THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	29,650	16	29,890
2	29,800	17	32,180
3	31,140	18	29,500
4	29,250	19	29,930
5	29,560	20	29,780
6	29,630	21	29,650
7	31,880	22	29,690
8	29,900	23	30,490
9	30,150	24	31,200
10	33,310	25	30,200
11	29,500	26	29,780
12	29,710	27	29,730
13	29,790	28	29,750
14	29,700	29	29,750
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C. C. ROSEWATER,
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me th's 7th day of July, 1905.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

A campaign against croakers by the Omaha Commercial club is in order.

The June rise of the Missouri river has arrived in July—like May bugs in June.

Inspecting voting machines will prove to be a most profitable industry for the commission.

From now until the spring election councilmanic candidates will be the star attractions in all the improvement clubs.

Dispatches from Persia would indicate that the reincarnation of the spirit of Xerxes is about due on his old fighting ground.

These fellows who fought fire in Nevada with champagne and beer were even too much afraid of water to suit the average Kentuckian.

With Root, Taft and Shaw all "mentioned" for president, President Roosevelt should have three cabinet officers, at least, working for "records."

Now that the Fontanelle governors have conferred in star chamber, the reopening of the political rendering works may be looked for at an early day.

Mayor Moores will become very unpopular at certain hotel bars if he keeps this thing up. Why can't a thirsty councilman indulge without being scolded?

Foreigners will have less objection to the closing of certain parts of Russia to them since the members of the royal family are also restricted in their movements.

Mr. Devlin says he will pay every dollar he owes, and Treasurer Kelly of Kansas undoubtedly wishes he would begin before the examiners complete their report.

If the park commission desires to make an approximate estimate of the value of those submarine lots in front of Riverview park now is the proper time to take deep sea soundings.

The Twelfth Ward Federation of Improvement Clubs has tackled the delicate subject of "Holy Smoke" that kills all vegetation except weeds in the neighborhood of the brick yards.

The Lewis and Clarke exposition is already up against the usual diversion of an insurrection among the concessionaires. An exposition without a Midway rebellion would not be the real thing.

With all the big guns shooting off at the mid-summer Chautauquas, prospects of arousing interest in the political campaign in the fall become poorer. After hearing the big noises, the little firecrackers will be in danger of getting scant attention.

That was a deep game the water board played on the appraisers when it inveigled them to come to Omaha at $35 a day each and expenses, then served them with a restraining order to stop them from further proceeding until the courts could determine what they had a right to determine.

Members of the New York court which has decreed theatrical agencies to be no different from the ordinary employment bureaus will do well to keep away from the footlight fraternity. To put a young woman seeking a job as a chorus girl on the same plane as one looking for employment in domestic service is an affront that will not be lightly forgotten.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

The action taken by President Roosevelt for a less rigid enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act was expected to have the effect of checking the movement organized by the merchants of China against American goods, and the order issued by the Chinese government against the boycott appears to have had to some extent the desired effect. But it is not to be supposed that the movement has stopped or is likely to do so until the Chinese are better assured than at present that the exclusion law will not hereafter be as harshly enforced as it has been for several years.

The president of the Chinese Reform association, now in this country, says the action of Mr. Roosevelt is not wholly satisfactory to the Chinese people, who are "rapidly becoming more and more enlightened and will insist upon being treated exactly in the same manner as the most forward nations, or the boycott which has been declared against American goods will spread and be rigidly enforced over the entire Chinese empire." What a great many of our people seem not to understand is that China is moving and that her people are becoming more enlightened in regard to the rest of the world and the important part they are destined to play in world affairs. They are beginning to have a higher appreciation of themselves and quite naturally to expect better consideration than they have been getting from others.

Europeans in China who are careful and intelligent observers note that all the way to the western border of the empire the people have been stirred in a remarkable degree by the events of the war. The remarkable success of Japan has inspired the Chinese and led them to believe that they too may accomplish great things if they will reform their methods and emulate the example of the Japanese in the adoption of western methods. The imperial edict ordering that schools be established in all the larger towns for instruction in western learning and science is being carried rapidly into effect. It is stated that in scores of cities throughout central China large buildings have been secured or are being built for the purposes of these schools. The high military officials of China have come to recognize the fact that under the old policy the country will be left hopelessly behind Japan. They are therefore in favor of reform and anxious that the people should acquire all the helpful lessons that the occident has to teach them.

Thus with steadily growing interest the people of China, for centuries in isolation and indifferent to what was going on in the outside world, are giving attention to western ways and becoming imbued with ideas to which hitherto they have been utter strangers. Their diplomatic representatives in foreign lands, their students and their travelers have carried to them information which has caused an awakening and the work of reform already begun will go forward, assuring in the coming years great changes. The China of today will not complacently submit to treatment which ten years ago it stood with little or no complaint. It has come, or is rapidly coming, to a sense of its importance and its rights as a nation and it intends to demand just and respectable consideration. The country that wants its trade must treat it fairly. The feeling in China at present is that this is not being done by the United States and in consequence her merchants have entered upon a policy of retaliation which probably will be adhered to until the cause of it is removed.

"JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT."

The game of shuttlecock and battledoor between the Omaha Water board and the Omaha Water company is being played with skill and tact on both sides.

First the water board starts an injunction; then the water company trumps the card by mandamus; then the water board gets a restraining order and the water company counters by another, while the lawyers on both sides, like the rats in the big cheese, are getting their fill.

Just as everybody is on tip-toe, expecting the appraisers to make their final report, up jumps the water board with a restraining order prohibiting the appraisers from taking into consideration the value of the plant at South Omaha, Dundee, East Omaha and the Burt street pumping station, as well as a part of the town of Florence.

Then the appraisers, who have been drawing $50 a day each out of the city treasury, fall back and retire in good order to their respective homes to guess again, and the lawyers of the water company set all their typewriters in motion to convince the court that the water board is off its base.

When the returns are all in it will be found that the water board is not off—the city pay roll. On the contrary, it is drawing its salaries with great regularity and dispatch, although it has no water works to manage and is not likely to have for another year or two, as might have been foreseen by anybody with a thimble full of brains. All the same, "Jones he pays the freight."

While the city is being bombarded and fusilladed about excessive water rates and hydrant rentals the taxpayers have been looted to the tune of $25,000 to pay the expenses incidental to the appraisement, and the end is not much nearer than at the beginning. All these blessings we owe to that eminent navigator and smokeless powder hero and veteran of two bills—R. B. Howell.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

With the Japanese on the island of Sakhalin the peace conference at Washington becomes more interesting, as the impression is general that the Japs will decline to surrender anything they may occupy when fighting stops.

If in the course of human events the water works appraisers should happen, as it were, to complete their work about the time the merger was to be effected between Omaha and South Omaha, what kind of an order would the court have to give to reappraise the water plant with South Omaha dumped in?

OUR FOREIGN SERVICE.

There continues to be criticism of the foreign service of the United States, particularly the consular branch of it, and it is understood that Assistant Secretary of State Loomis is to make an investigation and report to the president. It is presumed for the purpose of enabling the latter to take action for the betterment of the foreign service. The administration has shown a great deal of interest in this direction and with good results, but it is evident that the president is not satisfied that all has been done which can be accomplished for improving the service.

The Philadelphia Press quotes Senator Depew as saying that the average American consul does not understand the purpose for which he has been sent abroad. "He appreciates the 'honor' and swells up under it, but is neither alert, observing nor studious of our opportunities. Generally, he says that he isn't paid enough to hustle." The senator points out that these conditions are due entirely to the faults of our system, by which politics is allowed to overshadow competency. He urges that we must begin on new lines and must train men to fill these posts, pay them better and insure them permanency and advancement if they show ability and enthusiasm in their duties. "In other words, we must inaugurate a training school for future consular and diplomatic employes of the United States. We cannot hold our own with the better-equipped service of commercial and political rivals unless we have the right kind of agents in all parts of the world."

As Mr. Depew has had ample opportunities for making himself familiar with our foreign service what he says respecting it must be accepted as authoritative, yet it must be admitted that many of our consuls are capable and are faithful and zealous in the performance of their duties. Perhaps on the whole the consular service of the United States compares favorably with that of any other, but undoubtedly it can be improved.

REVOLUTIONS NEVER GO BACKWARD.

Great reforms vitally affecting the public welfare move in waves, like epidemics. This is again forcibly illustrated by the popular wave against frenzied financiering, boodling, grafting and, last but not least, railroad pass bribery by which lawmakers, judicial and administrative officers, have been demoralized.

When Governor La Follette inaugurated his campaign against all these abuses he stood alone among western governors, but his example has been followed by Folk of Missouri, Hoch of Kansas, Deneen of Illinois and, more recently still, by Governor Hanley of Indiana.

In a speech made last Wednesday at Terre Haute Governor Hanley branded the pass system as downright bribery. He declared that the contention of railroad officials, that passes given to legislators and other public officials as mere complimentary gratuities for which no return is expected, is utterly groundless. Governor Hanley struck the nail on the head when he said that the railroads are managed by shrewd men who put the company's passes as well as its cash where they think it will do the most good. If they did not expect passes issued to public officials to serve their company's interests they would not issue them. Inasmuch as they continue, year after year, to issue them, returns must be received, and received necessarily at the expense of the people.

According to the conception of Governor Hanley, the whole system is radically vicious and lawless and its suppression has become imperative for public safety and good government. It goes without saying that the suppression of the railroad passes and the suppression of the corporation lobby would do more to purify politics than any other measure of reform agitated at this time.

It will be observed that the French approval of a tunnel through Mont Blanc does not go to the extent of raising cash for the enterprise. The Panama scandal is too recent and Great Britain controls Suez. The next French engineering feat may be expected where France stands no chance to lose.

As long as M. Jaures prints his "speech" in French the Berlin police may be able to control the situation, but suppressing a plea for universal peace is hardly in accord with the popular tendency of the day, which seems to be to talk for peace and fight like demons.

Political labor "grafters" seem to be as active in Great Britain as in the United States, considering their opportunities, but the British will never know the full beauties of the system until they have quadrennial elections.

The organization in one of our Nebrask counties of an anti-horse thieving association reminds us that the refinements of frenzied finance have not yet entirely supplanted the old-time outlaw.

Short End of Long Hauls.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The broken bank at Topeka was run by a man with twenty-five other enterprises on his hands. When there are so many irons in the fire it should be only a short distance between coaling stations.

Triple-Pointed Sarcasm.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

As neat a bit of triple-pointed sarcasm as has of late been flung from any pen is that of Joseph Conrad, when, in the North American Review, he speaks of "Industrialism and Commercialism * * * picking up coins behind the severe and disdainful figure of Science, whose giant strides have widened for us the horizon of the universe by some three inches."

"Mere Lucre" Overthrown.
Kansas City Star.

It is probable that John F. Wallace, the former chief engineer of the Panama canal, will look upon Elihu Root as foolish. He relinquishes a law practice worth $200,000 a year to become a cabinet member at $8,000 a year. Still it would be more important by far to know what Mr. Root thinks of Wallace.

Drawn for One, Fits All.
Portland Oregonian.

The purest treasure mortal times affords
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam and painted clay.

Safe Policy to Follow.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

If the new secretary of state will follow the policies of the late Secretary Hay there need be little fear of America becoming seriously involved with any nation.

Good Work on Small Salaries.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fabulous salaries do not always attract the best men for a particular line of work. Admiral Togo's pay is only $3,000 a year and Christopher Columbus discovered America while working for the paltry sum of $25 a month.

Drawing it Pretty Fine.
Chicago Chronicle.

The tainted money proposition has been raised out in Ossawatomie Kan., where the newspapers object to the city authorities receiving fines from illegal liquor sellers. This is drawing it pretty fine. On the same theory the police courts would have to go out of business or else impose jail sentences only. Like most other manifestations of moral hysterics, the tainted money idea will eventually reduce itself to an absurdity and then peter out.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Bad river, in South Dakota, seems to deserve the name which was long ago bestowed upon it.

If the busy statistician is right New York's yearly tips to its waiters would wipe out the deficit in the national treasury and leave $1,250,000 or so to help our educational institutions make both ends meet.

H. A. Bledsoe, son of the man whose life suggested to John Hay the poem, "Jim Bludso of the Prairie Belle," is living in Denver. The elder Bledsoe lived in Warsaw nearly all his life, and was a famous character among river men in the old days. The old man, who died three months ago, always kept up correspondence with Mr. Hay.

King Edward receives daily no fewer than 3,000 newspapers and 1,000 letters, while the czar and the German emperor receive each from 600 to 700 letters and appeals. The king of Italy is troubled by about 500 and Queen Wilhelmina from 100 to 150. All these, however, are put in the shade by the pope, who holds first place with from 22,000 to 23,000 letters every day.

Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forest service of the United States, adopted the profession of forestry immediately after graduating at Yale in 1889, and has been working at it ever since. His grandfather was a soldier under Napoleon, who was forced to leave France after the restoration and settled early in the nineteenth century in the northeastern corner of Pennsylvania.

Captain N. M. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails in the Postoffice department of the government, was born on the same day as President McKinley. They were each the seventh child of their parents, entered the army together at the age of 18, and were mustered out of the service on the same day. On July 31 Captain Brooks will have seen thirty-three years continuous service in the Postoffice department.

The Elks of Texas have gone to the national reunion at Buffalo with an attractive offer which they hope will carry the next meeting of the grand lodge to Dallas. They are willing to spend $30,000 in exhibiting the Lone Star state to their northern brethren. One of the propositions is to run a special train to Mexico and to carry visiting Elks to the chief cities of the state.

LOOKING TOWARD DESTINY.

Progress of the World as Reflected in American Relations.
Goodwin's Salt Lake Weekly.

The representatives of two great empires are about to meet in our country's capital to try to arrange a peace. It is a strange fact that our country should have been selected for such a purpose—ours the only really great republic in the world. It emphasizes the fact that our nation has become a world power in the world's estimation. On the eastern continent the Caucasian is confronting the Mongolian, the Indian and Malay. With Japan triumphant it will not be many years until it will be found that almost imperceptibly its genius has infused China with a spirit of aggressiveness, and that its myriads have been trained in the arts of both peace and war. It was in anticipation of this that the German emperor, not long since, expressed sympathy for Russia, adding: "Russia is fighting Europe's battle." That is, in fancy he saw the Asian hive swarming in terrible competition for the world's trade, if not in arms, for the western world's conquest. Asia and Europe are joined, but we are so situated that we look to the east for Europe, to the west for Asia. Plan as we may we can no longer keep our sphere of influence to ourselves. This time two great empires seek our shores to find a place in which to arbitrate their differences. Next time our nation will have to be the arbitrator.

Looking around over our country a wonderful spectacle is presented. Our harvests are feeding half the world; our textiles supply half the world's looms; our mines are yielding such a tremendous volume of wealth that soon, of the gold and silver of the world, our country will possess a vastly undue proportion of the whole.

Moreover, of the world's strong races a host equal in numbers to the armies of Russia and Japan are landing upon our shores annually from foreign countries and merging with our people. Keeping in mind that God was watching at Valley Forge, at Saratoga and Yorktown; that He was watching at Lundy's Lane and New Orleans; that He was watching when Texas and California and the treasure-laden desert were wrenched from Mexico to become a part of our republic; that He was about Vicksburg and Gettysburg and Appomatox, that our republic might be saved intact; that He turned the missiles aside from our ships in Manila bay and off Santiago—it would be impossible not to believe that a purpose was behind the creation of our great republic. To our dimmed eyes it looks as though that purpose was to revert the rule of the ages. In all the past among the nations a few people have been everything, the masses nothing. Is that this present purpose to prove that man is nothing, the people everything; that is, that there is to be a readjustment and a leveling—that the grosser forces are to wither and that heart and brain are to rule the world? And is there not a purpose in filling our land at the same time with an irresistible host of people and with inestimable treasures? Does it not mean that our country is to be the final arbiter between the east and the west, and that our tree of liberty is to expand until a reconciled world shall rest under its benign shade? Who knows?

But the possibility should cause our people to be more perfect themselves in all the arts of both peace and war; that we may never be caught unprepared; that the manhood of the nation be all the time kept alert and equipped to the very highest point of efficiency, and every man in the republic trained to think that the safety and glory of the country rests in part upon himself, and that a failure on his part to make the very best of himself would be a reproach to the fathers, a dishonor to the flag.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The tax rate for this year in Greater New York has been pulled down from $1.51 on the $100 valuation to $1.47. The prime cause of the reduction is the great increase in the assessment roll, amounting to $271,000,000 over last year. Real estate valuations increased $236,000,000 and personal property $35,000,000. The total assessment roll for the greater city is $5,912,000,000.

The budget for this year is $108,817,593. The general fund will this year aggregate, it is estimated, $22,979,032, leaving $86,838,590 to be raised by taxation.

Among the highest assessments which have been held on the personal tax rolls are: Andrew Carnegie, $5,000,000; John D. Rockefeller, $2,500,000; Russell Sage, $2,000,000; Alice G. Vanderbilt, $1,000,000; William K. Vanderbilt, $1,000,000, while an assessment of $100,000 on John R. Platt also stands.

There are many once famous people living in New York whose names have almost faded from memory. It is only when they become seriously ill or die that the public is reminded of their existence. Old General Sickles, hero of Gettysburg, has not been mentioned in the newspapers here for two years, yet he continues to move about in his old haunts. General Egan of "embalmed beef" fame during the Spanish-American war, has a quiet home on Madison avenue. A short time ago his existence was revealed through a complaint made by him at the police station. The little boys in the neighborhood made too much noise for the old gentleman. Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the confederate president, is living quietly at the Hotel Gerard. She is 80 years of age and very feeble. When she is well enough she finds her greatest pleasure in the visits which southerners pay to her, and when her strength allows she rarely refuses to see any southern woman who pays this visit of respect and interest. She can move only with the aid of a cane.

Surrogate Fitzgerald is considering the case of Samuel Fales Dunlap, an octogenarian who died last March. Mr. Dunlap had lived in his house for many years alone with the servants. He left two wills, disposing of his estate of more than $1,000,000. One is dated October 25, 1903, and makes a cousin, Halliburton Fales, the sole beneficiary. The other will is dated January 2, 1904. In it William Halliburton, Samuel W. and Joseph Bridgeham, also cousins, are named, with Rose Ealden, who for many years was Dunlap's housekeeper. Halliburton Fales is made residuary legatee. The three cousins other than Fales contest the 1904 will on the ground that Dunlap was incompetent.

One of the witnesses was Dr. Edward P. Fowler, who was Dunlap's physician for forty years. He said his old friend had eccentric habits. Mr. Dunlap wore his hat and his coat in the house until he went to bed, and would buy a suit of clothes only once in fifteen years. Dr. Fowler was asked to what extent Mr. Dunlap used intoxicants.

"I have known him to drink a pint of brandy, a half pint of whisky and a bottle of champagne in twenty-four hours," said Dr. Fowler. "This he did almost daily."

"It has long been known that the population of no great city would increase, or even remain stationary, but for the incessant influx of newcomers from the rural districts or from foreign countries," says Harper's Weekly. "This seems to be peculiarly true of New York. As Dr. John H. Girdner puts it in his book entitled New-Yorkitis, the inhabitants of the American metropolis are driving themselves and being driven like beasts of burden. 'They work like dynamos all day, and play like idiots all night.' The reports of the health department show that the number of sudden deaths in New York has recently increased out of all proportion to the growth in population. Thus, in 1904, it seems that 3,000 persons fell dead, or died soon after they were stricken—an increase of 500 over New York's record in the previous year. In the first three months of 1905 no fewer than 1,700 cases of this character were reported, and as these figures were for cold months, when the brain or the heart is not as liable to crack as it is in hot weather, it is expected that the victims of living at high pressure will number in the present year more than twice as many as they did in 1904."

"The man or woman who has never been across," said an officer of a transatlantic liner, "is delighted when friends send offerings of flowers before the boat sails—at times so many of them as to leave no place for a steamer trunk.

"The novice holds onto them until they are so withered as to have lost their beauty or until the odor makes him sick. But the old traveler has learned a better way.

"He waits until the generous friends have gone down the gang plank and then quietly heaves the whole bunch overboard. The result is that he has all the room that belongs to him and is saved no end of discomfort and annoyance. The flowers are not lost, as boatmen hover about the big liners in the harbor and pick them up and carry them to the city to be sold again."

The tallest structure in the world is soon to be erected in New York. When completed it will occupy the space at the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth street and Madison avenue, where Dr. Parkhurst's church now stands.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance company will erect this magnificent tower, which will be higher than Washington monument. Plans for its construction are now under consideration by the company.

All the land in the block, which is 425 feet long and 197 feet 6 inches wide, is owned by the company. When the land was acquired it was necessary to buy one of New York's most famous residences and three other old familiar structures, the Lyceum theater, the Academy of Design and the Madison Square Presbyterian church. The last is still standing.

It is on this site that the tallest structure in the world is to be erected. According to the present plans the tower will bear about the same relation to the main building that the Madison Square tower does to the Madison Square Garden building. The site of the Metropolitan's tower has a frontage of seventy-five feet on Madison avenue and 150 feet on Twenty-fourth street. This will give a base area of about 11,250 square feet, which is considerably more than that of the Washington monument. There will be offices in the tower and, of course, elevators. There will be an observatory at the top, surmounted by a huge flagstaff. The distance from the sidewalk to the top of the tower will be 560 feet.

Private Car Abuses.
Springfield Republican.

A decision of some importance is that just rendered by the Interstate Commerce commission in the case of charges made by the Pere Marquette and Michigan Central roads for transportation and refrigeration of fruit in private cars. It is held that the railroads are required by common law to furnish suitable transportation facilities, and accordingly when the roads neglect to provide refrigerator cars of their own, but depend upon private cars, they are none the less responsible for the service and the charges imposed. Hence the charges come under the scope of the interstate act and are subject to regulation like any other charges. This seems to be sound reasoning, and if it holds good, a way is opened without special legislation to deal with private car abuses.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Schuyler Free Lance: Down in the First congressional district the democrats are running a goldbug democrat of corporation ideas and sympathies for congress and then on top of that run him on a Roosevelt platform. The democrats are ever liable to do ridiculous things.

Schuyler Free Lance: While this editor is not an admirer of Mickey and don't like his personality and some of his narrow views, and while we have "roasted" him time and again for his acts, yet we have ever said that he was a clean man and was giving the state a business administration and on top of that can say to his credit that he stands for the people and right as against railroad tax shirking. And so we say, Good for Governor Mickey!

David City Banner: "Mr. Pollard," says the York Democrat, "will doubtless use his annual to travel over the district advocating the anti-pass platform of the Falls City convention." If he does he ought to be defeated. We have no use for a republican who will accept and use a pass and advocate an anti-pass law. A republican politician who will do that is acting like the average "reform" politician. We have no use for a hypocrite.

Schuyler Free Lance: The officials of the state who organized and pooled interests to get the biennial election law passed last winter by the legislature, and then put up additional funds to carry their end through the supreme court, did not get any returns for their money. The supreme court declared the act unconstitutional, and so all those court house fellows will not get that additional year in office, as they fully expected, and are out their costs besides. The best way to get a longer term in office is to serve the people well and have them re-elect you.

Holdrege Citizen: For a week or two past an agency at Omaha has been flooding the offices of the country newspapers with slips claiming to prove how great a hardship it would be on the country if the Interstate Commerce commission was given power to regulate railroad rates where there was injustice done. But few, if any, of the papers have printed these arguments, as most of the papers doubtless realize that there has been much injustice done under the present system. It is hard to make the masses of the people feel that there is any danger of the railroads suffering from the president's plan of regulating the railroad rates when it is proven that an injustice has been done.

Albion Argus: Thomas D. Worrall is manufacturing some very interesting reading these times. In prosecuting the Grain trust he has undertaken a mighty big job. As he has been one of them for several years he ought to have a good idea as to what he can do. But after all it takes nerve for a common man with a few thousands to back up against a combine of several millions. Some peculiar developments have already come forth. Some of the very farmers' elevator companies that have been organized to fight the trust are found to have been working with it. Some of these farmers, when put on the stand, refused to testify lest they incriminate themselves for violating the anti-trust law! Don't that jar you?

Howells Journal: There is a concern at Omaha whose envelope has the card "Rathom & Crawford, Columbia, News bureau, 315 New York Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.," that is wasting a lot of postage on this office. Every day or two we receive a job lot of "ready made" editorial from them dealing with the Esch-Townsend bill. We have ideas of our own on the subject of railroad legislation and a willingness to express them when occasion demands. We are not a railroad hater who would confiscate the property of the great corporations, nor are we one of the gang who wear the railroad collar and sneeze whenever a corporation lawyer takes snuff. We believe that freight rates should be regulated by state and nation, rates made that would pay a fair profit upon the money invested in railroad property after the water has been wrung out of the bonds issued at its building. Government regulation of railroads must come, government ownership ought not to. The railroads are making a great mistake in fighting government control, and if they persist in the fight they may drive the people to government ownership as a last resort.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Penner—What, then, do you consider the best method of keeping books?
Borroughs—There's only one sure way.
Penner—What that?
Borroughs—Forget to return them.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The first dear girl was showing her new engagement ring.
"Don't you admire his taste?" she asked.
"Y-yes," answered dear girl No. 2. "As far as jewelry is concerned I do."—Detroit Tribune.

"Mrs. Starvem made that new boarder squeeze into that hall bedroom."
"Well, I haven't heard any complaint from him there."
"Of course not; why, there isn't any room for complaint."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Try to forget me," she said with a look of pity.
"How can I?" he miserably answered, "as long as I have to make monthly payments on the things I have presented to you?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

"A government official is but a servant of the people," said the man with old-fashioned ideas.
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "The trouble is that in so many cases the tips amount to more than the regular wages."—Washington Star.

"There's a case of poetic justice!"
"What is?"
"Dr. Doseham wrote a powerful anti-vivisection article for the papers and all his medical acquaintances have cut him!"—Cleveland Leader.

"You do not seem to attach much importance to political enthusiasm."
"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I have observed that one friend can holler and make as much noise as twenty people who have settled down in a determination to vote against you."—Washington Star.

POWER OF ADVERTISING.

W. J. Lampton in New York Sun.

There used to be a man who lived
In Skeetersville, N. J.
Who opened up a little store
And went to making hay.

The country round about was good,
The people sure but slow,
And Billington, which was his name,
Set out to make them go.

The old time town of Skeetersville
Was dead enough to skin
When Billington took hold—but say,
He got a hold to win.

He introduced a line of goods
That made the people stare,
And when they came to take a look
They found the prices fair.

And then they bought and business boomed
And Billington did more
Than anybody ever did
In that town with a store.

But what he did was not enough
To suit his growing size,
And Billington of Skeetersville
Just yearned to advertise.

He yearned to see his dazzling ads
Glow in the business sky,
Attracting people everywhere
To come his way to buy.

But, lo, the town of Skeetersville,
'Tis pity to confess,
Had never felt a long felt want
To have a printing press.

So Billington turned to at once
To see what he could get,
And pretty soon the people had
The Skeetersville Gazette.

And Billington was in it, big;
Such advertising ways
Were never known to Skeetersville
As Billington's displays.

The old time merchants saw the ads
Of Billington, and they
Began to use a line or two
To make their business pay.

The town began to get alive,
Its shell began to crack,
And every now and then you'd hear
The moss fall off its back.

And outside people on the look
For better means to fill
Their empty coffers, thought they'd take
A chance at Skeetersville.

The town was growing good and strong;
Another paper came
To meet the advertisers' wants
And spread the city's fame.

The town grew on: No power could thwart
The enterprise and will
Of Billington et al., and yet
They called it Skeetersville.

Then Billington broke loose and said
The old name ought to go,
And something be adopted which
Would let the whole world know

It was a hustling sort of town,
Where things were on the run—
And in two minutes Skeetersville
Was changed to Billington.