THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
E. C. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1905, was as follows:

1	20,050	16	20,800
2	20,090	17	20,120
3	21,120	18	20,850
4	20,080	19	20,850
5	20,500	20	20,780
6	20,050	21	20,850
7	21,080	22	20,050
8	20,060	23	20,480
9	20,120	24	21,200
10	20,810	25	20,200
11	20,090	26	20,780
12	20,110	27	20,720
13	20,700	28	20,720
14	20,700	29	20,720
15	20,090	30	20,700

Total	604,030
Less unsold copies	6,044
Net total sales	594,190
Daily average	20,806

E. C. ROSEWATER,
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 5th 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.

If anybody proposes to test the validity of the primary election law, no time should be lost in getting into court.

It would seem that in his attempt to reach the north pole Commander Peary had let some of the atmosphere escape.

Judging from the rumor of recent deaths by drowning a campaign for "safe and sane" swimming would be in order.

The best memorial for the dead of the gunboat Bennington should be an official report placing the blame for the explosion.

The outlook of civic reform in Omaha would be much better if the civic reformers would practice what they preach.

Any one who objects conscientiously to registering his choice on the voting machine is free to move into Clontarf precinct.

The court house problem confronting the people of Omaha and Douglas county ought to elicit a variety of views. Voluntary suggestions are in order.

Havana has quarantined against New Orleans because of the yellow fever. Thus does the American army win another victory over the marine hospital corps.

A Chinese daily is to be started at San Francisco. Despite the color of its patrons it will find difficulty in being "yellow" than some of its American contemporaries.

An American has been caught by Mexican bandits. President Diaz should realize that it takes something more than the "gold standard" to make an enlightened country.

Raising the height of smokestacks will not entirely abate the smoke nuisance, but if South Omaha succeeds in the suppression of smoke Omaha will cheerfully follow the example.

It is "up to" the officials of Maine and New Hampshire to post themselves on international etiquette. Fortunately the prohibition laws of the former state say nothing of vodka and saké.

Prince wants it distinctly understood that it does not desire to be estranged from Russia—at least not until the price of Russian bonds advance to a point where Frenchmen can sell at a profit.

From the number of corporations which have denied that they are to employ Engineer Wallace there must have been some mistake about the reason why he retired from the Panama commission.

It takes a great deal of sublime assurance for a Nebraska railroad to remonstrate against undervaluation of other taxable property, and the Union Pacific seems to have found the right man.

It is not strange that a Chicago man should ask Minister Komura to express an opinion regarding "government ownership," from the fact that the Chicago idea of "peace negotiations" must necessarily include this question.

The rule board of dental examiners has taken the bit between its teeth and issued a peremptory writ to all tooth carpenters to file their certificates of apprenticeship with the respective county clerks or prepare to take the consequences.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The meeting of the emperors of Russia and Germany, which has aroused great interest throughout Europe, may be simply an exchange of courtesy between rulers who are personally good friends, having met a number of times before and enjoyed each other's society. Emperor William being on a cruise in waters where Nicholas could readily join him it was quite natural that the former should invite the Russian sovereign to join him and the latter's willingness to do so can easily be understood. At any other time such a meeting would command only passing attention, but taking place just before the assembling of the peace conference it is thought to have special significance. Both in France and England the incident is regarded with a concern which seems to border upon alarm.

We are unable to see any substantial reason for this. Had the emperors anything of a very serious or momentous character to confer about, anything of international importance, it is improbable that they would have made their conference quite so public. They would have endeavored to as far as possible avoid attracting attention. It is a fact that Emperor William has shown a strong friendship for Russia during the war and of course the czar heartily appreciates this. It is also a fact that Germany has important interests in China which she desires to protect and therefore may be inclined to give some advice to the czar respecting peace terms. The idea that the German emperor has any wish to estrange Russia from France must be regarded as entirely groundless, while the British notion that the Moroccan and Scandinavian questions were discussed at the conference would seem to be equally baseless, for Russia is not the least concerned in regard to Morocco and German interest respecting the issue between Sweden and Norway is very slight, if indeed it has any.

If the nature of the conference in Finnish waters shall ever be made public it will probably be found to be merely a social meeting, without the least international significance. So far as the alliance between France and Russia is concerned there is no reason to think that the two countries are not as firmly devoted to it now as at any time since it was entered into. Doubtless Russia would have preferred that France should not have formed an alliance with Great Britain, though there is really nothing in it inimical to the relations between Russia and France. Germany, also, does not altogether relish the France-British alliance, yet she can offer no reasonable objection to it, since it contains no menace to German interests. Its great value is that it contributes to the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

Perhaps the world will not be informed as to what transpired between the German and Russian emperors, but we do not believe there is any ground for the expressed apprehension regarding it. Granting that there was consideration of far eastern affairs, it is quite as likely as otherwise that Emperor William advised peace on the most favorable terms that Russia can obtain. If so his advice will have great weight with the czar.

PLANS FOR PANAMA.

Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal commission and Chief Engineer Stevens are on the way to the isthmus and it is to be expected that very soon after their arrival we shall hear of something being done to infuse more life and activity into operations there. The first thing to receive the attention of the chairman of the commission is the very important matter of sanitation, which it is realized on all hands must be provided for before much can be done toward canal construction. Perhaps conditions are not quite as bad as some reports have stated, but they are bad enough at the best. Another matter of pressing interest is that of securing labor. It is stated that trial batches of Chinamen, Japanese and Italians, in lots of 2,000 each, are to be contracted for and if they turn out all right the government will hire from 25,000 to 40,000. At present there are approximately 12,000 men digging in the waterway, nine-tenths of them being Jamaica negroes. The decision to employ foreign labor was reached only after a most careful study of the situation, leading to the conclusion that the necessary labor could not be secured in this country. There has been considerable opposition to this manifested, but it appears to be absolutely necessary if the work of canal digging is to be vigorously pushed. It is contemplated to supply as soon as may be whatever is essential to making life on the isthmus endurable.

It seems safe to say that hereafter the commissioners will work together harmoniously and that the stupendous enterprise will be vigorously pushed. There are great difficulties to be overcome, but it is believed that the men charged with the task will be found equal to every demand upon them.

A TIMELY STATEMENT.

Those who have complained that the federal authorities at Washington were not sufficiently active and energetic in the proceedings against the combination of beef packers may learn from the address of Attorney General Moody before the Lincoln club of Boston that these proceedings have been pushed with all practicable rapidity. In regard to the criticism that facts have been withheld from the people which they had a right to know, the attorney general explained that much of the work of his department can be done effectually only when it is done quietly and in secret and that it is not easy to draw the line between facts which ought to be confided to the public and those which, for the time being, in the interest of public justice, ought to be withheld from it.

Mr. Moody presented a review of the proceedings, which shows that there was no avoidable delay from the time they were instituted until indictments were returned against the packers by the grand jury. There was a great deal of arduous work required of the officials of the Department of Justice and no one who will read the statement of the attorney general can doubt that this work was carried on with all possible vigor and zeal, or question the earnest purpose of the administration to leave nothing undone that was necessary to bring to justice those against whom there was the charge of having violated the law. That purpose still prevails, Mr. Moody expressing the hope and belief that the indictments against the packers will be brought to trial during the current year. The public may rest assured that if this is not done it will not be the fault of the Department of Justice. That department has never had greater demands upon it than at present and it is meeting them as promptly as practicable and as a due regard for legal requirements permits. The timely statement of the attorney general should remove any doubt that may exist regarding the intention of the administration to enforce the laws.

PERPETUATING FACTIONAL STRIFE.

The Omaha Fontanelle club, flaunting the flag of political purification and reform, but in reality organized under the auspices of politicians hankering for political plunder, has taken it upon itself to nominate candidates for the various county offices who are to be voted for at the general primary two months hence. The method of nominating these candidates has not been divulged, but it is an open secret that the 175 members of the club in good standing have had precious little to do with it. The board of governors, or inside ring, that dominates the club and ladles out the spoils has exercised this prerogative and the other members of the club are expected to fall in line and do valiant battle for the candidates nominated by the governors.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the 15,000 republicans of Douglas county will play jumping jack for the Fontanelle chiefs and accept without murmur the dictum of a self-constituted coterie of scheming politicians who are bent upon perpetuating factionalism in Douglas county. It remains to be seen whether the rank and file of the party can be hoodwinked by high-sounding promises of reform emanating from a club that was notoriously organized by corporation satellites and subsidized with corporation boodle during the last campaign.

We feel sure that the republicans of Douglas county outside of the very narrow circle of the Fontanelles will give neither encouragement nor countenance the attempt to revive factionalism at a time when there is no possible excuse for such a strife, and when, moreover, it is obvious that its perpetuation means disaster to the party not only at the coming election next fall, but in the more important elections next year.

Paving contractors may as well make up their minds that the municipal asphalt repairing plant has come to stay. People of Omaha, who have for years suffered from impassable streets by reason of the selfish contentions among paving contractors, and their failure to keep the streets in repair, will not tamely submit to any attempt on the part of city councils and municipal officials, high or low, to take a backward step in the matter of municipal paving repairs by obstructive tactics. On the contrary, if they become convinced that the paving contractors are seeking to defeat paving repairs by the municipal plant they will, we feel sure, get their backs up and make the paving question the main issue in the municipal campaign of 1906, and that means not only municipal repairing of pavements, but the laying of all pavements by municipal machinery and by day labor, whatever the cost or consequences may be.

When the senior Omaha Yellow talks about embezzlers, it reminds us of the ostrich who stuck his head in the sand. It seems to have forgotten the toll-mile slip that was found in the till of an embezzling city treasurer; it seems to have forgotten the fake mortgage on which its proprietor borrowed $5,000 from the great state treasury embezzler, and it forgets the tips its editorial and reportorial grafters have notoriously accepted from time to time from bank directors and state house crooks. It seems even to be oblivious of the fact that it has never been known to expose or denounce a democratic embezzler or grafter, either before or after taking.

Leader Redmond's characterization of the Balfour government as one of "shreds and patches" takes from the conservatives the opportunity to be original and truly describe the opposition. It is possible the remainder of the parliamentary session may make the Tomybrook fair look like a Sunday school picnic.

If the railroads insist that the State Board of Equalization shall raise each class of taxable property to its highest market value, divided by five, they should also have insisted that the State Board of Assessment set the example by assessing the railroads on the same basis.

Premier Balfour may not resign, but he will certainly secure new "whips" before another vote is taken in Parliament. Confession that defeat was due to the indifference of his own partisans is more humiliating if less disastrous than loss of a majority.

It is to be hoped that while the government is probing the cotton scandal it will not forget some other things. It is really no necessary function of government to see that the speculators are given exact information regarding crop conditions.

Oh, yes, the yellow journals are doing some good in exposing and denouncing corporate plunderers and public thieves, but the clean and reputable newspapers are doing the same and were doing it constantly before there were any yellows. They have done it, moreover, without polluting the atmosphere by airing the cesspools of human depravity and feeding the masses on journalistic dope.

Tip Was Straight.
Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

President Roosevelt was right in one thing anyway. And that was his suggestion to Russia that the longer it postponed the harder would the terms be.

Supply Is Short.
Philadelphia Inquirer.

No doubt, Dr. Burnwood is right; politics should be controlled by Christians; but just at present the supply of Christians who can be spared from other work is hardly big enough to go round.

Small Cause to Worry.
Baltimore American.

There seems to be a wide divergence of opinion among astronomers concerning the cause of sun spots, and an equal diversity as to whether they exert an influence upon the atmosphere of the earth. Upon the whole it seems pretty evident that the scientists do not know anything certain about either causes or effects of the dark areas on the surface of the sun. One theory holds that the spots are new material that has fallen to the sun from outside, and another theory is that the spots are black eruptions from within. The untrammeled free-thinking citizen can accept either theory or neither without any serious consequences.

Profits and Investment.
New York Sun.

The difference between profit on investment and profit on product finds clear illustration in recent reports on the gold mining industry of South Africa. The value of the gold extracted during the current calendar year will probably be not far from $80,000,000. During the first six months of this year dividends to the amount of $25,000,000 were declared and paid. It is expected that like and perhaps even larger dividends will be paid during the remaining six months. The dividend on output therefore will be in excess of 50 per cent of its market value. The dividends paid during 1904 were approximately $45,000,000 on an output of a value of $75,000,000. From the statistics given by the Transvaal government mining engineer in his report for the six months ended December 31, 1904, it appears that there are 287 gold mining companies in the Transvaal. Their capital is given as £84,085,982. Only about 12 per cent of the number were dividend payers. As some of these companies are paying their stockholders from 40 per cent to 250 per cent per annum, it is evident that a large amount of money must have been spent in digging unprofitable holes in the soil of the Transvaal.

PENSIONS FOR OLD AGE.

Some Thoughts Suggested by Massachusetts Official Report.
Boston Globe.

A report on old-age pensions, just issued by the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor, shows the progress in many countries in Europe of the system of insurance of workingmen, not alone against accident and sickness, but against old age as well.

Varying forms of this provision against disability are in operation in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Roumania, Sweden and Spain. In France there is compulsory insurance against old age for miners and seamen, and in Roumania a system of compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, invalidity and old age for work people in mines and quarries.

The inauguration of a system of old-age pensions would mean that poor houses, almshouses and such institutions for the poor would be needed no longer. The bureau's figures show for a given year that of the total expenditures of Massachusetts, 5.46 per cent were for charity. The total expenditures were $116,862,288.37; the amount expended for charity was $6,316,664.76.

A sentimental aspect of the old-age pension is that it carries into the second childhood something of the same spirit that makes the first childhood smooth and sweet. The certainty of support in old age, in freedom and independence, and as a basis of right instead of charity, is a consideration of the first importance to countless thousands. It is said that very high among the contributing causes of suicide is the fear of want.

THE BENNINGTON'S BOILERS.

Happily Rare.
Boston Globe.

The deplorable accident on the Bennington is naturally compared with the blowing up of the Maine in Havana harbor, but there is a world of difference between the two events. Such disasters have been so rare in the history of the American navy that the attention of the whole world is fixed upon them when they do occur.

Need of Inquiry.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Probably more money is spent for repairs upon American warships than upon any other ships afloat, and they spend less time at sea than most others. Such being the case there is urgent need of finding out why the Bennington boilers were allowed to get into such a condition, for either to their weakness or to human fallibility not to be looked for in a warship's engine room this disaster must be attributed.

Object Lesson in Folly.
Brooklyn Eagle.

Of course, the Navy department will make every effort to fix the responsibility for the accident. We doubt that it will succeed, because the destruction of the boilers must have been nearly complete and in that destruction most, if not all, of the evidence directly relating to causes must have been eliminated. Still reports covering the condition of the boilers previous to May, 1905, are in the possession of the department and the testimony of those who inspected the machinery is quite probably available. The report and testimony together may disclose some defects of which the disastrous potentialities were hitherto unsuspected and which hereafter will be promptly remedied whenever they are revealed in any other ship. All accidents of this kind are deplorable, but they are not without a certain good result which appears in the employment of the greatest care and in dealing with the vital features of the mechanical department. For many years the country sent into waters where terrific storms were common, ships of antiquated build and obsolete machinery—ships like the Trenton, Vandalia, Richmond, Kearsarge and Alliance. A terrible object lesson in the folly of these assignments was given in the harbor of Apia in 1889, when some of these ancient craft unable to face a hurricane drifted to destruction on a lee shore while a small British gunboat with modern engines fought its way to sea and safety in the teeth of the storm. In naval equipment the best is none too good. If the Bennington case proves anything at all it proves that "temporary" repairs to boilers or to other elements in which lies that absolute perfection involves risk of accident should be undertaken only in season when the gravest emergencies will not permit permanent remedy.

NOTES AND NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Economy in the Matter of Transportation for Officers and Men.
Army and Navy Register.

The War department finds it necessary to make all sorts of economies during the remainder of the new fiscal year in the matter of travel of officers and the transfer of troops. This has reached such a condition that the greatest economy has been exacted of officers in authority, especially on the part of the chief quartermasters, who will have something to do with the draft upon the transportation fund. Several orders involving the change of stations of individuals and of commands have been indefinitely laid aside on the orders of the chief of staff for the reason that it becomes necessary to harbor the mileage resources and the transportation fund of the military establishment. Nothing involving expense of any sort can be authorized without due consideration. The reduction in the transportation fund amounts to $2,000,000, being in total $12,000,000, as against $18,000,000 of last year. This is a substantial reduction, which amounts to 50 per cent, and will require the most exacting economy to avoid creating a deficiency, which now amounts to a crime. Instructions have been sent out to officers directly concerned to exercise the greatest prudence in this respect and to allow no extravagances to creep into the requisitions.

A contract for the eight sets of bachelor quarters to be erected at Fort Myer, Va., has been awarded by the quartermaster general this week. These buildings will be model residences and represent the latest plans for such buildings. The quarters at Fort Myer will be located on the large campus immediately behind the commanding officer's house.

The army uniform order prescribes the dress uniform for court-martial duty. The manual for court-martial goes into more detail and prescribes the uniform of the accused and the witnesses. As the manual is in course of revision in the judge advocate general's office, the question has come up in view of the change from full dress to dress uniform for the members. The general staff has recommended, and the chief of staff has approved the suggestion, that the uniform order be amended so as to prescribe the service uniform instead of the dress, for such commands, for court-martial duty. It was considered that the accused and the witnesses should appear in the same uniforms as the court, witnesses with side arms and the accused without.

The War department authorities have had before them the question of the reimbursement to the post exchange of a sum due it by and from the forfeited pay of a soldier who deserts, is apprehended, tried and sentenced to forfeit of pay and allowances due him. The statute authorizes a deduction from the amount due to soldiers' home for stoppages and fines imposed by court-martial, necessary to reimburse "individuals," but this action only applies, of course, where the reimbursement is proper, in other words, where there is such a reimbursement to be made. In the case under consideration no such reimbursement is to be made, no statute directs that it shall, and the secretary of war has said that it shall not. It is clear that when the stoppages for debts due the United States and for forfeiture by sentence of court-martial have been satisfied, nothing will be left with which to meet the debt to the post exchange.

Commissary General Weston of the army has been giving personal attention to the subject of "fireless cooking," as it is called, which has been the occasion of some practical experiments conducted by the army subsistence officer, Captain Michael S. Murray, at Fort Riley, Kan. This is a form of cooking which continues the process after the food has been taken from the fire, by retaining the heat in a specially prepared box or other receptacle. At Fort Riley the tests were conducted in a hay box and at recents tests in New York, which General Weston witnessed, the cooking was done in another sort of device. General Weston and other observers attended a dinner where the food had been prepared in this way and every one was much pleased with the result. There is no question that "fireless cooking" will be of advantage in garrison, where it will result in the saving of fuel, but its value is not readily observed so far as concerns troops in the field. The interest of the commissary general in the subject is confined to the use it will be to troops in time of war and in this respect it does not seem to promise great results, since it would always be necessary to carry a stove and its fuel, in which event the additional paraphernalia for "fireless cooking" would only add to the burden of the equipment. The army subsistence officers do not readily see how the process can be of special value to troops who are in the field for any length of time.

The practical test of the foot soldiers' kit in transportation was made this week at Fort Myer, Va., by Captain Read of the general staff of the army on the orders of General Chaffee, to arrange in a barrack bag or other receptacle the surplus kits for a squad, and each fifteen of these bags in a wagon to ascertain how much space they occupy, also to load a wagon with what is prescribed in the field service regulations (paragraph 280) to be carried in the company wagon, including the surplus kits to ascertain definitely whether the kits could be carried. This was done by Captain Read, who first packed the fifteen bags containing 120 surplus kits in a wagon and found they occupied 3 cubic feet of space. A wagon was then loaded as prescribed, including the surplus kits for 120 men, and there was found to be still more surplus space. The load weighed 2,000 pounds.

Arrangements have been made in the war department to the effect that the transport quartermasters, commissaries and surgeons attached to vessels sailing from San Francisco will be regarded as on duty at that place and will receive their orders from the military authorities in San Francisco. The same officers serving on transports on the Philippine station will be regarded as on duty in Manila, from which place they will receive their orders. This is done for the purpose of affording the officers commutation of quarters.

There will shortly appear from the war department a new army recruiting detail order. This order is issued every two years from the war department, the active officers assigned to the duty being usually retained in the capacity of recruiting officers for that period. There are now quite a number of retired officers on this duty, and in the order which is to be soon issued most of these will remain. Many other retired officers have applied for detail to such duty and their claim in that connection will be taken into consideration in the preparation of the new order. There are not likely to be nearly as many changes, however, in the army recruiting assignments as on other occasions, owing to the fact that so many of the retired officers are willing to continue on that duty beyond the two-year tour.

Note From the Returns.
Philadelphia Record.

Up to this time the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska do not appear to have dropped their shares in corporations on the advice of Tom Lawson. From a financial point of view his Western tour has therefore been a failure.

ORIGIN OF GREAT FORTUNES.

Final Analysis of the Great Wealth of Individuals.
Philadelphia Press.

Mr. James M. Beck selected a particularly unfortunate time for his defense of the methods by which great wealth is now won.

For wealth as such there is no envy in this country. Certainly less than anywhere in the world. The multitude of moderate fortune is gained by success in manufacture, by good fortune in the mine, by skill in business or in any one of the fields in which men work on equal terms, each adding all as he gains his own, there is not only no condemnation, but approval. There is indeed a just pride in the steady growth of national wealth which this great number of men of assured position, high character and average accumulation proves.

It is abnormal wealth against which public feeling is steadily rising, and the reason it is rising is because of the revelations which have taken place in the last five or ten years, most of all, this year. These vaster fortunes are won chiefly in one or two ways. Either men in positions of trust, such as the directors of the Equitable occupied, use these positions to make bargains for themselves, to their own profit, or money-makers gain special terms in transportation, which give them a secret and overmastering advantage over their rivals.

The very big fortunes, when analyzed, have this uniform origin. The Standard Oil group has undoubtedly gained by its skill in management, but its chief gain lay in the special freight rates granted the trust, which everybody knows—no one better than Mr. Beck—was prohibited by the common law, were contrary to the statutory requirements under which railroads were working and have since been penalized by special criminal penalties which have proved wholly inadequate. The fortunes and corporations, which united swell the capital of the Steel trust, rest, as every one knows, on special rates obtained through the manipulation in "party rates" of the ownership of small branch lines, rates which have since been held, and were, in fact, at law and in justice, an unfair and illegal advantage to one shipper over another.

It is possible to make the legal but inculpating plea for these things that they were practiced before criminal penalties were imposed (though Mr. Beck does not do this), but it is idle to make a plea for them in the form of morals. Both practices were and are wrong. Every one knows they were wrong. The men who gained by them knew it and knowingly did wrong.

When, as in the Depew Improvement company, a group of rich men, having influential relations to the New York Central and to the Equitable, secured for their land speculation from the one a special train service, which was run at a loss, and from the other a loan of $250,000 on property which, upon appraisement, proved to be worth only $150,000, the transaction was immoral. It deserved condemnation, and all such gain can have no defense.

In the courts an ingenious lawyer can free those who are responsible by pleading the statute of limitations and using all the legal device by which men are protected from the consequences of breaking the law, but outside of the courts, for such money-making on which rests in whole or in part the mammoth fortunes, no moral defense whatever can be made.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Rev. E. A. Baumgartner of Henley-on-Thames rowed for Caius college, Cambridge, at the first Henley regatta in 1839. He is 85 years old.

Mrs. Howard Gould has the finest private collection of birds in the United States, in some respects excelling the aviaries at the New York Zoological gardens.

"Indecision about spending money," said Mark Twain to W. D. Howells, "is worthy of cultivation. When I couldn't decide what to buy with my last nickel I kept it and so became rich."

Miss Flora Cliff Stevenson, LL.D., whose work as chairman of the school board of the city has attracted great attention, has just been presented with the freedom of Edinburgh in recognition of her public services.

General Wood's statement in a letter to a friend in Washington that he is going back to his post at Manila next month indicates that he doesn't know that he is going to be called upon to sanitate the isthmus right away.

In order that he may familiarize himself with the work of railroad men, the Rev. Dwight E. Potter, pastor of the Union Street Presbyterian church in Oakland, Cal., has gone to work as an oiler in the railroad yards of his city.

Adolf Frentzel is dead. For many years he was a prominent figure in the Berlin financial world and was a director of several banks. Emperor William, in pursuance of his policy of giving larger recognition to the commercial classes, appointed Herr Frentzel in 1897 to a seat in the Prussian House of Lords.

Randal Morgan, the Philadelphia financial magnate, has sailed with his family on his yacht Walturia on a cruise that probably will extend to European waters. The vessel is in command of his daughter, Miss Jane Morgan, who last fall went before the inspectors of navigation and after a severe examination was awarded a master mariner's certificate. She intends to take all the observations at sea and will attend to all the working of the vessel, just like a real salterman. The yacht is 210 feet long, twenty-seven feet beam and draws fifteen feet of water.

KING CORN.

Hot Weather Means Millions to the People of the Great West.
Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The seasonable heat is oppressive to humanity, but it is ripening the corn and adding millions to the wealth of the country in the production of a huge crop of this great cereal. The July report of the Department of Agriculture presents an exceedingly promising outlook. The acreage planted is, with one exception, the largest on record. It is predicted that the yield will be over 2,500,000,000 bushels. In ten years the annual yield has increased by 1,000,000,000 bushels.

In the interval the use of corn as a food for man has greatly increased abroad. Some years ago steps were taken by the federal government to stimulate the consumption of the cereal in portions of Europe where its value as a foodstuff was scarcely known. Great quantities of corn are consumed in southern and eastern Europe and in the orient, but until recently it was little known in northern Europe. Our exports are responding to the increased demand in that region.

In 1902 as much corn was produced in the United States as in the whole world in 1897. In 1903 our corn crop reached 2,500,000,000 bushels. In the previous year the crop the world over was several millions of bushels less. The production of corn has increased in recent times more rapidly than that of any other grain. The great corn states are Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Indiana. This group produced in 1899 three-fifths of the entire crop of the country. Fifty bushels per acre is a frequent yield, but the average for the country is about twenty-five. Under extraordinary circumstances 207 bushels per acre have been grown. Canada raises ordinarily about thirty-two bushels to the acre, an excellent showing, but the total yield is small.

Among the corn-producing countries of Europe, Russia, Austro-Hungary and the Danubian states are in the lead. Efforts have been made to make Egypt a great maize-producing region, but the yield is falling off, and in Europe it is increasing so slowly that there is no probability that it will ever approach that of the United States. Argentina and Java make a fair showing, but contribute comparatively little to the total. It is noted by a Chicago contemporary that in the World's Fair year of 1893 our corn acreage was less by 2,000,000 acres than it is now. This increase in acreage is almost as large as the entire area devoted to this crop in all Europe a few years previously. The United States is the world's cornfield.

SAID TO BE FUNNY.

"A man should be slow to anger."

"Yes," answered the woman, with a look of patient forbearance; "only he shouldn't invariably postpone getting angry at the annoyances of the day until he sits down at the supper table."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

"You lost your money in Wall street, did you?"

"I wouldn't say I lost it," answered the precise, though unworldly man. "The word 'lost' implies a remote possibility of its being found again."—Washington Star.

"All the animals on board?" asked Noah.

"No," answered Shem. "When it started to sprinkle a few drops fell on the cat and it streaked for a dry place, from which I can't dislodge it."

So they were forced to catch a brown rabbit, trim down its ears and graft a tail to it.—Detroit Tribune.

"I'm glad to find you as you are," said the old friend. "Your great wealth hasn't changed you."

"Well," responded Mr. Packer, "it has changed me a trifle. I'm eccentric where I used to be impolite, and delightfully sarcastic where I used to be rude."—Detroit Tribune.

Mr. Bones—Did yo' hear about dat gemman dat was pinched down in Florida last week?

Mr. Tambo—No, sir. What did he do, Mr. Bones?

Mr. Bones—He tried to Tampa wid de mails.

Mr. Tambo—Ladies and gentlemen, with your kind permission we will now sing, "Tempting, Tempting, Only Tempting You."—Detroit Tribune.

Grace—Miss McPrim tells me that she has made arrangements to lecture for a term of years.

George—Do you mean that she is going on the lecture platform, or is she about to be married?—Pittsburg Post.

"Who is the intensely homely woman at the other end of the car?"

"That? Why, that's the beauty doctor of the Ladies' Fireside Friend."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

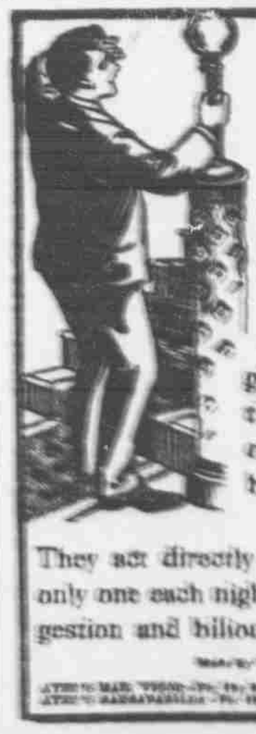
OUR DOCTOR HAS AN AUTO.

Boston Globe.

Our doctor is a learned man, a right good surgeon he,
He cut the vermiform appendix quickly out of me,
And many souvenirs has he of men he's carved with skill
No sooner is he through with one than he presents his bill.
And time so presses him that he has put aside his wheel,
And in an auto hurries now. (It was a spot cash deal.)

What operation, doctor, was that I saw you do,
As you lay flat upon your back, the auto over you?
Did you cut out the spark plug, or the carburetor? pray,
Did you remove the crank shaft?—and do you work that way?
And were you very careful, sir, (now do not be surprised,)
To see, before you used it, that your wrench was sterilized.

And are there any useless parts in that machine of yours?
Just put there to cause trouble and lost you, on all fours,
And do you pack in alcohol the parts you cut away
And take them as souvenirs of victims that you slay.
O Doctor, in your auto, are you hurrying round the town,
You're either cutting some one up or running some one down.



What! Another dizzy spell?

"Vertigo" the doctors call it. You naturally fear it is brain trouble, nervous prostration, heart disease.

But your doctor will tell you it is your liver. A sluggish liver means a poor circulation, a congested brain, a disordered stomach, constipated bowels.

Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They act directly on the liver. You will need only one each night for a few nights. Your indigestion and biliousness will quickly disappear.