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Month of August, 1906, was as follows: .29,650 29,950 ..32,750 26,780 28.940 20.510 ,29,620 .29,460 29,210 Total 7,93

Translated into English, General Kuroki's name is said to be Kennedy.

cribed in my presence and sworn me this Sist day of August, 1904.

N. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Net total sales

897,711

The Nebraska State fair of 1904 has passed into history as a record breaker

Notwithstanding the packing house strike Omaha holds its own on the clear ing house records.

Tom Watson asked Parker some interesting questions the other day, but up to date Parker has not answered

The telephone war at Fremont is said to be over. The telephone war in Omaha is said to be only on the skirmish line.

The Second congressional district needs no political guardian and will give no corporation a political power of attorney.

If Samuel Gompers can settle the packing house strike, both the beef killers and the beer enters will feel extremely grateful.

Now that the Labor day proclamations have all been declaimed it will be in order for the laboring men to write letters of acceptance.

If the Cunard line carries out its program of outstripping all its competitors tariff, shows that our people are in in the construction of mammoth Atlantic ocean racers, steerage passengers will soon be carried as ballast.

Harriman's latest deal in Alton stock is not the deal the democrats probably hoped for, but according to Tom Lawson the Standard Oil has a corner in the vited to do so by this government. If stock of the democratic Alton.

Joseph Chamberlain might make better headway with his fiscal reform if he would abandon its Chauvenistic feature. No law built upon race prejudice ever brought prosperity to a country.

Taggart is trying to revive the droop ing spirits of the democracy with the statement that Colonel Bryan has become a democrat. The news has not vet been confirmed by the Commoner.

Russian strategists need not fear idle ness no matter how the present was ends. Their powers will probably be tried to the utmost in keeping the present governmental system in operation.

General Cowin and General Smyth, attorneys for the strike makers and the strike breakers, have agreed to disagree on the law and the facts, and the disagreement will extend until the strike

Secretary Taft has coined one expressive phrase that seems destined to live. He describes the democratic party as at present constituted as "organized incapacity." For neatness and exactness this seems to fit.

Our local popocratic contemporary has unearthed a letter from a man who subscribes himself a populist and makes a plea for votes for Parker and Davis Better take off the old label and put on the new.

If it takes a three-sheet poster to hold the big type with which the yellow journals tell their readers that the result of the fighting at Liao Yang is not known, how many sheets will it take to tell them the result when it is known?

It is to be hoped the observance of Labor day this year will be of the quiet order, though the strikers utilize the day to reinspire their ranks. An orderly Labor day in spite of strike troubles will be a tribute to Labor day.

We regret exceedingly that the dellcate health of our distinguished visitors from Atlantic City, Milwaukee and Washington will not allow them to tarry any longer in this variable climate. Good-by, Dave! Good-by, George! Goodby, Carroll! So long!

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.

It is very greatly to be regretted that on this holiday of labor, which is ob- tions the insufficiency of publication of served in more than two-thirds of the states, industrial peace does not everywhere prevail. Unhappily there are serious conflicts between capital and labor in which many thousands of wage earners are involved and in the graver of these the end cannot be foreseen. Heavy losses on both sides have resulted from the conflicts and the business of the country has been more or less disturbed and injured, necessarily to the impairment of the general prosperity. An inevitable effect of these troubles has also been to intensify antagonism between labor and capital, thus increasing the during the last two years are fire proof. difficulties in the way of those who are With the exception of a few of the oldworking to bring about an era of industrial peace. This is a situation which all who are concerned for the welfare of school, the Board of Education carries the working class and for the advance- no insurance whatever upon them. ment of the general interests must de-

The observance of Labor day has edly there will be a greater number of the country today than ever before. At no previous time has organized labor commanded a larger measure of public interest than it does now, or its relations to capital and its influence in respect to industrial progress been more seriously discussed. The growth of trades unionism in recent years has compelled its recognition as a powerful factor in the business world and this has intensified hostility to it in certain quarters. Great combinations of capital have shown a disposition to ignore organized labor and in some instances a purpose to crush it. On the other hand there are many wise men who believe that organized labor is entitled to respect, that the right of workingmen to unite for the promotion of their common interests is as defensible and justifiable 400 pupils may be of ordinary construcas the right of capitalists to combine for the advancement of their interests, and traps. Those seating 400 to 660 pupils it is not to be doubted that this is the view of a large majority of the American people. That being admitted, it is selfevident that those who attempt to de stroy trades unionism must fall

The great problem is to find a way to preserve industrial peace and organized labor should assist in its solution. All attention realize that there are great difficulties to be overcome, but it must not be conceded that these are insurmountable. In England the responsible labor leaders are among the most potent of the forces that make for industrial peace. There is no apparent reason why their example cannot be emulated in this country.

NOT SEEKING RECIPROCITY.

The business interests of New England which are so earnestly urging reciprocity with Canada and insisting that our government should without unnecessary delay make overtures to the Dominion government looking to the negotiation of a treaty may have their ardor somewhat cooled by the announcement Laurier government does not consider the present an opportune time for a conference regarding reciprocity; that it deems it futile to take up the subject again until the American congress, by affirmative action toward lessening the

The plain meaning of this is that while the present liberal government in Canada has not renounced the idea of reciprocity with the United States it is not seeking its realization and will make no move in regard to the matter unless inthe Ottawa report correctly represents the attitude of the Laurier ministry it requires that there shall be a reduction in the American tariff duties on Canadian products as a condition precedent to consideration of the subject of reciprocity. What view will the New England advocates of reciprocity with our northern neighbor take of this? Will they endorse the position of the Laurier ministry and say that at the behest of Canada congress should lower duties, or will they give up an agitation which appears to find little if any sympathy among Canadians? It is well understood that the manufacturing interests of Canada are not favorable to reciprocity. What they want is more rather than less protection. These interests have been growing and while not hostile to the preferential tariff on British manufactures they naturally do not desire that the entrance of American manufactures into the markets of the Dominion shall be made easier. It is undoubtedly these influential interests that are in large measure responsible for the position of the government. Montreal, Toronto and other cities having flourishing industries are naturally not altogether enamored of

the proposal to promote American competition with their industries. Nothing is more certain than that the present congress will not lower the tariff on Canadian products and consequently the prospect of reciprocity with the Dominion cannot be regarded as favorable. Meanwhile the Canadian government is not neglecting the interests of its own manufacturers, as shown by the new customs duty imposed on steel rails. which will give the manufacturers of rails in the Dominion a very decided advantage in their home market over the

American producer.

The attention of the demo-pop leaders of Nebraska is called to the dissertation on "Sunspots" that has just been promulgated from the astronomical observatory of the World-Herald. By careful observation they will note that a serious disturbance is taking place in the democratic orbit that revolves around those fixed luminaries known as Parker and Davis.

It was to have been expected that the lawyers would file all sorts of frivolous demurrers to the validity of the scavenger law, and if is not at all sur-

prising that an eminent Omaha attorney should include among his many objecthe notice of tax sale. This is very much on the same line as the babitual objections of every lawyer whether eminent or insignificant to every interrogatory on the count that it is "incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial."

FIRE PROOF SCHOOL BUILDINGS. Boards of education in several of the leading cities of America have entered upon the experiment of fire proof construction of public school buildings. Nearly, if not all, of the new school buildings in the city of Cleveland erected style fire trap structures, the central high school and the manual training

The financial importance of this economy becomes apparent from the fact that there are eighty school buildings grown from year to year and undoubt- in the city and the total insurance premium upon that number of buildings participants in its celebration throughout exceeds by far the loss of any one of the buildings insured. The board calculated that an additional 10 per cent first cost for steel and tile fire proofing is more than offset by the permanency and safety of the structural investment.

An the city of Pittsburg only fire proof school buildings are to be erected here after. Not merely because of the sav ing to be effected in the matter of fire insurance premiums and in the cost of keeping the buildings in repair, but as a matter of public safety, which should be the paramount consideration.

In Chicago an ordinance to govern the building of new school houses has been recently enacted, but the estimate of the value of human life is decidedly Chicagoan. Under the Chicago ordinance school buildings seating not more than tion; in other words, they may be fire must be of slow burning construction. Those with a seating capacity exceeding 600 must be of entirely fire proof construction. Inasmuch as the kindergarten and primary school houses average less than 400 children of from 4 to 10 years of age, and this class of children have less presence of mind and who have given the subject intelligent are more likely to be frightened by a fire than children above the age of 10, the distinction is certainly unique. In Chicago and in all the large cities rigid regulations have been adopted since the Iroquois theater calamity to safeguard the lives of patrons of theaters, concert halls and public halls generally. It is simply incomprehensible why the children who patronize the public schools should be of less moment than the people who patronize public amusement places.

The trend of twentieth century civilization is in favor of the utilization of twentieth century appliances for the protection of life and property and no class of buildings are more in need of fire proof construction and safety appliances than the public school buildings. First cost and subsequent saving should be a secondary consideration.

It is to be hoped that Omaha will soon be in position to emulate the example set at Cleveland, Pittsburg and other cities despite the fact that structural iron and fire proof material are considerably more expensive in Omaha than they are in the cities named. A beginning has already been made with the high school building, but that should not be the end. The lives of little children are fully as precious as the lives of grown children and we feel sure that the taxpayers of this community would cheerfully pay the difference between the cost of fire trap and fire proof school buildings.

The prospectus for the Omaha-Lincoln interurban electric trolley line is growing brighter, but the prospective slump in passenger traffic over the Burlington between the two cities is not likely to be realized. All the lawyers in Lincoln and half the lawyers in Omaha are supplied with Burlington pasteboards.

The price Japan paid for its victory will be known later. Loss of virile manhood is hard to replace, as shown by France, where the small increase in population is directly attributed to the Napoleonic wars of the last century.

predictions. The republican enthusiast who promised to carry Alabama for Roosevelt finds a fellow in Josiah Quincy who promises to elect a democratic gov ernor for Massachusetts.

> Pleases Both Parties. Chicago Post,

Hill's retirement is received with unant mous approval. It is the first time since the gentleman began taking an interest in politics that he had succeeded in pleasing

> We Can't Lose Him Boston Transcript.

If John D Rockefeller is not already the

salt of the earth he appears to have a

desire to become such, being the highest bidder for the company that aimed to control the saline interest of the United Prestige to Be Proud Of. Philadelphia Press. Once America was ignored in world

questions, such as arise in the east; today the powers look to us for leadership. The little Americans may not like this, but the average citizen is proud of the prestige of his nation's flag.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

That wireless telegraph station at Chifu has been dismantled and this leaves the plaint over flour being contraband as the only farge international law question. The pundits can take a nap and the strategists resume their wise remarks.

Good Cause for Optimism.

Baltimore American. simistic farmer is not in eviden this year. In fact, there are no pessimistic farmers. With cotton soaring above 11 cents for the pound, wheat at the dollar mark, and a record-breaking corn crop with the price still ranging above 50 cents for the bushel, there is no room for agri-

Putting on the Screws, Philadelphia Ledger. When the Coal trust decides to suspen ining just before the winter no doubt it purposes to make coal a bit higher, and, incidentally, to increase the popularity of the Coal trust.

Roars of the Toothless.

It is not at all surprising that the party which exhibited itself in the attitude of a roaring toothless lion in the days of "Fifty-four-forty or fight," should take exception to the sensible mutte, "Speak softly; carry a big stick and you will go

Condemnation of Fogery.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.). The Republican wishes to join in the general condemnation of the literary reau of the democratic national committee in putting into circulation an alleged saying of President Roosevelt in depreciation of farmers. The president is alleged to have remarked in one of his speeches in 1896 that "Mr Bryan and his adherents have appealed to the basest set in the land-the farmers." The president never said any such thing; he long since repudiated the report; and it is obvious that only a born fool in politics could have uttered such a sentiment. And Mr. Roosevelt is no fool, although he has a habit of somewhat impulsive speech. The forgery should be withdrawn.

PACKERS AND BUTCHERS. "Only Policy that Can Prevent Per petual Industrial War."

Chicago Tribune. ognize the organization of capital We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored as long as it acts in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law; for no man is above it and no man below it.—Theodore Roosevelt in his speech of accepting the republican nomination for president.

Spoken at one of the most solemn moments that can come to any American citizen, these words are to be taken not as a personal, amiable speculation, but as a public, practical principle of action. A speech of acceptance is a filtered liquor from which all muddy theories, all gaseous philosophies have been strained away, leaving only such clear and accepted doctrines as are supposed to be immediately applicable to immediate difficulties.

The Tribune wishes, therefore, to ask its readers to give Mr. Roosevelt's policy about labor and capital their earnest consideration. To the Tribune that policy seems to offer the people of America a strategic position on which they can all converge. Surely we have gone far enough to admit that both labor and capital will form or ganizations "which are natural outcomes of our industrial system." Surely we have gone far enough to admit that the work of the future will be the control of these organizations and not their destruction

Mr. Roosevelt would doubtless say that the butchers are within their rights in forming a union. But the packers would say, to quote Mr. Roosevelt's own words, that the butchers' union had not acted "in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others." It is only so long as "each kind of organization" does act in that spirit that velt, therefore, agree with the packers that if the union has acted in a contrary spirit it ought to be destroyed? The Tribune

In the Miller case the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders objected to Miller's reinstatement in the government printing office because he had been expelled from their ranks. Mr. Roosevelt believed that the union was unjust. He befrom government employ because he had been expelled from a union. He therefore gave Miller his place back. But he did not start in to destroy the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. In the letter in which he announced Miller's reinstatement he said: "There is no objection to the employes of the government constituing themselves into a union if they so desire." He believes in manful resistance to any organization, either of labor or of capital, when it is unjust. He does not believe that the fundamental right of organization should

be attacked. In the coal strike this policy was equally apparent. Mr. Baer told the president that he would under no circumstances agree to treat with John Mitchell. If the miners wanted to go back to work, well and good. He would treat with them individually. But he would never recognize the union. It was by the president himself that Mr. Baer was forced to recede from this position. It was because of the president that the miners' union was a party to the conclusion of the strike.

Organization will come. Unjust features of organization must be resisted. Isn't this the only policy that can prevent perpetual

VERTICAL HANDWRITING.

Business Men Condemn School Board Fad. Chicago Inter Ocean,

In the face of such testimony against it as such practical and progressive business men as A. C. Bartlett give, the school board can hardly retain the vertical writing system. There is obviously no use in boys learning to write in a way that they must promptly unlearn when they go to

The complaint against the old sloped or 'Spencerian" hand, once almost universal in our schools, was that, while easy to write rapidly and not difficult to write compactly, with high speed it tended, with many writers, to become illegible. The complaint against the vertical hand now in vogue is that, while legible, it is difficult to write compactly and cannot be

written rapidly. The constant effort has been to devise some universal system of penmanship that would be at the same time compact, rapid and legible. This effort cannot be said to have succeeded. A correspondent suggests that it has failed because it ignores the physical and mental differences between

children. This correspondent further suggests the the solution of the problem will be found, not in experimenting with or devising more systems of penmanship, but in discarding systems altogether and fixing attention on results. That was what he had to do, through much childish tribulation, in order finally to be able to write rapidly and

legibly. Of course, children in learning to write must have models for imitation. There seems no reason, however, why all children should be compelled to imitate the same models, regardless of results. They will not do so in their practical work in life. They will take the easiest way to get as near as possible to the desired results What is demanded of the schools is that they teach all their pupils to write rapidly and compactly when necessary, and legibly at all times. It seems quite evident that no one system of penmanship can give to all children the training that will accon

plish these results. Then why should not the school board discard systems altogether, as our correspondent suggests, and instruct the teach ers that it is not of the least consequence how their pupils write so that their writing be rapid, compact and legible?

BOUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

A pathetic story of a girl's struggle for existence in a great city was told to a New York magistrate last week. Hattle Barnes, a young woman, was found in Central park Wednesday, and taken to the police station. The girl had gone through terrible suffering and exposure. Her face was a mass of red blotches which were found to be mosquito bites. Her eyes were sunken and her face was emaciated. Her clothes were torn, and her hair unkempt Although she said she was 23, she looke at least 35. She ate ravenously of food given her by the matron of the police station. The magistrate asked her what she had been doing.

"I've been living for two weeks in the park without food and didn't feel hungry. Isn't that funny?" said the girl. When pressed for more of her story

girl talked rationally. She said her ho is in Ypsilanti, Mich., and that she has a brother, Charles Barnes, in Toledo. She said she had been educated as a type writer in a business college at Ypsilanti. She came here two years ago. "I went from place to place trying

get work," said she. "I finally got a place and kept that four months. Then they said they would have to get a stenographer in my place. That was in March. tried opening an apartment in Manhattan avenue and letting furnished rooms. No body came and I was put out. Then rented a small room at 18 West Eighteenth street. I had only a few dollars left. I could not get any work. I pawned all but the clothes I have on now for food. "Two weeks ago last Tuesday I left my

room. I owed four weeks' rent, and could not face the landlady any longer. had not a cent then. I walked, and walked and walked. Finally I wandered into Central park. I found an empty arbor and slept there all night. Next day I wandered around the park. When several picnie parties had left I picked up the remnants of their lunches. That was all the food I had. That is what I have been doing ever since. Sometimes I saw a po liceman and was on the point of asking for help, but I could not get up sufficien courage.

In all this time she never begged, she said, until Wednesday. Then she asked a woman sitting beside her on a bench for five cents. With this she bought bananas. She had one beside her when the police man found her.

In court this girl said from the tim she started to eat one of these bananas until she found herself in the station house

William Waldorf Astor, self-exiled from New York, has made a handsome gift to the city in which most of his millions are invested in real estate. He is the owner of the new Hotel Astor building at Broad way, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, to be opened in about ten days, which is said to represent an investment of \$9,000. 000. Two isles of safety are to be con structed in the center of Broadway in front of the hotel, and Mr. Astor has decided to ornament them with two bronze electrollers costing \$10,000.

The gift was announced through William C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the newshotel. The municipal art commission has approved the electroliers and pronounced them worthy to be placed in one of the city's most prominent thorough it is to be "favored." Would Mr. Roose- fares. The work is being done under the auspices of the Municipal Art society,

> Several weeks ago the Young Women's Vigilant society was formed in the Bronx for the purpose of checking and finally curing the vice of profaulty in those of callow years. It has held several secret meetings recently, the outcome of which is the following resolutions:

or eigh to by any member of this society it shall be her duty to call a policeman and have said person arrested and fined in the children's court of the city of New York. If stitution."

It has been conspicuously posted in the principal streets of the borough. Small boys, with an incipent love of swear words it is said, are now resorting to vacant lots and obscure nooks behind high board fences whenever the passion to indulge n them has become overpowering.

Saved from instant death by a corse steel, along which a bullet from her husband's pistol glanced, Mrs. Ida Woods wife of George Woods, a billiard-room keeper of Hoboken,, had the police send out a general alarm for the man's arrest, fearing that he might commit suicide. According to the story told the police Woods and his wife had a quarrel and h turned and, taking a pistol from a drawer

fired at her. The impact of the bulle enocked Mrs. Woods down, and, fearing that he had killed her. Woods jumpe from a rear window of his home and dis appeared. Mrs. Woods quickly revived and her cries

attracted the attention of a policeman whom she told that she had been sho He summoned an ambulance from the hos pital, and from the powder marks on the dress which were over the heart it was not thought she would live. Examine tion, however, showed that the bullet had been deflected by the steel and that her skin had not even been bruised by the ball.

Many steps and much perplexity are saved shoppers by the department store guides. The functions of the guides are not merely those of pilots. They act as advisers to shoppers and are beginning now to solve vexed problems. Their serv ices are asked for oftenest by women and men from out of town. Although they are not to be found in all department stores in most of the larger ones a word to the floor walker will put you in touch with a smiling woman guide who has a way of convincing you, particularly if you are not a hardened city shopper, that she knows better what you want than you do. In some establishments she is called a nostess; in others, a woman floor walker. But, whatever the title, her forte is helping you to spend your money expeditiously and to the best advantage.

Unless some provision is made by the uilding department of New York the plano will be as extinct as the horned unicorn in the next twenty years. As it is to day, not one of the new flat buildings going up there has rooms large enough to allow this luxury. The flats of all re cently built apartment houses are simply a series of well-lighted cells, with a bowl ing alley running down the middle. In such old neighborhoods as Washington square, where the old-fashioned tone and red brick houses still persist nearly every family has a plano. average flat dweller will tell you that his agony box is in store because there is no room for it in his house.

The North German Lloyd's fastest ship Kaiser Wilhelm II., falled by fifty minutes to eclipse the Deutschland's record of five days, eleven hours and fifty-four minutes from Cherbourg to Sandy Hook. The forbroke its own record by two hour and twenty-six minutes, coming over in days, twelve hours and forty-four min

A MANUFACTURING NATION.

Remarkable Showing in Exports Manuafactured Products. Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.)

Record of the fact is made by the gov ernment bureau of statistics that for the first time in the history of the country exports of manufactured products are ex ceeding in value exports of the products of agriculture. This has been the case for the two last and will prove true of the present month. During July \$40,000,000 of manufac tures went out, against \$31,000,000 of agricul tural products; and in June \$42,000,000 against \$37,250,000. Manufactured exports now constitute about 46 per cent of the total merchandise exports; and agricultura products about 41 per cent. During the last ten years the proportion of manufactured exports has been about 25 per cent and prior to that time it rarely exceeded 29 per sent; while for many years past the pro portion of total exports made up by agri cultural products has never fallen below 60 per cent and has ruled above 70.

The conditions which have caused these two classes of exports to change places in relation to the total are peculiar and no likely to continue fully in present force. At this season in all years agricultural shipments are at a minimum. But for some months also our grain exports have fallen to the smallest volume known in years through a comparative shortage the American yields, large harvests abroad and the rapid development of grain growing in new countries like Argentine. Thus the present advance of manufactures to first place is due, in part, to be sure, to an increase in such exports, but also, and in greater measure, to a decline in agricultural shipments. These changes are likely to become permanent in some degree, but there is no present probability that manufactures will remain in the ascendency all the year round.

It is certain, however, that the natio has entered upon a new era in regard to the export trade, where manufactures will permanently take a much more prominent place relatively than ever heretofore. We are passing rapidly from a country pre dominantly agricultural to one predominantly manufacturing. It is well that this should be so. It is better to manufacture for the outside world than to be its hewer of wood and drawers of water, as it were The work is easier and more profitable.

The protective tariff in a general way has undoubtedly been a powerful agency in bringing about this great change, but we are to beware that it is not permitted to overstay its time of usefulness in this particular and become a means not only of burdening domestic manufacture through taxes and restrictions on the supply of raw material, but of provoking reprisals which will narrow our foreign markets.

THE YOUNG VOTERS VOTE. Considerations to Be Weighed Casting the First Ballot. Baltimore American.

One of the most interesting questions sociated with the campaign is that of the his majority year, or who has reached come to be 21 since the last presidential election. For the first time he is brought reasoned, but he has not voted. He is like tions. the soldier who has gone through the manual of arms but has not actually fired a fire the bullet of the ballot, and is even more undecided than a soldier, because he to patriotism. At the present juncture, however, the

the offense is committed more than once attitude was right. The republican postu- of knowledge and reasoning power at 30 or by the same person, the society shall take late has not changed. If it was right then 40 than they had when they threw aside now save the one very poor reason that ing unprotected, has fallen into decay, having been labelled a democrat he feels that he ought to continue wearing the tab.

The palpable fact is that the democratic party has been endorsed by its own best members only when it stood nearly on the platform of the republican party. The differences between republicanism and the convictions of the wisest democrats are hardly more important than a difference of verbal statement. Those democrati have given away their case. They have pleaded for their party. The new voter, though he may have studied deeply and arrived at the republican view by right reaon, can therefore reach the same stand point by the easier process of simply accepting the view of the most eminent demporate that when their own barque drifts without compass or rudder safety can always be found in the republican vessel.

FRAUDS IN CHARITY'S NAME.

Worthy Object of Benevolence Injured by Confidence Games, Minneapolis Times. One of the most contemptible of all con-

idence games is that of soliciting money in the name of charity when there is no intent to deliver the proceeds to the asso ciation or individual for which the con-It is a betrayal of one of the best of

human impulses, a robbery of the poor and afflicted, a species of theft that makes the benevolent suspicious and often deprives worthy institutions and persons of future assistance they would otherwise re-There is much of that sort of work i

evidence in this city, some of it amount-ing to embezziement. The first remedy lies with the charitable associations themselves. They are in a measure to blame if they make arrangements for collections with agents of whose honesty they have not conclusive proofs. They should adopt a system of credentials and identification and insist that no contributions be made except to persons bearing such credentials and proving themselves authorized. Charitably disposed persons should be

more careful in demanding proof of genuineness from those who ask money of them. San Francisco has a system of endorsement by a central organization and nerchants and others who are asked to "subscribe" make it a practice to insist upon the stipulated evidence of that au-

Perhaps it would hardly be practicable to pass all applications through a single clearing house, but if givers would insist upon some satisfactory credentials from olicitors in charity's cause, those having the right would secure them and the army of frauds would be decimated in time. This is advisable, not so much on acount of the amount of money one person may lose, but because the present loos system or lack of system, encourages crim and deprives worthy objects of benevolance of aid they should have.

Where Man Holds First Place. Chicago Record-Herald,

Experts say women are naturally better wimmers than men, "because their conformation gives them at once buoyancy and equilibrium in the water." There are the trip which ended Wednesday in five few things in which man may still claim to excel, but he undoubtedly continues to utes, an hourly average of twenty-three hold first place when it comes to shaving himself with his left hand.

PERSONAL NOTES.

If those 800 editors do go to Esopus Judge Parker stands a good chance of getting his name in the papers.

General Milo S. Haschall, one of the last Union generals who still survives, is lying critically ill at his home in Chicago.

The dean of Rochester is, according to report, the tallest divine in the Church of England. He is 6 feet 2 inches in height, The Corean prince, Penkeel Eulwha, is having his seventh American love affair, He may be from Cores, but that prince has a Salt Lake City heart.

N. N. Whitney, founder of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, is dead in Honolulu, aged 80 years. In 1850 he became the head of the Hawalian postoffice affairs and established the present system. General Luis Terrazas, the richest man

n Mexico and the greatest land owner in the world, will shortly visit the United States, a four months' leave of absence having been granted him by the govern-

Frank Howland of Little Rock, Ark., has one of the most valuable collections of minerals, geological specimens and Indian relics, which he has been thirty years in getting together, in America. His home has been especially prepared to provide for a display of his treasures.

John Wanamaker has in contemplation the erection and endowment of a college for men near Ellenville, Ulster county, N. Y. The location selected for the college is on Mount Mennagha, one of the Shawanguk range, Mr. Wanamaker and J. S. Huyler are interested in a prospective publishing house to be erected at Ellenville, wherein 300 men will be employed and a general magazine and book publishing business conducted.

Chairman Taggart's action in sending a number of democratic spellbinders to Vermont recalls an incident of a former presidential campaign. Calvin S. Brice was democratic manager and he sent word to Bradley Smalley, national committeemen from Vermont, that he proposed to send forty speakers to the Green Mountain state. Smalley wired back: "Don't send speakers here. It will be cheaper for me to come down and listen to them at New

UNFINISHED EDUCATIONS.

Upprotected Intellectual Foundations Fall Into Decay. Chicago Tribune.

Fifteen years ago there was hardly a own in western Kansas which did not show many foundations on which no superstructures had been erected. The foundations remained uncovered because of the collapse of the boom. Some of them were small and shallow. Others were laid broad and deep. The elements assailed them all alike. The rains washed the mortar from between their bricks and stones. The frosts disintegrated the bricks and stones themselves. Foundations which, if built upon in the ordinary way would have endured for generations fell, in a few years, into vote of the young man who has just such utter ruin that when "good times" returned to Kansas it was in all cases unsafe, and in many impossible, to erect buildings upon them. Only small portions face to face with national affairs as an of the material they contained could be elector. Hitherto he has theorized and utilized in the construction of other founds.

Not unlike the fate which these abandoned foundations suffered is that which bullet at an enemy. He stands ready to overtakes the educations which many men acquire in the schools. Schools and colleges lay but the foundation of education. They cannot be so sure which way lies the path | may lay it broad and deep, but if no superstructure is later erected over it the founds. tion will quickly fall to pieces. Associachoice should be easy. The high priests of tion, the mortar that binds the bricks and democracy have themselves pointed the stones of the mind together, will be washed way. They have said that nearly all that away in time. Ideas, which are the mind's has been called democratic in recent years bricks and stones, will crumble and fall wrong, and that practically all that has apart. A foundation without a superstrucbeen called republican is right. It was the ture is worthless. It has no adaptation to opinion of the Clevelands and Olneys in its environment. Nature will not let it 1896 and 1900 that the judgment of Judge long exist. There are thousands of men Parker was wrong and that the republican and women who have a smaller sum total it is right now, and the democrat who their school text books. They have erected voted the republican ticket then has no for themselves no intellectual superstrucreason for voting the democratic ticket ture, and their intellectual foundation, be-

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

"I see by the paper," said Mr. Scanners,
"that the price of steel may soon fall."
"Well," said Mrs. Scanners, "what do we
care? We can't eat it."—Cleveland Leader.

"Yes, madam, when I sing the audiences always rise out of compliment to me."
"Yes, I've noticed it. But why do they always hustle on their wraps and hats?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gerald—I claim to be a gentleman. Geraldine—But we all haven't your imag-ination.—Town Topics. Tommy—Paw, what is a lummox? Mr. Tucker—A lummox, Tommy, is a man who thinks he can answer all the questions boy can ask him.—Chicago Tribune.

"Dar's gwineter be trouble," said Uncle Eben, "jes" as long as it's human nature foh a gal to think mo' of a man dat kin serenade her on de banjo dan she does of a man dat kin earn reg'lar wages."—Wash-ington Star. Clarence-That is a mighty good looking ostume, Grace. Grace—This old thing! It's so shiny I can

see my face in it.
"That's probably why it's so good look-ing."—Portland Oregonian. "Before you are married," said Uncle Jerry Peebles, "she cuddles you. After you are married she caudles you."—Chicago Tribune.

"They are an extremely fashionable couple, are they not?"
"Gracious, no! Why, they have several children."—Philadelphia Press.

THE DREADFUL OLD GENERAL

Chicago Chronicle.
Once more the general appears—
Beware! Beware!
His horrid front again he rears—
Look out! Take care!
His trail is on the fruitful plain,
And forth from lake to sea.
Goes up a solemn, sad refrain Goes up a solemn, sad refrain Concerning that pernicious bane Old General Apathy.

Hark! Hear the fretting chairman calls "Beware! Beware! His heavy hand is over all! Look out! Take care!" The doleful shouts are loud and clear— Ah, shall there ever be a glad campaign when we may hear No more wild warnings fraught with fear Of General Apathy?

Ayer's

You have doubtless heard a great deal about Ayer's Sarsaparilla -- how it makes the blood pure and rich, tones up the nervous system, clears the skin, reddens the cheeks, and puts flesh on the bones. Remember, "Ayer's" is the kind you want-the kind the doctors prescribe. All dregate

Ayer's Pills are a great aid to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. These pills are liver pills, safe for the parents, and just as safe for the children. Purely vegetable. 4. LAYER CO., Lowell, Mast