

attached to every dwelling. President Roosevelt has been invited by the citzens of North Adams, Mass., to come to that city and unveil the statue of his illustrious predecessor, William Mo Kinley, in course of erection.

General Andrew Hickenlooper, long pron inent in the political and ousiness life of Cincinnati, has resigned the presidency of the gas company and will hereafter live in retirement. Failing health, due to old age, is the reason assigned.

Frederick M. Wood of St. Louis on Sunday last celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation as an Odd Fellow. He has been connected with the same lodge and one of the most regular members in attendance during the entire period.

General George B. Davis, judge advocate general of the army, has been designated represent the army at a conference to meet in Geneva, Switzerland, on September 14. for the purpose of considering proposed changes in the Red Cross convention of August 22, 1864. Lord Wemyss has the unique distinction

being the only man who ever struck the resent king of England. It happened during a debate in the House of Lords, when the king, then prince of Wales, occupied a seat in front of Lord Wemyss,

who was speaking with a great deal of animation. While emphasizing a point he brought his fist down on top of the prince's silk hat with such force that the hat was smashed in and pushed down over the eyes of the royal listener. Apologies followed The prince remarked that he appreclated

FLASHES OF FUN.

"You don't mean to may he's bought a copy of the city directory for his parlor. What use has he for it there?"
"Why, man alive, his name's in it in print.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Jinks-Rum is a curse.

Hinks-Yes, you bet it is. And at times there's nothing like a good hard swear for relieving the feelings. How do you feel now?-New York Sun.

"Why don't you see a physician?"
"No, siree," answered Farmer Corntossel.
"If I git cured, it's got to be by patent
medicine. Nobody gits his picter in the
paper fur bein' cured by a reglar doctor."—
Washington Star.

Willie Boreum—Pa, what's the difference between news and gossip?
Mr. Boreum—Well, my son, whenever your mother tells anything to anyone it's news, but when anyone tells her anything it's gossip.—New York Times.

"Go in and tell the editor I am out here with a horsewhip," cried the irate citizen.

"He'll be very giad to hear it," replied the office boy. "He'll just take it away from you and sell it. We had an auction up here last week and sold a dozen."—Chicago News.

"Shall I oppose the bill, then?" said the obbyist.
"Well," said the magnate, "I leave it to you. Use your own judgment whether to oppose it or put something in it to make it unconstitutional."

"I thought," said the doctor, "that this was a bargain; that I could get it for a

"Yes, he has an excellent memory."
"Nonsense! He doesn't seem to be able
to remember the \$10 I loaned him last year."
"That's just what makes his memory so excellent; he can remember or forget things as he pleases."—Detroit Free Press.

SONG OF THE LAWN MOWER.

New York Sun. With hands all calloused and hard, With red and puffy mien, The suburbanite with all his might Keeps shoving the grass machine!
Push! push! push!
With back bending lower and lower,
While frogs they croak and crickets creak
The Song of the old Lawn Mower.

Shove! shove! shove!
From morning till late at night,
And push! push! push!
With all your muscle and might.
It's oh! to be once more
In the clasp of a city flat
Where you don't have to rattle an old With a cabbage leaf under your hat.

Click! elick! elick! Tomato cans and bean, These are things I run across

Oh, men in city spots,
Oh, you have lots to be thankful for,
Yes, lots and lots and lots.
Push! push! push!
Is a thing you never need do,
'Neath the broiling, baking, scorching sun With the heat at a hundred and two.

Oh, for an hour of rest,
Which I know will never be mine.
Though for my part I'd let the grass When a voice is heard nearby, Baying, "Oh, dearest, don't you think The grass is getting too high?"

Then push! push! push! Till you wilt in your very clothes, Shove! shove! shove! With face as red as the rose, It's oh! for a city retreat

Away from this vernal green,
I'd rather be a slave to a jan

Than work this grass machine.

Next Saturday

We close at noon-Decoration Day-and we stay closed until Monday morning, but will be open Friday night, and as there is "No Clothing that Fits Like Ours" there may be some article that you want especially for that day, or the next Sunday. Even one of our \$1.25 wash waist coats or better would be refreshing, a soft shirt, cool underwear, sightly hosiery, belts, straw hats, or any kind of in and out wearables to please all tastes and fancies.

Be sure and make the purchase before Saturday noon.

Browning King & @