

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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George B. Teichnick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and half-rate copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1903, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Issue, Copies, Total. Rows include Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and Total for various months from 1902 to 1903.

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Net average sales, 10,290.7

Published in my presence and aware before me this 21st day of July, 1903.

(Seal) M. H. GUNATE, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business Office, in person or by mail.

The address will be changed as often as desired.

Provisions made by the Sultan under duress seem to be decidedly at discount with the czar.

The boys who were the blue in the civil war have tramped their last tramp in San Francisco.

Addicks' political enemies manage to make themselves more useful to him than would be a paid press agent.

The Chicago Record-Herald compliments Nebraska on its vice presidential candidate, who is said habitually to wear a comprehensive smile.

Just as it is proposed to light all Omaha's streets exclusively with electric lamps, Lincoln orders all its electric lighting abated for a return to gas lamps.

Navigation is about to be reopened on the Missouri at Omaha. This will leave congress no excuse for neglecting to include an appropriation for us in the next river and harbor bill.

Colonel Bryan offers five dollars for the satisfaction of knowing how John R. Walsh of Chicago voted in 1890 and in 1900. Isn't Colonel Bryan getting rather reckless with his money?

The man who is said to have served longer in his official capacity than any other postmaster in the United States has just died. There are plenty of surviving postmasters, however, who are willing to try for his record.

Lord Roberts will land first in Boston on his forthcoming trip to the United States. The great field marshal has doubtless figured it out that he will have to get used to America by degrees and that Boston is nearer Great Britain than any other part of the United States.

Emperor William is reported to have designed a peace flag whose adoption will be asked from the peace congress which is to meet at Rousen next month. If the emperor would see to it that the German influence is always in favor of peace it will not make so much difference about the flag.

The national shorthand reporters' association wants official stenographers in the federal courts. No word is said, however, about putting their appointment under civil service regulations. But after the first distribution of the places an appeal for civil service protection might be quickly expected.

Some of our popocratic friends pretend to be distressed for fear the election of the two republican nominees for regent would concentrate the management of the university too much in Douglas and Lancaster counties. There need be no apprehension on this score, as two of the holdovers from those counties are fusionists and will not be asked to remain after the expiration of their present terms.

It turns out that all the hubbub raised over the alleged excision of range cattle from competition for live stock awards at the St. Louis exposition is based on a false alarm. The exhibits classification makes no distinction as to the place or manner of feeding, but differentiates only between the various grades of beef animals. In effect the range cattle may be found at a disadvantage, but no more so than in any other similar competition.

A DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE

There is nothing surprising in the announcement which recently came from Honolulu that the so-called home rule party in the islands is clamoring for independence and proposes to memorialize congress to make Hawaii independent. It is a well known fact that at the time of the annexation of the islands there was a very large element of the people not in favor of becoming a part of the United States. This element, it is true, did not embrace the more intelligent portion of the population, yet there were not a few in it who believed that it would be better for the islands to remain as they were. They yielded reluctantly to the annexation agreement, but have never been really contented under its operation and are now endeavoring to secure the privilege of setting up their own government and being independent.

Of course their desire will not be granted and a sufficient reason for not granting it is the fact that the element which wants independence is utterly unfit for self-government. It appears that the chief mover in the independence propaganda is the former delegate to congress, Robert W. Wilcox, a man notorious as a political adventurer and whose supporters in the present movement are the people who were the friends of the old corrupt government, one of the most sensual and unscrupulous that ever existed in a small way. So far as Wilcox is concerned he is not to be trusted in any capacity and his present efforts are prompted entirely by a motive for his own aggrandizement. There is no doubt that he has a great deal of influence with the natives of Hawaii and if the island were given independence he would have little difficulty in securing absolute control and making everything contribute to his power and advantage.

Mr. Wilcox, however, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, will be unable to accomplish his purpose. Hawaii will remain one of the insular possessions of the United States, with the territorial rights and privileges which it now enjoys. Very likely it will be found necessary to modify some of the conditions under which it is now governed, but the demand for independence will not be seriously considered. In material way the islands have lost nothing, if indeed their condition has not been improved, since they became American territory, and whatever political defects may exist there can easily be remedied.

DECLINE IN MARKET VALUES.

There has very naturally been much conjecture as to the losses resulting from the liquidation in Wall street and a wide variation in the calculations was to be expected. There is pretty general agreement, however, that these losses were quite unprecedented. The statisticians have prepared the figures, says a New York correspondent, showing that the relative losses of 1893 and 1903 were. These tables make it clear that ten years ago the shrinkage was nearly \$2,000,000,000, whereas this year it is considerably in excess of \$3,000,000,000. "One astonishing feature of this analysis is this," says the writer, "that the capitalization in 1893 was much less than that of this year, but that is by no means the most amazing feature of these statistics." It is pointed out that in 1893, with a smaller relative shrinkage, there were devastating effects upon some of the greater corporations. Many of the railroads passed into bankruptcy. Few of them were paying any dividends. The collapse of so many of them entailed the prodigious work of reorganization which was one of the striking characteristics of the five years following 1893.

Of course this tremendous shrinkage in values inevitably suggests the question whether it is likely to have an influence inimical to the general welfare, and especially to the legitimate business interests of the country. As yet there is no indication that it will have, but it is not at all surprising that in some quarters the impression should prevail that such an enormous shrinkage of values must ultimately produce an effect injurious to the general prosperity. This seems a plausible idea, but when all the conditions are carefully considered it will appear that there is no sound reason for expecting that the liquidation in Wall street should be in the least degree damaging to the legitimate business of the country. The well understood fact now is that the whole of that liquidation was due not to any monetary famine or to any decline in the general prosperity of the country, but to a speculative movement on the one hand and a loss of public confidence in securities generally on the other hand.

It is now thoroughly well established that so far as the legitimate business interests of the country are concerned they have not been and are not likely to be seriously affected by the Wall street liquidation. Indeed, it has been shown most conclusively that so far as the Stock Exchange is concerned it has practically no influence upon the course of legitimate business. This is one of the very important and valuable lessons taught by the recent events in Wall street which ought to be most potent in convincing the country as to the reality and the substantial character of the nation's prosperity.

In spite of the "rich man's panic," now apparently ended, involving a decline in stock values amounting, according to estimates, to \$3,000,000,000, the general business of the country has gone on without interruption and appears to be at this time on the most substantial basis. Is not this an ample warrant for confidence in the future?

Omaha has been favored with another chunk of moonshine by the senior fellow in the shape of a startling announcement that the Armours would connect all their plants from Sioux City to Kansas City by an electric trolley

line expressly designed and constructed for their own accommodation. Moonshine flyers carrying palace cattle cars and compartment sheep coaches may be expected to run on schedule time thirty minutes apart, flagged by wireless train dispatches, before the earth completes another circuit in its orbit around the sun.

FUNDING THE PAYING DEBT.

Mayor Moore's veto of the \$480,000 refunding bond ordinance has directed attention to the tremendous burden that has been saddled upon the taxpayers of the whole city by the fast and loose methods pursued in the past in the letting of paving contracts and the assessment and levy for paving improvements upon the property in the various paving districts. Investigations recently made by the city attorney show that several hundred thousand dollars of district paving bonds, that were to have been redeemed out of the proceeds of taxes levied on the abutting property in the respective districts, will have to be paid out by taxation of the property of the whole city because the petitions for paving were either defective or have been surreptitiously abstracted from the custody of the city clerk.

Inasmuch as the district paving bonds were issued in the name of the city of Omaha, the obligation for their payment rests upon the whole city, and where the courts have decreed the paving taxes invalid because of defective petitions or other technical omissions in the assessment and levy, the burden from which adjacent property owners are relieved will fall upon the taxpayers of the whole community and thus make parties who have not been benefited directly pay for improvements from which great direct benefits have been derived by owners of adjacent property.

This rank injustice will be particularly felt by real estate owners who have paid for their pavements on our principal thoroughfares and will now be compelled to pay the debts incurred for the benefit of other property owners who have managed to escape their just share of the public burden. This costly lesson should not go unheeded and City Attorney Wright will have the active support of all right thinking people in his effort to provide safeguards that will prevent a repetition of the imposition and enable the city to meet its bonded obligations. Had the city from the outset of the paving era taxed up these improvements to the whole city rather than to have compelled the owners of property in the business center to bear the double burden of taxation for improvements in the outskirt of the city, there probably would have been a smaller pavement mileage, but there also would have been a proportionately smaller bonded debt.

A St. Louis police magistrate decided the other day that when a man who hauled a street car could not arrest the attention of the motorer with his voice he had a right to arrest it with a shot from a revolver. To this ruling a prominent citizen of St. Louis demurs and seeks to arrest the attention of the court for five minutes to the following points:

- (a) That it is against the law to carry a revolver, and that in endorsing the flourishing of a revolver in signaling a street car, he was endorsing lawlessness. (b) That of the men most likely to carry revolvers and flourish them for any reason whatever a considerable percentage, perhaps a majority, are likely to be drunk when they do it. (c) That a revolver in the hands of a sober man is always likely to be discharged when it is flourishing. (d) That when flourished by a drunken man, a revolver is not only almost sure to be discharged, but is very likely to strike someone on a street car or on the street; (e) that both street cars and streets in a city like this are used by people, including women and children, for whose protection in life and limb laws against carrying and flourishing deadly weapons are enacted; (f) that a drunken man who reads an opinion asserting his right to stop a car with a revolver is not likely to make nice shades of distinction, and is apt to shoot at a motorist after drawing the pistol as he is to draw it under the opinion of the court (g) that motorers, conductors and street railway managers, while subject to regulation by law, are not lawfully subject to regulation by lawlessness. Several other good and sufficient reasons are cited, but the above would seem to cover the case in point fairly well.

The action of the congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British empire in session at Montreal favoring a government commission to consider the adoption of a commercial policy within the British empire based upon the principle of mutual benefit, indicates that the leaves set out by Joseph Chamberlain is still working.

President Nash of the Omaha Electric Light company proposes to enlighten the Real Estate exchange about the proposed monopolization of electric lighting and the ten-year contract. To this there can be no objection providing that the project is fully and freely discussed on all sides and in all its bearings on the future.

The creation of a new cabinet office to be known as the Department of Mining is one of the schemes on the tapis for promotion by the forthcoming mining congress. Inasmuch as the Department of Commerce is hardly yet fully organized it would seem that it is a trifle early yet to attempt this sort of a strike.

Good Sign of Prosperity.

Philadelphia Press. Complaint is being made that the farmers in the west are holding their wheat for better prices. Their ability to do so demonstrates their prosperous condition. If they can get the better of the speculators no one will blame them.

Wise Man of the East.

San Francisco Call. Whoever says may be said of Turkey no one will question his keen conception of the thousand and one uses to which any condition in which danger may be presented. When the Russian bear de-

manded reparation for the murder of one of his representatives and in the demand showed his teeth Turkey was quick in compliance. The Russian bear is not infrequently the wise man of the east.

Last Task the Hardest.

Baltimore American. The American business man of the present day spends his health in gain wealth and then immediately starts out to spend his wealth in regaining his health. But generally he finds the first feat child's play in comparison with the second.

On the Toboggan.

Boston Transcript. In the New York City directory for 1903 there are over 3,000 Smiths and 1,500 Browns and 9,000 names have the prefix "Mc." It looks as though the Anglo-Saxon were following the Hollander into retirement before the restlessness advances of the Celt.

Working His Opportunities.

Kansas City Star. The fact that Colonel Bryan is able to pay \$1,200 for carriage horses does not prove that the country is prosperous under the gold standard—at all. It simply shows that Colonel Bryan is smart enough to make plenty of money despite the machinations of the gold devil.

Village Cops Get Busy.

Chicago Chronicle. Adaptability is a salient American characteristic, as manifest in the rapidity with which thrifty rural communities have pounced down on the plutoistic automobilist and amerced him as the touring bicyclist was utilized to keep down the village tax rate.

Possibilities of the Wireless.

New York Tribune. The possibilities of wireless messages exchanged between continents are beginning to be almost limitless when transfer of credits of money are made from one craft to another amid the long Atlantic surges by this system of communication. Yet this feat has been actually accomplished with entire success.

Prosperity and Waste.

Baltimore American. People complain of the high prices of food, and yet they regularly prepare large quantities of it daily above what is required for actual use in their families. Consequently, a large amount of the food as to whose high prices people complain is dumped into the garbage and carted away, a sheer waste and an unpardonable extravagance.

Stop Currency Tinkering.

Indianapolis Journal. "When in doubt, let well enough alone" might be applied to the currency situation. With bankers and financiers unable to agree on any plan of currency reform, and with the senate finance committee unable to get together on the subject, the alleged defects of our present currency system cannot be very serious. It possesses many points of excellence and its alleged evils seem to be largely imaginary.

Growth of Philippine Trade.

Philadelphia Press. The growth of trade in the Philippine islands is the best proof of the continued improvement in the situation there. The exports for the ten months ending April 30 amounted to \$2,900,875, as compared with \$3,827,485 for the corresponding period ending in 1902. The largest item in the export trade is hemp, of which over \$1,000,000 were exported in the last ten months. This makes the outlook for the future promising.

ONE REASON THEY HATE HIM.

President Roosevelt's Appeal for Righteousness, Purity and Truth. Portland Oregonian. It is no wonder that newspapers like the New York Sun are enraged at our preaching president. It means a great deal for the world, with its intellectual guides of the United States puts boldly forth such words as Mr. Roosevelt uttered at Oyster Bay on Sunday to the Holy Name society of Brooklyn. There is no fear here of being accounted godly, or pure, or decent. There is no one arising to the philosophy of the man of the world, who is a creature of his sardonic estimate of virtue, his sneers at purity and truth. It means a great deal for journalism, like the New York Sun, in whose columns the president's words are printed, that the church an institution to be destroyed if possible by pretending to defend it, and human ambition an end in itself beholden to no higher law of religion or morality.

American public life is better today than it has ever been. It is probably true that that of most, perhaps of all, other nations. But as it is it is honeycombed with corruption. It is dominated by low ideals. Catch our most eminent and useful senators on the way to the White House to urge an appointment to the highest office in the government they are endorsing in a component part of their machine, and that is why they want him. It is not because they have discovered the man who will best promote the public good in the place he seeks, but because they are looking for a man who will certify themselves and their political machine. This policy or that, they reason, will be good for me or good for the party. There are a few men in public life who stand above this low level of conventional wisdom of their day. Mayor Williams of Portland. He is trying to do his duty by the city and give it the best government of which he is capable. Another is President Roosevelt. His Sunday sermon to the Catholic society is not mere froth and cant, but it is the gospel he tries to live day by day. He is not trying to do his duty by the man as he despises the weakling. But he believes in goodness, in honesty, in decency, in piety. His words and his life refute the most pointed way that hard philosophy of sharp criticism which permeates politics, and which is so common a feature in our country, that the man who is often couched in obscene and profane language. The day that such a man became president, with all his convictions and his courage, was a good day for every virtue, for the sanctity of the home, for the honor of womanhood, for the greatest happiness and better training of the little child. In the knowledge that such a man fills the presidential chair there is incentive for every lover of decency to lift his head a little higher, and for every follower of a purely selfish and worldly life to feel somewhat ashamed. Many more are sometimes weak enough to give boys to understand that it is more manly to swear and use foul language than to be clean of speech. They get no encouragement from the president.

That the president's speech will stir up great antagonism to him there need be no doubt. Some will give no outward sign at the resentment they feel at his rebuke of unscrupulous methods in politics or business. Others will covertly sneer at the "old-fashionedness" of good-old-fashionedness, and throughout the half-world, where he reigns supreme that the statesman of duty is always a sad rogue, there will be much mystification and concern. But all these antagonisms and resentments will not affect the president's popularity where he wishes to be strong—in the affections of the good and true in the court, if there be one, of heaven. They who feel uncomfortable with righteousness as the helm of state, whether they are on Wall street or in the woods, will find it difficult to reconcile their course of their ill-will. He deserves the support of the decent.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The German engineers, too, in the last few years have devoted about \$100,000,000 to canal construction, making a network of canals all over the country, and in so by no means yet through with the work. Austria-Hungary has committed herself to the expenditure of \$65,000,000 in the next fifteen years on artificial water courses, some of them connecting with the German canals, so that the Rhine and Elbe, and Oder and Main, and Vistula and Danube will all be united by means of commodious and well equipped canals. Even more noteworthy, perhaps, is the work in Japan. That energetic and progressive country, the most remarkable example of national renaissance in the history of the world, has recently spent enormous sums upon an elaborate system of railroads, which is now becoming highly profitable. Now it proposes to expand its system of canals and "canalized" rivers. There are already in northern Italy 1,677 miles of such waterways. The construction of 64 miles more is about to be undertaken. This will connect all the existing canals and make a united system of 2,111 miles. The cost of the improvements will be nearly \$35,000,000, but it is estimated that about one-third of that sum will be immediately recouped through the development of water power for industrial purposes and of irrigation for agriculture.

The relations between Austria and Hungary continue to give much trouble to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and should anything happen to him the disruption of the Austro-Hungarian empire might result. Their relations can be illustrated by reference to the sugar question, as a result of the Brussels convention for the abolition of bounties. Both countries individually agreed to limit their production of sugar to the amount consumed in their respective home consumption should be exclusively governed by the Hungarian production. This arrangement is in conformity with the existence of a common customs convention itself. But Hungary insists on its maintenance. As a result foreign sugar is not admitted into Hungary on the payment of the duty, but Austrian sugar will be absolutely excluded from Austria, and the friction increases in other ways.

That South Africa offers no place for white men, beyond a limited number of positions already filled, is fairly shown by the reports of the Rand A.S.A. association of Johannesburg. During May last that organization cared for, fed and clothed fifty-one men. Thirty-nine of these were ex-soldiers of the English army. When labor is not only scarce, but is wanted to be cheap labor. The resources of the country for several hundred miles in all directions are being dragged by active agents. There are laborers in ample abundance, but they will not labor and cannot be made to labor, except by some process of semi-slavery, which is of course impossible of adoption. Importation may become imperative to avert financial disaster from the country. England may be glad that it will not be required to control over South Africa, at any cost, but it has become evident that a good many items were omitted from the prospectus.

No single step toward the assimilation of Japanese civilization into that of modern Europe and America has been of greater importance than the projected abolition of the old Chinese ideographs (until now used in writing and printing) and the substitution in their place of the alphabet. This reform will not only make the acquisition of the Japanese language by foreigners easier than it has been, but cannot fail to bring the people of Japan mentally nearer to the family of modern nations. It is no wonder that newspapers like the New York Sun are enraged at our preaching president. It means a great deal for the world, with its intellectual guides of the United States puts boldly forth such words as Mr. Roosevelt uttered at Oyster Bay on Sunday to the Holy Name society of Brooklyn. There is no fear here of being accounted godly, or pure, or decent. There is no one arising to the philosophy of the man of the world, who is a creature of his sardonic estimate of virtue, his sneers at purity and truth. It means a great deal for journalism, like the New York Sun, in whose columns the president's words are printed, that the church an institution to be destroyed if possible by pretending to defend it, and human ambition an end in itself beholden to no higher law of religion or morality.

It is said that the Kaiser has given the famous "death dice" to the Hohenzollerns. They have an interesting legend connected with them. Once upon a time, as all German fairy stories begin, two young soldiers fell in love with the same girl, who was later mysteriously murdered, and suspicion fell on the two lovers. They were tortured, but neither would confess. Then the emperor of that time said they should throw dice, and the loser pay the death penalty. This was done, with great pomp and state, before the royal court, and the first soldier threw a double six, which was considered a seemingly impossible feat. But the second prayed loudly that his innocence be proved, and threw the dice with such force that one of them split in two, and the whole die came up a six. The second soldier then threw a six and a one. The first soldier confessed the crime, and was executed. The dice will teach the nice little lesson in the great museum that German justice cannot be defeated even by the impossible.

The economic and military reasons which compel Japan, on peril of its future as a nation, to uphold the freedom of Korea are overwhelming. It looks to that country as an outlet for the surplus population which is already pressing very heavily upon its soil as a market for its trade and as an indispensable source of its food supply. At the same time it feels, and rightly feels, that the objections which Russia and its allies raise against the occupation of a portion of Manchuria by Japan in 1905 apply with tenfold force to the occupation of any part of Korea by a foreign power, and especially by the power which now finds the absorption of the whole of Manchuria by itself perfectly compatible with those general interests which it declared would be imperiled if Japan were suffered to retain the limited area ceded to it under the treaty of Shimonsu.

PERILS OF PATRONAGE.

"Most Pericious Evil of Municipal Government."

St. Louis Republic. Experience shows that the distribution of patronage has a disturbing effect on the organization of the party in power. The larger the patronage the greater is the demand for patronage. The demand almost invariably exceeds the supply and always prohibits satisfaction among office-seekers. Antipathy and disruption of harmony are the natural consequences of the quest of favors. The dispenser of patronage makes more foes than friends, however docile he may be in recognizing claims. No faction is entirely pleased.

YACHTING TERMS DEFINED.

Tips for Land Lubbers Interested in the Race.

Abeam—At right angles to the ship's side. A wind is abeam when it blows at right angles to the ship's course. Awash—Level with the surface of the water. Back Stays—The ropes or stays that help to support the mast, and are attached to the deck aft of the mast. Bag—Sails are said to bag when they do not set flatly. Bare Poles—No sails set. Beam—The breadth of a vessel at widest part. Beam Ends—When a vessel lies over so far that its deck is perpendicular to the water. Beat—Beating to windward is making way (sailing) against the wind, going in a zigzag course. Blow—The forward end of the ship. Coming About—"About ship," or tacking, is to put a vessel on the opposite tack from the one it had been sailing. Draft—Depth of a boat in the water. Fore and Aft Rig—Sails and spars lengthwise of vessel; sloops, schooners, etc. In Irons—A ship is said to be in irons when it is head or bow to the wind and will not turn to right or left. In the Doldrums—When a ship is laboring between a calm and light puffs of air. Jibing—When the course is changed while running before the wind in fore and aft rigged vessel so as to bring the sails from one side over to the other. Knot—A nautical mile—0.87 feet. The statute mile is 1.250. Leech—The aft edge of a sail. Lee Side—The ship's side away from the wind. Luff—To come into the wind so that the sails do not draw. The forward edge of a sail. Missing Stays—Falling in an attempt to tack, come about. Offing—Away from the land toward the sea. Peak—The upper aft corner of the mainmast. Point—A vessel points well when it lies very close to the wind in sailing. One-third second of the full circle on the compass. Port—The left side of a ship. Quarter—Either side of a ship between the stern and amidships. Reaching—When the ship is sailing with the wind on the quarter. Reef—To shorten a sail. Rigging—Everything that supports the masts or other spars, or that is employed in setting or trimming sails. Running—When the wind is directly aft, behind, astern. Sail on the Wind—When the wind is aft of amidships the ship is then sailing free. Sailing On the Wind—When the wind is forward of amidships, the ship is then close hauled. Sail Out a Reef—To loosen that part of the sail that has been previously reefed or tied in. Square Rig—Sails and spars across the vessel—ships, barks, brig, etc. Starboard—The right side of a ship. Stern—The aft end of the ship. Weather Side—The ship's side on which the wind is blowing.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The dominant color of Mr. Bryan's new team is chestnut. R. C. Kerens of Missouri, for more than a generation the recognized boss of the state republican machine, has decided to withdraw from politics. The famous homesteader of the late Senator Allen G. Thurston, the "Old Roman" of Ohio, located at the state capitol, is to be sold to pay the debts of the estate. A reform movement in Minneapolis has for its slogan, "competent men for every city office." If the movement succeeds the winter will be an exceedingly cold one for the professionals. Express companies are traveling on rocky roads in Texas. Four companies which refused to take out permits to do business in the state, as required by law, are to be proceeded against in the courts. Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, has taken to the woods for another season of rest and recreation. This is his sixth run for tall timber this year, yet so far as known he has not secured suitable material for a democratic platform. The New York capital has cost \$23,700,000. Massachusetts has a \$7,000,000 capital in Boston, at Michigan a capital building at Lansing costing \$1,500,000. Texas has recently completed at Austin, at a cost of \$3,000,000, one of the most elaborate capitol buildings in the country. Indiana has expended \$3,000,000 for the same purpose, Iowa \$1,500,000, Kansas \$2,500,000 and Minnesota \$2,000,000. Congressman Littlefield and Joseph Manley, both powerful men in Maine politics, are publicly opposed to changing the present prohibition law of that state into a statute providing for local option. The influences they represent will easily control the republican state convention, and therefore the movement to force the resumption of prohibition to the voters is not likely to prosper. William McAdoo, who is now making money fast in Wall street, was at one time a flower in the democracy of New Jersey. When he became assistant secretary of the navy under Cleveland he did not allow his exalted position to change the relations between his old friends and him and insisted on being called "Billy" as of yore. After leaving Washington he began business in Wall street, but retained residence in New Jersey. Not long ago, however, he received a letter from a political leader in which he is referred to as "Mr. McAdoo," so he has concluded that his political death warrant has been signed.

TO INCREASE THE CORN CROP.

Plans Evolved by Prof. Holden of the Iowa Agricultural College.

Indianapolis Journal. The only thing that can increase the prospective corn crop this year, which is likely to be below the average, is more hot weather and timely rains, but there will be other years and other crops. Prof. Holden, of the Ames Agricultural college, of Iowa, claims to have discovered a plan by which the aggregate corn crop in the seven great corn states can be increased 600,000,000 bushels a year on the same acreage that is now planted. His plan involves more careful selection of seed corn and more careful and systematic planting. He would have the seed corn sorted by hand into kernels of uniform size and the plates in corn planters filled in such a way as to drop 100 live kernels in every thirty hills—no more and no less. He claims to have demonstrated by a series of experiments that the best results in production are obtained from an average of about three and one-third stalks to a hill. The experiments showed that one stalk in a hill will produce but one-third as much corn as a proper number of stalks; two stalks three-fourths of a yield, and five stalks the same. Too many stalks to a hill have the same result as too few. To secure the proper average of stalks it is necessary to exercise care in planting and to be sure that every kernel is a live one. To find out how much the farmers of Iowa are losing each year by not planting properly Prof. Holden last year sent 1,000 letters to all parts of the state, asking the number of stalks in each hill of corn fields. The reports showed the stand was only 75 per cent of what he has demonstrated will produce the largest yield, some fields averaging two many stalks to a hill and others too few. The acreage planted to corn in the seven states growing more than 100,000,000 bushels each in 1902 was: Illinois, 2,200,000; Iowa, 2,300,000; Nebraska, 1,817,922; Kansas, 7,612,992; Missouri, 4,778,192; Indiana, 4,520,871; Ohio, 3,300,374. It is claimed that careful planting according to the above rule would add an average of ten bushels to the acre, making in the states named above 600,000,000 bushels. Iowa farmers have become so convinced of the correctness of these conclusions that they have formed an association to practice and extend them, and a trophy, valued at \$60, has been provided to be awarded annually for seventy-five years for the best results in corn-growing according to Prof. Holden's theory. When it is remembered that nature does everything by rule and law it is not surprising that she should have an exact standard of productiveness in corn, and that strict compliance with it will secure the best results.

LINES TO LAUGH.

"A dog," said Flooding Pete, "is one of de best friends a man can have." "Dat's right," said Henry Willie. "I never knew a dog to ask for money or advise you to go to work."—"Washington Star." "What brand of whisky do you prefer, Guzzler?" "The brand that's within reach, always."—"Chicago Post." Regular Patron—"That pitcher's a good one, Gee! That was a regular horseshoe curve." Inevitable Young Woman—"Why do you call it a horseshoe curve? Did he throw it at me just for fun?"—"Philadelphia Press." Dorothy—"Don't you feel in awe of literary women?" "Dora—No, indeed; my literary cousin says it takes more courage to drink wine than it does to write a book."—"Detroit Free Press." "Twenty minutes for refreshments!" bawled the conductor, as he passed down the aisle. "The little girl with the blackberry jam on her chin plucked him by the sleeve." "You bet your boots! I saw it!" "What brand of whisky do you prefer, Guzzler?" "The brand that's within reach, always."—"Chicago Post." "Wheneber a man goes an' commits suicide because a gal won't hab him," said Uncle Eben. "It shows dat de gal was about right in her sumbawg. I bet de gal was fakin' a good husband."—"Washington Star." "Agatha," said her mother, "I don't like to hear a doctor tell you ev'rythin conventional lie. You know you can't bear Aunt Becky, and yet when she came the other day you said, 'Auntie, how glad I am to see you!'" "That was a lie, mamma," answered Agatha. "That was an exclamation!"—"Philadelphia Press."

THE SAME DEAR GIRL.

H. S. Keller in New York Sun. Down at Atlantic City she's a swimmer. A dream of rapture in exquisite form; Especially when hugging terra firma and digging crabs with dandelion toes. At Saratoga she's looting by the lakelet. And dreaming dreams of Cholly, who's at home— Morn'g she's prowling in the forest brakelet. On a still hunt for wads of chewing gum. At Richfield Springs she turns her dainty legs up to the sun. And sighs, "There's something awful in the air." One week has passed, and then she bravely poses up And utters her dose of sulphur then and there. In the White mountains she is quite a hiker. The bifurcated I am told's the best. For climbing when the climber is a plifer. And likewise when she rides a log for rest. At Asbury the little dear's renowned. And never, never wanders anywhere; She reads good books all day and is contented. With any sort of subject that is there. At Newport she's harnessed and beguiling. Dividing her attention best she can; So serious, debonair, and ever smiling— With one eye open for the prize man. At Long Branch she is looting on the sandy. Delightful, darling beach, as of the yore. With something that is very close and hard. A man, oh my! she never met before. At Podunk Corners she's an easy winner. Her nose is tilted to the proper fan; She's making love, the saunter little stinger. To Jaikie, the farmer's happy hired man.

On Dressing Small Boys. Don't you think the little fellows like to be consulted? A good deal of their happiness depends on the style of their clothes. Their budding ambition is to look as manly as possible—just like the men. We make our boys' clothes of pretty much the same material as the men's—and make them as manly as we can. Have you visited our department lately? Early fall styles are here—in clothes, and in hats and caps. It's worth while to visit this department. Now is the time to prepare the boy for school. "No Clothing Fits Like Ours." Browning, King & Co. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.