# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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| 1 | 30,990 | 17 | 28,450 |
| 2 | 30,675 | 18 | 31,030 |
| 3 | 36,200 | 19 | 30,780 |
| 4 | 30,590 | 20 | 30,860 |
| 5 | 30,730 | 21 | 30,870 |
| 6 | 35,570 | 22 | 30,940 |
| 7 | 30,670 | 23 | 30,830 |
| 8 | 30,810 | 24 | 28,230 |
| 9 | 30,740 | 25 | 30,830 |
| 10 | 27,775 | 26 | 30,790 |
| 11 | 30,440 | 27 | 30,750 |
| 12 | 30,370 | 28 | 30,680 |
| 13 | 30,620 | 29 | 30,660 |
| 14 | 30,730 | 30 | 31,850 |
| 15 | 30,650 | 31 | 27,900 |
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Net total sales.....943,552
Net average sales..... 30,437

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, A. D. 1903.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

Judge Hook got his book on that circuit judgeship first.

When the new Powder trust busts, watch out for an explosion.

The greatest need of American workingmen is honest leadership.

The motto, "Sic semper tyrannis," seems to have been resurrected over in Servia.

Some men have royalty thrust upon them. King Karageorgevitch belongs to that class.

Omaha has had all the experience it wants with pavements that are cheap in quality as well as price.

If the council and the Board of Public Works can get together on appointments, so can the council and the mayor.

Whenever The Omaha Bee hits the senior fakery a blow between the eyes it exclaims, "Mr. Rosewater is mad, that's very evident."

The railroad passenger agents are again engaged in the commendable effort of persuading people that it is cheaper to travel than to stay at home for a vacation.

If all the power canal projects "sure to be built" materialize, Omaha will have power to burn. Most of us, however, are from Missouri on the power plant proposition.

Lady Henry Somerset has been reelected president of the World's Women's Christian Temperance union. As long as Lady Henry is willing to foot the bills she can have the honor.

The tourist who was robbed of $20,000 while crossing the ocean will get little sympathy. He ought to know better than to carry his wealth in a form that allows other people to realize on it.

It is announced that the Standard Oil company has decided to cease its efforts to break into the Roumanian oil fields on account of the government opposition it has developed. People conversant with the tactics of the Standard Oil concern would advise the Roumanians to be on their guard.

Nebraska will get nearly $15,000 out of the first apportionment of money appropriated to equip the national guard on the same basis as the regular army. This is $8,000 less than Iowa gets, but $2,000 more than the share allotted to Kansas. Compared with surrounding states, it looks as if Nebraska were being given a fair deal.

This is the time the tax committee of the Real Estate exchange should get busy with the county assessment, which will certainly bear improvement. It is just as important for the county tax list to be equitable as it is for the city tax list. The campaign for equal taxation must be waged in the county court house as well as in the city hall.

In view of the experience so far with the amendments tacked onto the charter by the Douglas delegation to the late legislature, the best thing that could happen to the city for the simplification of municipal government would be to have the whole charter amendment bill knocked out by the courts on some ground of unconstitutionality.

It wouldn't be a bad idea either for the same committee that is investigating city hall sinecures for the Real Estate exchange to look into the soft snaps under the county officers and county board across the street. Salaries paid to useless county officials come out of the pockets of the same taxpayers as salaries paid to unnecessary city employes.

### SOMEWHAT PREMATURE.

Consideration of the question of a republican vice presidential candidate in 1904 seems to be somewhat premature, yet the matter is receiving attention in political circles and several are named as possible running mates to President Roosevelt. It has been suggested that in the event of the election by a large majority of Myron T. Herrick for governor of Ohio he may stand a very good chance of being nominated for the vice presidency, the assumption being that he would be favored by Senator Hanna and the Ohio delegation in the national convention. Another suggestion is that Governor General Taft, also of Ohio, would be a most available candidate for the vice presidency and would doubtless be entirely acceptable to Mr. Roosevelt. Senator Beveridge of Indiana is being talked of and mention has also been made of Governor Cummins of Iowa. Some republicans are of the opinion that it would be good policy to take the candidate for vice president from the Pacific coast and Senator Bard of California has been suggested. Several others have been named and undoubtedly the list will be considerably enlarged before the meeting of the national convention a year hence. It is sufficient to say at present that any one of those suggested as possible candidates would be acceptable to republicans generally. They are men of excellent ability and character, thoroughly grounded in the principles of the party and having a substantial claim upon the confidence of the country. There are others, however, equally worthy of consideration and it is quite possible that the national convention may not find it expedient to select from among those now being talked of for second place on the republican presidential ticket.

It seems to be rather premature, also, to consider the chairmanship of the republican national committee for 1904, but according to reports the politicians are already manifesting interest in the matter and expressing opinion on the subject. A few days ago Senator Platt of New York was quoted as saying that he saw no objection to retaining the present chairman and Senator Lodge is said to have expressed the hope that Mr. Hanna will retain the place. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press states upon what he claims to be authority that no one but Senator Hanna has been in the mind of Mr. Roosevelt and his friends. He further says that the mention of Senator Quay for the chairmanship of the national committee has been entirely gratuitous and without warrant from the senator or his friends. The national committee for 1904 will be named by the convention and it will choose its own chairman. He will of course be a man entirely acceptable to the candidate, but while the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt is assured, he will not, it is safe to say, indicate a preference for any one as chairman of the national committee in advance of his nomination.

What can confidently be predicted is that the next republican national convention will nominate for vice president a man in every way worthy the support of the party and that the chairman of the national committee will be chosen with reference to his ability to judiciously and vigorously conduct the campaign.

### THE CANAL COMMISSION.

President Roosevelt will have few duties more important than that of appointing the Isthmian Canal commission, provided for in the Spooner law. It is said that there are several hundred applications on file for places on the commission, but very likely only a few of these, that of men of the highest capacity, will receive consideration. It is the intention of the president to appoint only skilled and practical engineers, with one or two exceptions. He wants good business men on the commission, because it will have the expenditure of an immense amount of money and practical as well as scientific judgment will be required in the prosecution of this great work. The professional men whom he appoints must possess engineering ability of a high order and be above reproach as far as their personal qualifications go.

Politicians who have been urging the appointment of one of their kind on the commission are said to have got cold comfort from the president, who told them that he proposed to restrict appointments to men experienced in engineering enterprises. Regarding the construction of the canal as perhaps the greatest achievement of ancient or modern times, the president does not propose to injure the prospects of the undertaking by appointing men not known to be thoroughly competent to take charge of it. This is a matter in which political considerations should have no weight or influence and doubtless will have none.

### FOR A MERCHANT MARINE.

Discussion of measures for the building up of an American merchant marine for the foreign carrying trade will undoubtedly be renewed in the next congress. Meanwhile those interested in the subject will take steps to have the matter presented to congress and to bring pressure to bear in behalf of legislation. At a recent meeting the New York Board of Trade and Transportation authorized its president to appoint a committee to lay the subject of American shipping in the foreign trade before commercial associations, labor associations and all interests concerned in the increase of our deep sea tonnage; also inviting the press of the country to help in ascertaining and recording public opinion as to the best means by which our shipping may be built up.

The importance of the question is very generally recognized. No one who has given it intelligent consideration can doubt that the maintenance and extension of our foreign trade is in no small degree dependent upon the building up of an American merchant marine. But so great is the diversity of opinion as to measures for accomplishing this that there seems at present little prospect of any legislation for the attainment of the desired end. Hostility to a subsidy policy is doubtless as strong today as it has ever been, while the idea of restoring the old policy, instituted at the beginning of the government and which Senator Elkins of West Virginia has announced he will urge in the next congress, of discriminating duties upon imports in American vessels, has few supporters. It is a question which the Fifty-eighth congress should make an earnest effort to determine.

### TIME TO RESUME.

When the bread winners in any community are all employed at good wages its merchants are prosperous. When a large portion of the wage-working population of a town is idle, business is dull and mercantile pursuits become unprofitable. Within the past year our business community has been crippled and prosperity has been seriously retarded by labor strikes and labor lockouts.

In July last from 600 to 800 mechanics, who had been employed in the Union Pacific shops for many years at good wages, many of whom were counted among our most thrifty home owners, were thrown out of employment. This strike, or lockout, was a most deplorable impediment to Omaha's growth and a serious drawback to its progress. The loss entailed upon the community by the Union Pacific machinists' strike was aggravated early this spring by the deadlock between the building contractors and mechanics engaged in the building trades. Within the past six weeks more than 2,000 wage earners—men and women—joined the ranks of the unemployed, creating a big gap in the wage fund that constitutes the arterial blood of Omaha's home traffic. On the heels of these labor troubles came the protracted unseasonable weather that threw a wet blanket upon the retail trade and aggravated the commercial stagnation caused by labor troubles.

These causes of business depression have nearly all subsided. The Union Pacific strike has been amicably settled and a larger number of men are now actively at work in the machine shops than have been employed in Omaha for a number of years past. Most of the working men who went on a strike in the month of May have resumed work and are now earning good wages. The only unsettled strikes of serious proportions are in the building trades. These can and should be arbitrated at the earliest possible moment so that Omaha may again forge ahead with might and main on its path of progress.

The way to bring about resumption is to resume. If the business men, who have organized resistance to all unreasonable demands on the part of wage workers, will now organize to restore the channels of trade to their normal condition they will have no difficulty in removing all the obstacles in the way of prosperous trade during the remaining six months of the year.

A few days ago Policeman Goodrich tried to arrest a man whom he believed to be either a beggar or a vagrant. The man started to run away and the policemen fired three shots, one of which entered the back of the man, inflicting a mortal wound, from which he died the following day. It is said the dead man was recognized by the sheriff of a neighboring county as a criminal who had served a term in the penitentiary for grand larceny. That fact, however, offers no justification in law, or in morals, for the taking of his life by a peace officer. A policeman has no right to shoot anybody merely on suspicion that he is a beggar, or even with full knowledge that the man is an ex-convict. It is manifestly the duty of the county attorney to proceed against Goodrich the same as if he had killed a man who had never seen the inside of a penitentiary and to vindicate the majesty of the law under whose protection the life of the vilest criminal is just as sacred as the life of the most honorable and law-abiding citizen.

The Chicago Board of Education at its meeting last Wednesday adopted resolutions declining to permit the Woman's club to take up a collection in the public schools to defray the expenses of maintaining summer vacation schools. The board's adverse action was prompted by its desire to establish a precedent against permitting collections being made from pupils under any pretext even when the object was a worthy one. The opponents of the "involuntary contribution" took the ground that it was a wrong principle to permit collections in public schools owing to the fact that "the poorer children are embarrassed by their inability to contribute as much as the children coming from the more prosperous homes." The principle enunciated at Chicago is sound and applies with equal force to Omaha whether the contributions are compulsory or voluntary.

Jim Hill's scheme for an air line to the gulf is not the first project of its kind. All the former attempts, however, have foundered on the fact that the shipment of corn and wheat from the gulf ports would leave the rolling stock to be taken back as "empties." If the time has come when the traffic would support a haul both coming and going, it is Jim Hill's luck and may enable him to carry his scheme through.

Pension Commissioner Ware, who hails from Kansas, and was penned in the flooded district near Topeka two weeks ago, issued the following order over his official signature immediately upon his return to New York: "It is reported that a subscription paper is being circulated in the pension bureau for the Kansas flood sufferers. Let it be discontinued. Kansas can take care of its sufferers."

Among other legacies left to Kansas City and the overflowed districts by the floods will be an immense amount of litigation to determine upon whom the loss inflicted shall fall. When goods in transit are destroyed or damaged by water, every one is eager to throw the ownership upon some one else. It will keep judges and juries busy for some time determining in whom the title to the destroyed property rests.

### The Specter of Europe.

Baltimore American.

The outlook in the Balkans is reported to be better. The Balkan outlook has taken the same relation in reference to current events as the moving picture bears to the summer show. No matter what the program, the Balkan outlook invariably brings up the rear.

### Wonders Wrought on Paper.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

At present Inventor Bell seems to lead all his competitors in aerial navigation—on paper. He has secured a name for his flyer that seems sufficiently mysterious and he appears to meet every theory that has been advanced and go it something better. But he hasn't done any flying yet.

### Perils of the Savant.

Chicago Chronicle.

Another investigating scientist has acquired large quantities of information respecting the bacillus of bubonic plague by squinting at it through a microscope, but his information is unfortunately unavailable because he became deceased immediately after establishing intimate relations with the bug. This appears to be the drawback to all such investigations. The savant no sooner gets well acquainted with the bacillus than the bacillus ungratefully turns in and kills him.

### The Flag and Its Day.

New York Sun.

The government flies the Stars and Stripes on Sunday as on other days; consequently Old Glory should be hoisted next Sunday.

As in the case of any celebration which falls on Sunday the popular habit is to observe it on the Monday following, put the flag up on that particular Monday and join the crowd in making the day appropriately festal!

Again, as some people are sure to celebrate Flag day on the previous Saturday, that day being somewhat in the nature of a holiday anyway, they too should be sympathized with and the flag should be flown on Saturday.

Every day of every other week is also a good time to display the national flag. Long and often may it be waved!

## "IGNORANT AND STUPID."

### Hard Coal Trusters Denounced Because "They Kept Prices Down."

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Robert M. Olyphant, former president of the Delaware & Hudson railway, a member of the Hard Coal trust, made an interesting confession on Monday before the Interstate Commerce commission.

"In the whole history of commerce," he remarked, "there never was anything so ignorant and stupid as the way the coal business has been conducted, considering the usefulness and necessity of coal and its limited supply."

Mr. Olyphant was defending the increase in the price of hard coal and accusing the operators of ignorance and stupidity in not getting a higher price. "We could get a higher price," he added, "if we asked for it."

However, Mr. Olyphant's charge against the hard coal operators of ignorance and stupidity is true in a sense far broader than he intended—in fact, in the broadest possible sense, as his own comment shows.

Here is a set of men whom the government has permitted, on the theory that such permission was best for the public interests, to own privately a necessary natural product—an enormously valuable part of the public wealth.

Now, the assumption in permitting private ownership of such a product is that it will be handled advantageously for the public. In America the government always has proceeded on this assumption, though in Europe the rule has been the opposite.

Yet we find the hard coal operators—the private owners—forgetting all about the condition of their existence, constantly shirking their responsibility to the public which created them, thinking only of how hard they can squeeze the public, and accusing one another of ignorance and stupidity because the squeeze has not been made tighter.

For commercial and every other kind of ignorance and stupidity the hard coal operators are indeed, as Robert M. Olyphant confesses, about the most ignorant and stupid set of men known to modern industry.

## FLIGHT OF MONEY.

### Millions of Fictitious Values Take Wing from Wall Street.

Brooklyn Eagle.

It would be difficult to estimate the amount of money which has taken flight in Wall street within a week or two. The unfortunates who hoped against hope while their margins were disappearing, and their name was legion, have been sold out. Some of the giants of the street have had their wings clipped, and a host of the smaller fry have been crowded to the wall. Two or three years ago it looked as though the goose would never stop laying golden eggs for the promoter. Practically all he had to do was to effect a reorganization and issue a prospectus. Forced processes "go" in Wall street for the time being, but nothing is surer than that the water will percolate through to the bottom, taking face value into no account whatever. Out of a hundred, a thousand, industrial balloons the gas has been escaping since the purse strings were tightened. Of course, ruin has come to many.

There is a moral. The slump is an object lesson in economics. It is the fashion to berate the monopolist, so-called. It is also a fact that the financial shores are strewn with wrecks, but the plain people have not suffered. Liquidation, contraction, percolation, has hurt the capitalist. It has hurt those who had money enough to buy outright and those who had only enough to buy on margin. Nor have some of the so-called monopolists escaped unscathed themselves. The point of the lesson in economics is that industries are always under fire, not from legislative, but from what may be called natural guns. If they are equipped for defense, for stress and storm and competition, if they are sound and seaworthy, they survive; otherwise they founder, going down with or without all hands on board. Pressure comes from forces compared with which legislatures, lawyers, courts, officials are trifles light as air. Corporate evils wherever they exist have an invariable and inexorable tendency to correct themselves, and the more aggravated the evils the more remorseless the tendency. To the stock speculator the Eagle has no advice to give, but to the cool, level-headed investor who knows what is worth having has come an opportunity. It is not a bad time to buy—or will not be when it is plain that the bottom, or a point near to it, has been reached.

### OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Predictions of a general break up of the Austro-Hungarian empire have not been wanting during the last dozen years or so, founded on various political perils supposed to menace that country and on the somewhat doubtful imperial succession. But the most sagacious political observers attach little weight to them. In their opinion, Austria has not yet fulfilled its mission, and has a good many pages of unwritten history to round out before its record is completed. Dr. Adolph Stransky, leader of the young czech party in the Austrian legislature, says that any dissolution of the realm of the Hapsburgs is not within the range of possibility. The leader of the Christian social party, Dr. Albert Gessman, says that the empire is not only entitled to further existence on the ground of its historical development, but the most important neighboring states will feel themselves compelled in their own respective interests to insure the continuance of the dual monarchy. Count Banffy, Hungarian ex-premier, also scouts the rumor of a possible dismemberment for a long time to come—a hundred years or more—which is rather long range firing for political prophecy, and he adds that "both Austria and Hungary are aware that, failing the common bond which insures their twofold independence, neither could survive except through the hardest of struggles." The necessity of its maintenance is not altogether a political one; from the economic standpoint Austria and Hungary are thrown on their mutual resources, and this is a factor which is daily growing in importance.

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Reduction of military expenditures in the colonies is a question of the day in France. In 1902 the military budget for the colonies was $19,000,000. This year it has fallen to $18,000,000, with some resultant alarm. The Temps, which says it "will not be suspected of an excessive weakness for that sort of expenditure," still enters a strong plea for colonial defense After Fashoda, the Parliament voted an appropriation for a comprehensive plan of colonial defense, but it has been clipped and curtailed, under the pressure for economy. The French colonial system falls into three great divisions: Western Africa, the Congo, Madagascar and Indo-China. At the present time they are garrisoned by 54,500 troops, 25,000 in Indo-China, 15,000 in Madagascar and 8,000 in Africa. The Temps insists that they should be so thoroughly armed and equipped that, in a crisis, each portion of the colonial system would be capable of defending itself. This would certainly swell, instead of reducing, the annual budget, the dimensions of which, as they are, give the minister of finance sleepless nights.

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The results of the resent uprisings in Croatia were a good deal less serious than at first reported, but were sufficiently emblematic of the popular unrest. The Austrian premier, Dr. Von Korber, announced officially that only two persons had been killed by gendarmes and that one of these had thrown himself on a soldier's bayonet. He added, however, that the stories about scores killed and hundreds wounded would probably have been true if it had not been for the discipline and forbearance of the troops, whose steadfastness was a guarantee of order. Count Khun Hedervary, the banus of Croatia, is convinced that the whole revolutionary movement in that country may be traced to the parliamentary deadlock in Hungary. All the various elements of opposition in Croatia, he said, in a recent interview, have combined in demanding financial separation from Hungary. Public excitement was intensified by the fact that few of the railroad officials knew any Croatian and that Hungarian names had been adopted where Croatian names had been used before. The socialists had taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the prevailing discontent, and the priests aided in the circulation of revolutionary placards. In some places, he declared, the rioting was of a distinctly anarchial character, but the military soon restored order. It is plain that the condition of the populace is highly inflammable.

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The resolution of the chamber of mines of Johannesberg urging the government to import indentured coolie labor for the construction of new railways was adopted after a speech by Sir Percy Fitz Patrick, who argued that this course would not only relieve the strain on the labor market, but would afford an opportunity of testing legislative safeguards in the regulation of imported labor. All Africa, he said, was based upon cheap, colored labor. It not only set the pace, but fixed the limit of accomplishment, and unless it could be procured far more plentifully than at present it would be necessary to revise all estimates and possibly might mean the establishment of a position similar to that in western Australia, where they had the greatest gold field in the world, but no labor to work it. He then went on to tell what had been done to attract native labor to the Rand. The raising of wages by 100 per cent in a few months, the giving of a bonus to time expired "boys," and the provision of a very greatly improved diet and many additional comforts had failed to effect the object in view. On the mining industry of the Transvaal an immense superstructure was raised—social, commercial, industrial and political—and it was eminently desirable that every obstacle to its expansion should be removed. Imported labor was required for the railways, and he urged the mining industry and the whole community to say so boldly. They could not surrender any native labor without forcing the question of importing Asiatics into immediate prominence. It is understood that Japanese will be imported to build the railways, and return to their own country when the work is completed.

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Among the ancient buildings at Vienna now undergoing demolition, is the once famous ball house, or racquet court, attached to the Hofburg. Ball playing with racquets was introduced by Ferdinand I, who brought it from Spain. An official master of the court was appointed, and by degrees four others were built for the public in various parts of the city. The one at the Burg was burned down in 1525, a fact noticed in the Burg archives. Upon the same spot a larger one was built, to which the court passed through a curious covered bridge, built across the public street, which will now also be abolished.

As the fashion for ball playing died out the court lay neglected for a century, until the Archduke Rainer, after his visit to London in 1862 to the South Kensington museum, proposed that the ancient building should be temporarily used as a museum until a new one could be built. The emperor agreed, and the ball house served this purpose until 1871. The old edifice, ill according with the restored Hofburg, will shortly be leveled with the ground.

### Suitable Western Timber.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The latest good western man who has been mentioned for the second place on the republican ticket of 1904 is Judge Taft. This would be an excellent selection. The fact that good men are mentioned in nearly every western state in connection with the candidacy shows that the convention cannot go astray in the matter of the selection. As the first place on the ticket has been pre-empted, the republicans of the country have a year in which to make up their minds as to the man who ought to be put up for vice president. This is a fortunate situation for the party and also for the country.


# BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

**Has for Thirty Years Been Recognized By the Medical Profession as an Invaluable Remedy in Bright's Disease, Albuminuria of Pregnancy, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism and All Diseases Dependent upon a Uric Acid Diathesis. Time Adds to the Voluminous Testimony of Leading Clinical Observers.**

**Robert C. Kenner, A. M., M. D.,** *Ex-President Louisville Clinical Association, and Editor of Notes on "Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics," Louisville, Ky.* (See "Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics," fourth edition, revised by Kenner.):

"In the treatment of Gout and all the manifestations of Uric Acid Poisoning, **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is indicated and will be found very efficient. In Rheumatism, especially the chronic expression, we shall find the water very valuable. The waters of both springs have been found by extensive trial to possess remarkable solvent powers over Renal Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. We have the authority of that great clinician, Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, that **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is of great value in Bright's Disease, and Hammond and other great observers find it greatly beneficial in this condition. In dyspepsia and gastro-intestinal disorders the water has been found very efficacious. In vomiting and nausea of pregnancy there is no remedy more efficacious than **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** frequently shows itself to be."

Medical testimony mailed to any address. For sale by druggists and grocers generally.

**Hotel at Springs opens June 15th.**

**PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.**


### PITFALLS OF THE LAW.

**Traps Set by Lawyers Around the Throne of Justice.**

Saturday Evening Post.

In his will Washington provides for the settlement of a contest, "if unhappily any should arise," by three arbitrators, and says that they—

"Shall, unfettered by law or legal constructions, declare their sense of the testator's intention."

Thus, even in Washington's day, there was among men of sense and experience a strong aversion to courts and to lawyers—in cases where justice was wanted. And this aversion was never so strong as at the present time when the lawyers have had another hundred years in which to set traps and dig pitfalls all round the throne of justice, and to erect toll-gates at every avenue leading to it. Yet the whole reason for the existence of court law—and lawyer—is that justice may be had by all, especially by the many—the poor and the humble.

Our courts, our judges, are in the main sound and just. The trouble is with the lawyers and the lawyer-made laws. In a day when might employs a lawyer permanently at a large salary as soon as he shows more than ordinary talent, is it likely that legislatures filled with lawyers will move effectively to right the wrong?

### PERSONAL NOTES.

George Gould has given $5,000 to the flood relief fund of Kansas City.

The present St. Louis exhibition is the most formidable mass of water that has gathered there in forty-five years.

John Morley has had bestowed upon him the honorary professorship of ancient history at the English Royal academy.

German women are now warned not to throw bouquets at the kaiser. The kaiser is perfectly capable of throwing bouquets at himself.

President Diaz of Mexico has inaugurated the work upon the Pantheon which is intended to be a monument to the illustrious men of his country.

Major J. E. Burke, the blacksmith, who was recently declared mayor of Burlington by the Vermont supreme court upon a recount of ballots, has began his reform administration by discharging the chief of police and assuming charge himself.

Judge Edward B. Thomas of the United States circuit court claims to have a friend who is the worst henpecked man he ever knew. On a recent occasion an agent for a phonograph company dropped into the friend's office and inquired if he had a talking machine at home. "Yep," was the reply. "And may I ask of what company you bought it?" persisted the agent. "Didn't buy it; married it."

Bishop Coleman of Delaware at the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Delaware assailed corruption in the state and said. "A man must be made to feel that what he would be afraid and ashamed to do in his own social relations he is to be equally ashamed to do in politics. He is not to be allowed to use his church membership as a cloak under whose protecting folds he may be guilty of all manner of deceit and fraud."

### FLASHES OF FUN.

"How did you come out with your lawsuit?"

"I won it."

"Get damages?"

"Sure. I got almost enough to pay my lawyer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Gwem—How does it happen that you are out of work?

Dusty Rhodes—I belonged to de labor union; den I joined de Employers' union, and I'm out on strike against meself both ways.—New York Sun.

Here the eminent statesman who was dictating the particulars of his early career to the reporter paused for a moment.

"This will be the place, I think," he said, "to insert the statement that I don't like to talk about myself, and that I mention these facts with evident reluctance."—Chicago Tribune.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is experience?

Pa—Experience, my son, is the headache a man acquires from butting in.—Chicago News.

"Now, what do you suppose ever induced him to write a book like that?"

"Perhaps—it's a mere supposition of course, but perhaps he needed the money."—Chicago Post.

Bjohnson—Will you lend me your lawn mower?

Bjackson—Yes, if you'll cut my grass to pay for the use of it.—Somerville Journal.

"How was Ethelinda's graduation essay?"

"Beautiful," answered the proud mother. "We spared no expense in ribbons to bind it, and I have no hesitation in saying it was the most becoming essay in the class."—Washington Star.

Hicks—Bjohnson says his hens have all stopped laying suddenly.

Wicks—How does he account for it?

Hicks—Well, he found out on inquiry that the supply of wheat gave out yesterday, and his wife fed the hens on a lot of breakfast food.—Somerville Journal.

### WISHING.

John G. Saxe.

Of all amusements for the mind,
From logic down to fishing,
There isn't one that you can find
So very cheap as "wishing."
A very choice diversion, too,
If we but rightly use it,
And not as we are apt to do,
Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish—a common wish, indeed—
My purse were somewhat fatter,
That I might cheer the child of need,
And not my pride to flatter;
That I might make Oppression reel,
As only gold can make it,
And break the Tyrant's rod of steel,
As only gold can break it.

I wish—that Sympathy and Love,
And every human passion
That had its origin above
Would come and keep in fashion;
That Scorn and Jealousy and Hate
And every base emotion
Were buried fifty fathoms deep
Beneath the waves of Ocean.

I wish—that friends were always true,
And motives always pure;
I wish the good were not so few,
I wish the bad were fewer;
I wish that parsons ne'er forgot
To heed their pious teaching;
I wish that practicing were not
So different from preaching.

I wish—that modest worth might be
Appraised with truth and candor,
I wish that innocence were free
From treachery and slander;
I wish that men their vows would mind;
That women ne'er were rovers;
I wish that wives were always kind,
And husbands always lovers!

I wish—in fine—that Joy and Mirth,
And every good Ideal,
May come erewhile, throughout the earth,
To be the glorious Real;
Till God shall every creature bless
With his supremest blessing,
And Hope be lost in Happiness,
And wishing in Possessing!


**Summer Weariness**

When all tired out, nervous, sleep does not rest, and the appetite is poor, take **Horsford's Acid Phosphate.** A tonic and nerve food that quickly improves the general health. Insist on having

**Horsford's Acid Phosphate**

**$3.50 Children's Suit Sale $3.50**

Here is a good chance for the small boys—where they can save a dollar or two—on sailor suits—norfolk suits—two-piece suits—and all broken lines of our $4.50 and $5.00 suits—are to be had NOW for

**$3.50.**

These suits are very different from the ordinary "special sale" qualities.—They are made for those who appreciate good materials, workmanship, and styles that are new and correct.

"NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS."

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R. S. WILCOX, Manager.

Canvas, crash and straw Hats for boys of all ages.