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B. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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.

It is a wise voter here in Omaha who knows in what voting precinct he lives.

The report of the "New" commission comes in time to preserve to Public Printer Palmer all but his pay envelope.

Now that America's real heroes are assembling all thought of little wars can give place to forecasts of the football results.

That accident on the New York elevated railroad will probably cause a rush of business in the subway until the matter is forgotten.

The illness of Baron Komura should warn enthusiastic Orientalists of the danger of "going up against" Occidental banquets without previous training.

The easiest way to settle the trouble over naturalization with Turkey is for all Turks recognized as American citizens to remain on this side of the Atlantic.

In spending part of his latest loan from Germany for Egyptian dancers the sultan of Morocco doubtless desired to find some one who could dance to his music.

If Judge Duffie expects to take the whole Douglas delegation to the republican state convention he will have to charter a special train and buy out a cigar store.

Since Mexico has decided to bar lotteries, people in that country with sporting blood in their veins will be compelled to resort to the innocuous bull fight for amusement.

Omaha still has irresistible attractions for General Manager Dickinson of the Kansas City & Orient railway. No other place affords him such excellent amusement as a Sunday ball game.

Prof. Garner says that each word of the monkey "Inkunge" has been learned has cost him \$1,000. As his vocabulary is still deficient it is hardly probable this form of study will become popular, even in Newport society.

Now that peace has been decided upon Russia may be glad that there is but a single track railroad between St. Petersburg and the far east, at least until the extent of "socialism" in the army is determined.

In Omaha J. E. Markel was content with running one hotel and a chain of railroad eating houses, but at Panama he will be content with nothing else than ten hotels and a chain of eating houses along the "raging canal."

With more houses being built in Omaha this season than in any previous year and its population steadily growing, the enrollment in the public schools has not increased. What is the matter with the transient officer?

By the time Colonel Bryan has driven from the party all of the "traitors" and Henry Watterson has enforced all his edicts on the Bryan following, what is left of the democratic party will no doubt be able to drop all of its fads and fancies.

It must have been fate playing into the hands of Uncle Sam which placed a man named O'Farrell at the head of Cuban foreign affairs when Great Britain attempted to secure a treaty giving it greater privileges on the island than those enjoyed by the United States.

NEBRASKA'S GOLD MINES.

According to the official estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States last year, the value of the two metals computed in gold was \$114,236,158, of which \$80,723,200 represents gold and \$33,512,958 the commercial value of silver mined. The leading gold producing states are credited as follows: Colorado \$24,388,300; California 19,109,800; South Dakota 7,094,600; Utah 4,515,000; Montana 5,987,800; Nevada 4,927,800; Idaho 1,303,700.

The territory of Alaska is credited with \$9,034,200 and Arizona with \$3,343,900, or an aggregate for these states and territories of \$77,701,500, which would leave a trifle less than \$3,000,000 to be credited to all the other states.

The grain of Nebraska for the year 1905, as computed by expert grain men is as follows: Grain. Bushels. Value. Corn 175,000,000 \$12,750,000; Wheat 50,000,000 37,500,000; Oats 10,000,000 15,000,000; Rye 10,000,000 5,000,000; Barley 6,000,000 1,800,000.

These figures are computed on the basis of October prices in Omaha with corn at 45c, wheat at 75c, oats 25c, rye 55c, barley 35c. Deducting from the aggregate amount freight charges and dealers' profits on the basis of 25 per cent of the market price and we have \$45,692,500 to take out, which would make the net value on the farm of the grain harvest \$137,707,500.

The value of this year's wheat crop of Nebraska on the farm is within half a million dollars of the value of all the silver mined within the United States during the last year and delivered at Omaha the value of the wheat crop of Nebraska would be 50 per cent greater than the value of all the silver product of the United States.

A comparison of Nebraska's golden harvest with the mining states affords an even more advantageous aspect of Nebraska's capacity for wealth production. The mines of Colorado, now the greatest of the gold producing states of the union yield only \$24,388,300 worth of precious metal or less than one-third of the value of Nebraska's corn crop on the farm while California with its \$20,732,100 of gold production equaled only one-fourth of the value of Nebraska's corn crop and slightly more than one-half of the value of Nebraska's wheat crop on the farm.

When it is borne in mind that Nebraska's hay and potato crop, and the product of the poultry yard and dairy will yield at the lowest estimate \$25,000,000, the stream of gold which will pour into Nebraska during the coming year in exchange for its agricultural products almost borders on the fabulous.

FORCING A SLATE. When the Jefferson rules, providing for the nomination of candidates by direct vote instead of by delegate conventions were adopted by the republican convention two years ago, the leaders of the self-styled "anti-machine faction" proclaimed from the house tops that they were opposed to boss rule, packed conventions and nominations by barter and trade. The proposed reform was very popular and met with the hearty approval of the rank and file of the republican party, regardless of faction.

At the very first opportunity that presented itself for a full test of the law the Fontanelle governors, whose little cry always has been "Smash the Machine," arrogated to themselves not only the dictatorship of the members of the club, but of the whole party. Members of the club who were disposed to become candidates were summarily turned down and ruled off and a ticket was made up in star chamber by half a dozen governors ten days before the date set by the law for filing nominations had expired.

While the men who were affiliated with the so-called machine faction were entirely untrammelled in their choice, the anti-machine is seeking to ram its own choice down the throats of republicans, who are expected to swallow the dose without wincing. The natural effect of the attempt of the Fontanelle governors to nullify the direct primary law will be a combination against combination. The candidates who were stigmatized as "machine" men will be compelled as a matter of self-defense to combine their strength, and if the direct primary law becomes a dead letter it will be because it was put to death in the house of its pretended friends.

South Omaha will sell \$200,000 of general indebtedness bonds this week, which

GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY.

No nation shows greater energy in promoting its foreign trade than Germany and none is meeting with greater success. What Germany has accomplished during the last twenty years in building up her industries and commerce has been surpassed by no other country, with the possible exception of the United States, and in some directions, notably in the South American trade, we have been outstripped by our European competitor. The manufacturers and merchants of Germany are awake to every opportunity that presents itself for expanding their trade and quick to take advantage of it.

They have made remarkable progress in China during the last few years and it is said that German trade grows more rapidly there than that of any other country. Statistics show that the commerce of Germany with the countries of South America, which ranks second in amount to that of England, is steadily growing. The German flag being almost as frequently seen in the southern ports as is the British flag. German capital is now being invested in the construction of railroads in Brazil, where there is a large German population, while in some of the other South American countries the genius for business of the people of Germany is being conspicuously shown.

A recent report from Berlin notes a scheme for establishing German coal trading stations along the main ocean trade routes, one of the objects of this new development being to help the German shipping trade, which is now being so rapidly pushed in all parts of the world. It will also aid the German coal industry and make shippers independent of British coal supplies. In time of war these stations will give Germany great advantages over other countries.

Germany has built up and maintains a merchant marine second in extent only to that of England and it is to this that she largely owes the progress of her foreign commerce. German ships are on all seas and carry the products of that country to all parts of the world. In this she has pretty conclusively demonstrated that trade follows the flag and her example in this particular is certainly worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the American people. If Germany finds profit and advantage in her merchant marine, in transporting her products under her own flag, why should not the United States also find that policy advantageous. Americans are justly celebrated for their energy and enterprise in seeking trade, but the Germans are not behind them in this respect and some of their methods are decidedly superior to ours, one thing being that they study more carefully than Americans the requirements of certain foreign markets. In the struggle for trade that is becoming more and more eager every year it is not to be doubted that German energy and enterprise will secure a large share.

REMEMBER. Republicans of Douglas county who intend to participate in the coming primary election next week should remember that the county judge is also judge of probate and supervisor of the estates of all deceased persons within his jurisdiction. Every thoughtful voter should ask himself these questions before he makes his choice from among the candidates who present themselves for his support: Who among the men presenting themselves for your suffrage is the most trustworthy and reliable, as well as competent to fulfill the duties of the office?

Suppose that you knew you were to die any time during the next two years, whom would you be willing to entrust with the guardianship of your wife and children, or your mother, father, or minor sisters and brothers, who would inherit what you have accumulated? Would you be willing to allow your estate to be administered by a man who has been schooled in manipulating and covering up the disposition made of the trust funds and the distributions of heirship properties by the county court? Would you be willing to place your wife or family, dependent upon your savings, in the hands of any man who has proved himself to be a skilstepper or hoodler, or the associate of a side-stepper or hoodler?

If you have no property and have no family dependent upon you, would you consider it just and proper to foist into this office an untrustworthy man and by the pension office's accumulated experience?

These questions are pertinent and come home not only to the men who are aged and to thousands of women and children who are already widowed and orphaned, but to every thinking voter who conscientiously desires to do his duty toward his neighbors and the whole community.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things that a bunch of 2-year olds of the Omaha bar should organize themselves into a booster's club to force the nomination for county judge of the amateur lawyer, who has been acting as chief clerk for Judge Vinsonhaller for the past six years. The young grass-heads apparently do not want a county judge who knows any law. If they were young school teachers they would root for a student in a commercial college, or a bookkeeper for the position of superintendent of public instruction.

With Nebraska crops exceeding in value the total gold and silver production of the United States, the yellow metal will have to take a back seat for the yellow grain among those who know a good investment when they see it.

If resolutions before county conventions mean anything the passenger de-

partments of Nebraska railroads can

work with pleasure upon the coming state convention, but they can hardly expect to declare an extra dividend until after this year.

Another man with a mission has come to the front with a Nebraska newspaper exclusively devoted to the extermination of cat houses. The task of educating the people of Nebraska to boycott Chicago and St. Louis mall order concerns will, however, prove almost as difficult as the suppression of the popular craving for tainted money.

Tax Commissioner Fleming will be no less surprised to learn through the official demy-pop organ that he is running for county clerk, than County Clerk Drexel, who has been laboring under the impression that he was to have a walkaway for the democratic nomination.

The basso profundo candidate for notary judge seems to be running several laps ahead of Judge Back-Salary Gordon on the democratic race track. At least, he occupies top column, front page, next to reading matter, of the senior yellow.

Here's Hoping. Portland Oregonian.

It is to be hoped that next winter, when he is wrestling with grave domestic questions, President Roosevelt will have as much influence with the United States senators as he had with the emperors of Japan and Russia.

Good Services Undervalued. Indianapolis News.

But surely the \$500 a year life insurance claim which a certain sign painter for millions of dollars in order to help his employers out of an embarrassing position would be justified in placing a higher value on his services.

Uncle Sam is On. Cleveland Leader.

If the contractor who sells gloves to the War department really thought he could cheat Uncle Sam he was foolish. It has become an exceedingly difficult thing to do, as a number of men now behind prison bars can testify.

Royal Paternalism. Philadelphia Record.

The "Little Father" graciously tells his trustful and affectionate children that he would rather give up the half of Bakhall than further expose them to the horrors of war. How paternal in the czar, who would rather have sent hundreds of thousands of his children to an inglorious death than pay a money indemnity for peace!

Recalling a Pipe Dream. Baltimore American.

Is the horseless age already dawning? In Scotland an agricultural automobile has been put upon the market. It will draw a horse, plow, or mow, or will draw a wheelbarrow. It will pull a wheel dirt geared behind a smoothing harrow, thus preparing the ground and seeding at one operation. When not engaged in field work the motor can be harnessed to a threshing machine, corn sheller or wood saw, or will draw the loaded wagon to the railroad station; in fact, it seems to take the place, pretty completely, of the farmer's best friend, the horse.

Chance for Platt to Make Good. San Francisco Chronicle.

Mae Catherine Wood, the authoress of "The Love Letters of a Boss," may be telling the truth about Senator Platt, and that worthy may deserve to have it told about him, but it is no good reason why Mae Catherine should be permitted to practice the art of the blackmailer with impunity. Unless matters have been grossly misrepresented, she has been trying to extort money from the senator. In most states attempts of this kind are offenses against the law. Platt must be aware of this, and if he does not invoke protection he has himself to blame for his trouble.

WARE ORDER VINDICATED. Critics of the Administration Ridiculed by Record.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year 1904-05 will scarcely prove palatable reading to the statesmen and economists who twelve months ago were working themselves into a frenzy over President Roosevelt's age and disability order—knowing that the Ware order, or as Order No. 73, The Parker Constitution club of New York City, then in the heyday of its public usefulness, was constructing masterly arguments to show not only that the order was a "good" expense, but that it was null, void and impotent ab initio, but also that if some self-sacrificing patriot did not enjoin the secretary of the treasury from paying the pensions granted under it the government would be put to a ruinous extra cash expense. It was estimated that if nobody stepped into the breach and mandamus the treasury the annual expenditure for pensions would be swollen some ten or twenty millions. But no one subscribed to a relief fund, and the injunction was not issued.

Perhaps it was just as well for the reputations of the constitutionalists of the Parker club that their proposal to tie up the treasury never got beyond the pamphlets stage. How far askew their ideas were, they may see by the fact that they shall never know officially. But to see how lamentably beside the mark were their estimates of the cost of the age order we need only turn to the Pension commissioner's report for the first full year under the new ruling. Order No. 73 was issued on March 15, 1904. It did not become effective, however, until April 15, 1904, so that it was in force for only two months and a half in 1904-05. The sum paid for pensions in that year was \$14,000,571. But the amount paid for pensions in 1904-05 with the new order in full force was only \$11,142,362—an increase of \$2,858,209.

During 1904-05, 66,612 claims affected by Order No. 73 were allowed by the Commissioner of Pension. But the effect of these allowances on the business of the bureau was infinitesimal. No jump in pension expenditures occurred, of \$20,000,000, or \$10,000,000, or even \$5,000,000. As we argued at the time, the lowering of the age limit at which disability might be presumed involved no reckless broadening of the pension system, but was a step taken as much to simplify administration as to liberalize the terms on which a disability claim might be admitted. The modification of previous orders authorized by President Roosevelt was justified on grounds of common sense and by the pension office's accumulated experience. In practice the new rule seems to have worked to the satisfaction both of the government and of the pensioner. It has disappointed only its overhasty and over-zealous critics. Within a year the pension office has been fully vindicated. In this instance, as in so many other instances, time has corrected the misjudgments of the administration's critics. As the president well put it in his letter of acceptance last September, these critics have been in the main convincing only when they have misstated or misconceived the facts.

GOLDEN FLOOD OF GOOD TIMES.

Present Era of Prosperity Never Before Equalled.

Unprecedented prosperity is the present lot of the United States. A greater prospect is the promise of the immediate future.

Statistics compiled and published by the Chicago Record-Herald warrant the statement of fact and promise. Already this year, with over three months to go on, has surpassed records right and left. The figures are appended and there is not a cloud on the horizon to shadow their size. Here are a few:

Bank clearings in the United States for August, although only a trifle larger than those for July, exceeded those for the same month in any previous year, while for the first eight months of 1905 the clearings footed up \$2,294,470,000, as against \$67,790,400,245 for the same period in the preceding years. This is one instance where figures are at command to tell the story.

The stocks and bonds barometer of Wall street makes a showing of 19,372,700 more shares of stocks traded in for the first eight months of 1905 than during the corresponding months of 1904—15,246,700 more than the total number of sales recorded for the previous period—\$14,680,000, an increase of \$20,525,000.

Increase in building for the first eight months of the year has been enormous. In New York City alone operations up to September 1 aggregate \$10,944,225, an increase of \$4,108,000 over the corresponding period in 1904. Chicago—next in rank—presents an outlook for building during the first eight months of \$40,387,800, an increase of \$12,256,000 over the 1904 period.

The iron and steel industry, for example, has grown in all its branches of activity of the country's interest the figures are so stupendous that it would require the work of a national census to present them even approximately. But there is the tangible fact that the demand on the iron and steel industry has increased so rapidly and the further fact that preparations are being made for the greatest year in their history lying just ahead.

Business has been forging ahead by such leaps and bounds that the carriers have been caught short of equipment with which to meet the demands of the country, and the best within their power, have bewildered the manufacturers with their orders for more rolling stock. The Pennsylvania road alone within a week has ordered 15,000 steel cars, and that is only a sample of the demand generally, especially as to western roads.

The steel rail output of many large mills for next year practically has been sold in advance. In the last ten days 500,000 tons of rails have been ordered, and the orders break records.

It is the same story in other lines of industry in hides and leather, dry goods, furniture, clothing, and in fact everything that pertains to the needs and luxuries of the people. The consuming millions never had so much money to spend, and they are spending it freely. The leather trade, which is one of the greatest next to iron and steel, will have the biggest year with the close of 1905 that it ever has.

Leather goods, like hardware are staples to a large extent, but automobiles cannot as yet be classed as such. As a side light on prosperity, therefore—something showing the ability of the American people to purchase things that are not necessities in the area of bounty—it may be stated that \$50,000,000 is an estimate of the money that will pour into the coffers of the automobile manufacturers of the country for the year 1906.

Real estate and building affords another opportunity to gauge prosperity with figures and statistics, and the activity in the building trades forms the complement of the demands of the railroads for the great boom in iron and steel. All over the country the building records reflect the prosperous conditions. The extraordinary fact to be noted is that every month of the present year has shown an increase over the corresponding period one year ago.

Building experts who have watched conditions closely say they believe the present activity will continue for a long time. Twenty-seven cities show an increase in building for August of 2,628 buildings and \$17,100,000 over the corresponding period one month a year ago. During the month permits were taken out, according to official reports to Construction News, for the construction of 11,540 buildings, aggregating \$21,320,311, against 8,913 buildings, involving \$8,719,829 for the corresponding month a year ago. Every month of the year has shown an increase over the corresponding period a year ago. The record is, therefore, unusual. The figures in detail are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City, 1905, 1904. Rows include New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Paul, Denver, Memphis, Nashville, Toronto, Albany, Spokane, New Orleans.

Total 11,540 buildings, \$21,320,311, against 8,913 buildings, \$8,719,829 for the corresponding month a year ago.

Indicated yields of grain, according to the government crop report for August, were far greater totals than ever before in this country in a single year. According to the August figures, the present wheat crop has been exceeded only once, in 1892, while corn is likely to outstrip all records by 30,000,000 bushels.

The following table shows the probable yields of principal grains as indicated by the last official report:

Table with 2 columns: Crop, 1905, 1904. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Total, Increase.

If all the live stock, poultry and dairy products grown in this country and turned into cash from time to time through the year, as well as the various vegetable, grain, seed and hay crops not named above were enumerated in the government reports the totals would be almost beyond belief.

THE TROLLEY'S NEW RIVAL.

Gasoline Motor Cars Steadily Coming Into Use.

Philadelphia Press. It took nearly fifteen years for the trolley to expel the horse, a task not wholly completed even yet in a backward city like New York. It may prove that a much less period is required to expel the trolley by the gasoline or steam motor car. England is at this point in advance of this country. Railroads there have promptly seized the advantages offered by the motor car, both on the track and on the streets. The auto motor proves on the railroad line to be cheaper, more efficient and more easily managed than the train made up of locomotives and cars for light passenger service. On the Northwestern railway in England the increase in passengers on its motor cars in a year was 60,000, against 18,000 on the train cars.

The Union Pacific has begun the use of these cars for its suburban service outside of Omaha, a number of English railroads have adopted the same system, finding that on those trains, familiar on every road, which have to be run for public convenience, but on which travel is small, that an auto car carrying passengers and a little baggage is just as convenient for the passenger and far more economical for the railroad than a train. The Taff Vale line for instance, reports that a train costs 30 cents a train mile and steam motor car 11. This, however, is only a beginning. The Northwestern railway, in England, has procured legislation permitting it to run gasoline auto motor omnibuses from its stations in the neighborhood of Newcastle and other centers of population. These run in connection with suburban trains intended to meet the need of the commuters. They bring passengers in in the morning. They take them out at night. They add to the region which can be reached by a man returning to the city on a day for his work, a wide area which these auto cars can cover without the cost of a track and with no special charter.

The rural trolley will not last long under this competition if it comes here. The gasoline engine is a far more powerful while it is in operation. The capital on the track is all saved. Questions of right-of-way are avoided. Sparse travel can be gathered profitably and economically by this method. In London the omnibus companies are substituting the auto car for the trolley. It was expected to introduce the trolley. The advantage of the auto car is obvious. It can drop its passengers on the sidewalk. It requires no power plant. Above all, instead of requiring a constant stream of electricity, fuel is consumed only when it is actually used.

MUST STAND FOR SOMETHING. Democracy Groping in the Dark for a Live Issue. Washington Post.

What is the democratic party going to do? What issue will it tender? The political history of the past forty years demonstrates that to succeed a party must be assertive. It must take the initiative. There was a time when the democratic party could be depended on to lead. It destroyed the United States bank; it paid the national debt; it distributed the surplus among the states; it annexed Texas; if fought the Mexican war; it enacted free trade; it took from Mexico an empire—Spain or France; it created a magnificent merchant marine; it admitted great and flourishing states into the sisterhood. When it was at its zenith—the decade 1850-60—the relative increase of material wealth was greater than any like period of our history before or since.

That was when the democratic party believed something and was faithful to its convictions. It was not then a mere party of negation, to camp tonight where its adversary camped last night. The act of 1852 put the country on a practical basis—a democratic measure fashioned by Robert M. T. Hunter of Virginia. The party was true to its traditions as late as 1862 and voted solidly against the flat, rag-money greenback; but in 1862 it proposed to print enough rag money to pay the national debt. Since that date it has just been "elashing around" and clutching at all the financial heresies it could lay hold on.

Tilden got hold of it, put some democracy into it, and re-taught it the art of victory. Cleveland twice led it out of the wilderness, but it scampered back again at the invitation of frenzied statesmen of the west. The democratic party must find something to believe, and then believe it with fanatic zeal. It has never yet, and it never will, believe the "blue law" democracy Mr. Bryan thinks he believes in. Whenever the people want "blue law" statesmanship they know where to get it. The democratic party will gain victories when it again plants itself on the constitution of the United States and sound democratic interpretations of that instrument.

Until then it will wander in the wilderness.

Horrible Example in Politics. New York Sun.

The reappearance of Pettigrew as a would-be factor in public affairs need cause no uneasiness. He calls himself now an "anti-Roosevelt republican." Mr. Roosevelt is to be congratulated. Pettigrew will stick again into the obscurity of opulence soon. While he remains active he will serve admirably as a horrible example in politics. Even this consideration, however, may not reconcile the state of South Dakota to its fate as the home of Pettigrew.

Generous Consolation Paro. Chicago Record-Herald.

Parker's \$100,000 legal job proves that it is better to have run and lost than never to have run at all.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The centenary of the Frankfurt and Wiener sausages has just been celebrated in Germany.

The recent death of William King of New Jersey recalls his peculiar distinction. It was he who gave the lie to all the comic weeklies by marrying his mother-in-law.

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, will celebrate his 67th birthday September 16, on which occasion a banquet will be given in his honor by representatives of Minneapolis. Mr. Hill was born in Des Moines, Iowa.

During the recent sojourn of the ship of Persia in Paris one of his favorite amusements is said to have been having his secretary read to him the oddest of the begging letters, of which vast numbers were sent to him daily.

Having played the part of host in a royal manner to the members of the American Press Unionists' association, whose target he has often been, Mr. Rockefeller may yet have the pleasure of entertaining Mr. Lawson or Mr. Tarkenton. Numerous anecdotes of the childhood days of the German crown prince have been unearthed since his recent marriage. According to one of these, his tutor told him that all mankind are sinners. "My father may be a sinner," he replied hotly, "but I know my mother is not."

A handsome painting of John A. Carlisle has been received by the Historical Society and placed in one of the historical rooms at Frankfort alongside of pictures of the former governors and distinguished Kentuckians. The painting is life size. It was painted in 1859 while Mr. Carlisle was secretary of the treasury, by H. Hulke.

First Lieutenant Henry L. Harris and Second Lieutenant Morton Russell, both of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, have resigned their commissions and will enter the Chinese army. They are to receive the rank of colonel and major, respectively, at \$7,000 and \$5,000 a year, and will devote themselves to introducing western military methods in the army of China.

LAUGHING LINES. "Yes, she's married to a real estate agent and a good, honest fellow, too." "Oh, gracious! Bismarck!"—Chicago Tribune.

Grindstone—How was that divorce case finally settled? Kildorrnan—The judge decided that both parties were equally at fault, and he ordered possible and he put them under heavy bonds to continue to live together.—Chicago Tribune.

"There's a fellow who makes light of his financial troubles." "How's that?" "Why, when his bills come in he burns them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How's your brother doing in the government service?" "Oh, he's way in the background," answered the respondent. "He never gets anybody to take any notice of him. He's worked for the government for ten years, and nobody has said a word about investigating him."—Washington Star.

"So you're a veteran of the rebellion?" said the young man, admiringly. "The war was over as far as I was concerned when you were a youth, weren't they?" "Yes," replied the veteran, as he indicated the position of a bayonet he wished to have cashed; "but they all had their silver lining."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"But, John," complained his wife, "we have not cooked for a week." "No," said he, "but I guess we can get along without it now that we have fallen into the mill." "There was a time when you didn't have a coat of any kind!"—Detroit Free Press.

Amusement Manager—You wish to go on the stage, do you? May I ask what your qualifications are? Have you had any experience? "I've never been divorced, but I have been in three or four of the most terrible automobile accidents you ever heard of."—Chicago Tribune.

"I saw a plumber today waiting for a street car." "How?" "He had to tie." "And he looked ridiculously contented."