THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1	28,000	17	30,090
2	28,080	18	30,050
3	27,980	19	31,470
4	29,040	20	29,870
5	29,300	21	29,880
6	30,050	22	30,000
7	30,040	23	30,110
8	29,850	24	30,100
9	29,950	25	30,110
10	29,850	26	31,720
11	30,050	27	29,650
12	31,310	28	30,160
13	30,220	29	32,250
14	30,010	30	30,710
15	29,980	31	30,580
16	29,880		

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 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.

The boys went down to the convention at Lincoln. And the next day it rained.

It never rains but it pours—but if this thing keeps on much longer in Nebraska prayers against rain will be in order.

Will it be an infantry or cavalry fight next Tuesday? That depends whether it rains or shines. If it rains the cavalry will be in active requisition.

With satisfaction expressed at both Stockholm and Christiania over the result of the conference at Karlstad, the diplomats are apparently winning over the warriors at all points.

With the surgeon-general of the Japanese navy in America, Baron Komura should be able to learn why he is ill or Japanese medical knowledge has been greatly overestimated in the west.

If, as announced from St. Petersburg, Russian peasants will control the new Parliament the real extent of popular enlightenment can be determined, unless, indeed, the bureaucrats control the peasants.

Coroner Brailey has made an exemplary officer since he has occupied that position. He has attended strictly to business and the cost of the office to the taxpayers has been smaller than under any of his predecessors.

Unless citizens who desire good government participate at their party primaries they have no right to complain after the nominations are made that the candidates nominated are not worthy of their support at the election.

New York school teachers' idea of teaching pupils how to play may be a good thing in New York, but the idea will hardly be taken up in Omaha until the public play grounds become more popular with the rising generation.

It is now said that Russians removed the wireless telegraph instruments from their ships before reaching the Sea of Japan, showing that there are more ways of getting away from orders from headquarters than by cutting the cable.

With fusion in some counties of Nebraska and "straight" democratic and populist tickets in others it is probable that opposition newspapers which aspire to state influence will continue to present amusing attempts to "sidestep" until the end of the present campaign.

When you come to vote at the primaries next Tuesday, don't fire into the air by marking your ballot for some one who has no chance of winning out. Where there is a field of more than two pick one or the other of the leaders and make your vote count for the man who is entitled to your support.

We doubt very much whether the Omaha police will appreciate the crocodile tears shed by Pat Crowe's Omaha organ over its starving condition, by reason of alleged municipal extravagance. The average Omaha policeman is not afflicted with a lapse of memory and does not take kindly to gifts tendered by the Greeks.

Herman Beal, who is asking a republican nomination for county surveyor, is most highly spoken of by everyone who knows him, and his professional abilities and tried qualifications for the position are unquestioned. He is the only man from South Omaha asking a nomination on the republican county ticket and South Omaha is entitled to representation.

LATEST INSURANCE DISCLOSURES.

The testimony presented to the New York legislative investigating committee by Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance company, is, regardless of its importance to the investigation, of more than passing interest to the large number of policyholders in mutual insurance companies, particularly in this statement:

We could not make our investments without syndicates and we are partners in every syndicate into which we go. I want to say further that unless we went into these syndicates we would not be able to invest our funds except by buying in small quantities and paying the successive profits of middlemen. I ask you and the committee to consider that we have now over $450,000,000 of assets and while we have over $100,000,000 invested in bonds and mortgages we are constantly under the necessity of finding additional investments for our large accumulations of funds. This is the condition. It is no theory.

Life insurance in the United States has grown to such vast proportions that it is no longer a subject of local concern, and when an officer of one of the largest companies in the country says funds accumulate so rapidly that they cannot be invested in the ordinary course of business, but must be used through "underwriting sydicates"—a form of financial dealing practically unknown in America until recently—it must occur to the average policyholder that the company is really looking more to the income to be derived from the "surplus" than to relief for the policyholder, despite its "mutual" features.

Granting that the policyholder, or his heirs, will ultimately receive the profits derived by the company from these syndicate operations, he should at least have been taken into the confidence of the management and should have been given a full and fair statement of the operations, and that without the necessity of making inquiry or depending upon the result of an investigation by state authorities.

As a result of these investigations policyholders may be expected to insist upon a change in the system of some of the companies which will prevent the accumulation of funds too large to be easily handled, and at the same time secure for themselves insurance at rates considerably lower than those at present exacted.

NO MORE FIGHTING.

The orders of the generals in the field putting into effect the stipulations of the armistice agreed upon by the representatives of both Russian and Japanese armies means that there will be no more fighting between the late belligerents in the far east. As a matter of fact hostilities have been in practical abeyance since the great naval engagement of the Sea of Japan although at no time until the present did the opposing forces remit anything that would be necessary for their preparedness to continue active warfare.

From now on the operations in the orient will be in the direction of evacuating positions under military occupation and restoring conditions of civil government in what was the theater of war. The homeward movement of troops, the release of prisoners of war, the dismissal of hospital patients, the disarmament of volunteer soldiers and the reduction of the respective armies to their new peace footings will doubtless occupy some considerable time yet for the disbandment of a great army is almost as slow a process as its conscription. All who remember the incidents marking the close of our own war with Spain will recall the length of time it took to get the soldiers at the front back home and our experience was by no means exceptional.

The proclamation of the armistice therefore is really a prelude to these needful preliminary steps to the complete execution of the peace treaty terms. It is safe to count also that nothing is likely to happen now that would lead either side to break faith with the other to the extent of precipitating further clash of arms.

IN WHOM WILL YOU PUT YOUR TRUST?

It cannot be too often repeated that the citizens of Douglas county are more vitally concerned in the nomination and election of an honest and capable county judge than in any other position that is to be filled by them at the November election. The county judge is also judge of probate and chief guardian of the estates of all deceased persons within his jurisdiction. The question every conscientious voter should put to himself before he makes his choice from among the candidates who present themselves for his support is, Who is the most trustworthy and reliable to discharge the duties of the office?

Inasmuch as only one man has filed for the democratic nomination democrats have no other choice. Republicans will find the names of four candidates on the official ballot, viz., Charles T. Dickinson, Charles W. Haller, Charles Leslie and B. F. Thomas.

The Bee earnestly recommends Charles W. Haller as the best and most eminently qualified candidate for the position.

Charles T. Dickinson is conceded to be one of the ablest lawyers who has served on the bench in this district, but his record as county judge in Burt county, where he formerly resided, does not justify in recommending him as a safe custodian of the widows and orphans' trust funds and precludes his choice even had it not been for the fact that he allowed himself to be made a candidate for district judge on the democratic ticket two years ago, after having submitted his name to the republican judicial convention and being fairly defeated by a decisive majority for the nomination.

Mr. Leslie is now and has been chief clerk of Judge Vinsonhaler for the past six years and his selection would perpetuate the keep-it-dark system that has prevailed in the county judge's office for the past six years. The very fact that Judge Vinsonhaler offered to resign his office a few months ago on condition that the county commissioners would appoint Mr. Leslie as his successor justifies the suspicion that there is something to cover up in the county judge's office. Were this objection removed Mr. Leslie still would not be a suitable candidate for the bench. Theoretically he may be a lawyer, but a man without law practice should not aspire to the bench.

B. F. Thomas is a fair lawyer, but his record in the late legislature does not commend him to the important trust to which he now aspires.

On the other hand, Charles W. Haller is recognized as one of the ablest members of the bar of this district and is reputed to enjoy the unbounded confidence of every man and woman in the city of Omaha and Douglas county who has come in contact with him. We believe him to be a man who would not be swerved from the honest and fearless discharge of his duties whatever pressure might be brought.

TOP HEAVY CONVENTIONS.

The Lincoln Star hits the nail on the head when it declares that much of the confusion and boys' play in the recent republican state convention was due to its excessive size, and that a state convention of 1,200 delegates is enormously too large for the orderly transaction of business. When the Star says that the convention could get along better if its membership were reduced about one-third, it does not go far enough. A state convention, especially in an off year, would be amply large if it were composed of not to exceed 500 delegates and no part of the state would suffer for lack of representation.

The fact is that our topheavy conventions are admirably calculated to play into the hands of the railroad manipulators. This is true not only of republican conventions in Nebraska, but of democratic and populist conventions as well. It becomes a practical impossibility to have full delegations in attendance from distant counties except where they are hauled down on railroad passes, and the result is that the pass-favored members make it a point to be on the ground and vote themselves, two, three and sometimes ten times for the absentees, and usually as the pass distributer wishes.

The abolition of the free pass should be accompanied by a reduction in the size of the state conventions and followed up with a direct primary system that will make it altogether unnecessary for delegates to travel hundreds of miles to attend a convention and participate in the making of a ticket.

The city attorney of South Omaha has made a discovery. According to his version the new primary election law making the day set for primary also the first day of registration does not abrogate the old election law that provides for three days of registration. To a man of ordinary sense this would mean four days of registration. The legislature surely never intended to impose such a needless burden upon the taxpayers. On the contrary in setting apart the day of the primary as registration day the law makers contemplated the registration of the bulk of the voters on that day even though they may have bungled in the attempt.

Friends of the former auditor of Indiana, removed by the governor, say the chief executive borrowed money from the disgraced officer during the last campaign. The governor denies the story, but even if true how would such a loan give the auditor a right to loot the state funds?

In order to maintain his reputation M. Witte may be compelled to show that his influence with the czar is sufficient to cause an improvement in the condition of the Russian Jews. The Jews are perfectly willing to be found in error on this subject.

In expressing a wish to have a plan adopted which will result in the quickest completion of the Panama canal, President Roosevelt evidently desires that posterity shall not have all the benefits of the greatest engineering undertaking of history.

In the light of recent experiences in Colorado the United States is one of the countries which should not be too severe upon Japan for not preventing assaults upon Americans during the disturbances at Tokio.

Talking republican doctrine to republican candidates and audiences or democratic doctrine before democratic candidates and their adherents is simply a waste of pent up energy and loosened up gas.

Trifling With the Buzz Saw.
Chicago Tribune.

For a man with a worldwide reputation as a peacemaker, President Roosevelt can turn out a vigorous article of denunciation on the head of a correspondent who misrepresents him in a fake interview.

Easy Marks and Money.
Cleveland Leader.

Reduced to cold figures, the magnitude and audacity of Mrs. Chadwick's operations do not diminish. She has debts amounting to $2,000,000, and from her estate about $25,000 is available to pay them.

One Brand for All.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

Now that Mr. Rockefeller has consented to see and talk to the reporters, he will find a new and agreeable interest in life; but let him not, until his position in the newspapers is secure, make the mistake of carrying two kinds of cigars.

Mutual Conversion.
Boston Transcript.

To convert President Roosevelt to his measure of rate regulation is what Senator Elkins will attempt. The conversion is likely to be mutual; not so long ago Mr. Elkins was, so it was currently believed, standing in the way of rate legislation of any kind.

A Railroad Argument.
San Francisco Chronicle.

One of the railroad bureau writers seeks to emphasize a point made by him in one of his screeds by asserting that the consumer would not get the benefit of any reduction, because it would be absorbed by the shipper. The argument he makes seems plausible, but the public will take the chances of the law of competition operating in this as in other cases. It is not likely that the middleman will ever be able to do business in the manner implied by the bureau writer, because he is not in a position to form pools.

Prosperity Toast.
Harper's Weekly.

In these piping days of agricultural prosperity let us not forget the fine old farmer's toast not uncommonly printed on English drinking vessels in bygone years:

"Let the wealthy and great
Roll in splendor and state,
I envy them not, I declare it,
I eat my own lamb,
My chickens and ham,
I shear my own fleece and I wear it.
I have lawns, I have bowers,
I have fruits, I have flowers,
The lark is my morning alarmer;
So my jolly boys now,
Here's God speed the plough,
Long life and sucess to the farmer."

Let Us Be Grateful.
Brooklyn Eagle.

At a Jefferson Club banquet in Chicago recently Mr. Bryan administered this chill:

"I want to make my position perfectly clear. I want to say to you that not only am I not announcing a candidacy, but I am not permitting a candidacy."

Perfect clearness was there; nothing was vague or ambiguous or to be seen, as it were, through a glass darkly. That is to say, the clearness was perfect as far as it went. Ostensibly, with pronouncement went renouncement; the spirit displayed was that of self-sacrifice in glorious emulation of the sage of the Sakyas. However, it is scarcely ungracious to remark that the Peerless might have gone on a step further. He said: "I am not permitting." He might have added: "More than that, I am distinctly and positively prohibiting." But why look a gift horse in the mouth? For even the most gentle of disclaimers, let us be duly grateful.

INSURANCE FINANCIERING.

Cleveland Leader: Where is this to end? How far does the rascality go? Who is to be punished? When will the law's penalties be inflicted, and how? It ought to be clear that nothing less than the effective use of the criminal courts will clear the fetid atmosphere of life insurance, coupled with "high finance."

Chicago Inter Ocean: Many a boy born into poverty in the United States may yet rise by sheer force of his own exertions until he will be able to share in the syndicate profits. For this reason, as well as for many others, we should be careful not to tear down any of those institutions that have been built up and nourished in this country by the men who draw their salaries ahead in order to meet their life insurance premiums.

Brooklyn Eagle: There is upon the record the joint insurance committee is making in its investigation into insurance affairs, at this moment, sufficient to justify the recommendation to the legislature that the provisions of the savings bank law, standardizing the securities in which funds may be invested, should be applied, in all their severity, to insurance companies; that the investment in stocks of corporations, or their purchase of them, or receipt of them, for any purpose, should be forbidden; and, finally, that when a certain point of outstanding insurance is reached no more new insurance should be written.

New York Journal of Commerce: The suggestion arises whether such vast accumulations by a single life insurance organization do not furnish the incentive and inducement for such abuses as have grown up. Has not the scale upon which life insurance is undertaken by some of the companies presented temptations and opportunities that have perverted the management of the business and distorted the moral vision of those engaged in it? It seems to be a serious question whether a limit should not be put upon the accumulation of assets, as well as upon the character of investments, which would restrict the insurance written by any one company within bounds that would maintain the character of life insurance and not allow it to become an agency in large financial operations of promoting and exploiting. Life insurance should not be an instrument of "high finance," but a means of saving from the earnings of those who become holders of policies for the care of those dependent upon them when they are not longer able to provide for their support.

DR. GLADDEN'S RECESSIONAL.

Opponent of "Tainted Money" Accused of Changing Front.
Chicago Chronicle.

Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, just before leaving Columbus for Seattle to attend a meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, took occasion to restate his views on "tainted money," and his remarks were such a complete, though disingenuous, abandonment of his former position that they should be carefully read. They were as follows:

"I am opposed to the acceptance of money by the American board from individuals or corporations that are generally believed to have acquired their money through methods harmful to society at large. We are not foolish, not asinine. If the worst in the world drops money into the contribution plate when it passes him in church we cannot and will not refuse that money. If a man who it is generally believed has made his money by methods known to be wrong is solicited by a religious denomination for a donation I am opposed to it. Another evil feature is the ostentation and publicity attendant upon such donations. A church cannot afford to be in league directly or indirectly with such men. If, however, such men, without being solicited, see fit to give money and give it as quietly and unostentatiously as the man who puts a dime into the contribution plate we should not decline it. We have no quarrel with the money, but we do not believe in accepting it in such a manner as to give cause for belief that we countenance the methods by which it was acquired."

The distinctions which Dr. Gladden here attempts to make would be unworthy of a respectable gambler. He gravely takes the position that it is right for him to accept for religious purposes money that was dishonestly acquired if he has not solicited it, but wrong for him to solicit it; that it is all right if the money is given on the sly, but all wrong if it is given publicly; that it is all right if it is contributed modestly, but all wrong if it is given ostentatiously; that it is all right if it is a dime, but all wrong if it is $100,000.

Dr. Gladden says, "We are not foolish, not asinine." The remark is timely, but is it true? Would any sensible man raise the rumpus that he has raised about "tainted money" and months afterward explain that he was only objecting to ostentation, which is just as sinful in connection with any other money?

The truth is, Dr. Gladden wishes to abandon an untenable position and he lacks the grace of candor. Why could he not say: "I think I have made a mistake?" Why should he beat about the bush before confessing that he is in error? Why did he not confess also that in the "tainted money" case that first set his tongue going the money was not solicited and was given without the slightest semblance of ostentation?

Before Dr. Gladden drops this subject will he not favor us with an exposition of Luke vii, 36-49, which tells us how a woman "which was a sinner" broke a box of ointment, which was no doubt bought with the proceeds of her sin, on the feet of Jesus; how the bystanders raised the same objection that Dr. Gladden has raised and how the Master decided in favor of the woman and the ointment?

TRAITS THAT COUNT IN LIFE.

Notable Career of the Late Mayor Collins of Boston.

The American voter frequently is charged with gross indifference in upholding honest and fearless men in the public service. The charge has some foundation, a meagre one, due to the weariness produced by party squabbles and rancor. When, however, some serious public question is involved or the public interests menaced, voters are aroused and quickly and effectively respond at the ballot box. The most recent and widespread illustration of this fact is to be found in the vote cast for President Theodore Roosevelt last November. The public career of Patrick Andrew Collins, late mayor of Boston, is another conspicuous example of honesty, ability and fearless discharge of duty upheld at the ballot box.

Mayor Collins exemplified in public life many of the traits which endear President Roosevelt to the people. He was a hater of shams. He was a foe of crooks and grafters in every guise. He insisted on his subordinates doing the work for which they were paid. He believed the public was entitled to as good service as the firm or corporation, and in his appointments gave greater weight to competency than to the strength of the pull. Honesty, faithfulness, "the greatest good for the greatest number" were his ideals of public service, and so well did he demonstrate them as mayor that appreciative Boston gave him the largest majority ever given in that city to a candidate seeking a second term.

The lessons of the life of Mayor Collins are not unusual. They affirm anew the fact that success in this country waits upon energy, integrity and ability. Necessity was the spur to his energy; persistency and brains did the rest. Born in Ireland in 1844 young Collins came to the United States in 1848, with his parents, and settled in Chelsea, Mass. At the age of 12 the boy began to earn money in a Chelsea shop and later as office boy for a Boston lawyer. When 13 he was taken to Ohio, where he engaged in physical and mechanical labor of the hardest kind. Returning to Boston, he worked for eight years at the trade of upholsterer, until, following his ambition to become a lawyer, he entered the office of James N. Keith and finally took a two years' course in the Harvard law school, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1871, when he was duly admitted to the Suffolk bar.

His oratorical gifts early won him reputation and while yet a student at law he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives, where he served through 1868 and 1869, and in 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the senate. In 1873 and 1874 he was chairman of the Boston democratic city committee; in 1875 he was made judge advocate general on the staff of Governor William Gaston and he was a delegate-at-large to the national democratic conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888 (of which he was permanent chairman) and 1892, in which last he made a great speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency. He was first sent to congress in 1882 and was twice re-elected. From 1884 to 1894 he was chairman of the Massachusetts democratic state committee. In 1893 he was appointed by Cleveland to be United States consul general at London, in which position he served until 1897. He was elected mayor of Boston in 1902 and re-elected last year.

Mr. Collins was a democrat of the old school, faithful and unwavering in his allegiance. To his skill as a campaigner, President Cleveland owed a great deal. He was one of the strong forces which checked a stampede of the Irish American vote in New York state to Blaine in 1884. He presided over the St. Louis convention which renominated Cleveland in 1888, and again in 1892 in the Chicago wigwam effectively combatted the opposition of Tammany. The reward which came to him was a choice of two places in the cabinet, both of which he declined for the reason that the could not afford the expense a cabinet position entailed. A much more lucrative office, that of consul general to London, was offered and accepted. The appointment was severely criticised in certain quarters, the main objection being the impropriety of sending an Irish-born American and Feman sympathizer to London. But Mr. Collins soon demonstrated his ability to serve his adopted country faithfully and well abroad as well as at home. He was popular in London in business and social circles and he did not suppress his Irish or American spirit to command respect. On one occasion when he was a guest at a banquet, one of the English speakers prodded the American nation because a negro had just been lynched in one of the southern states. Mr. Collins in replying admitted that occasionally a negro was slain by certain people in America, but that the difference between the English and American way was that, while Americans without authority now and then killed one, the English, by governmental orders, mowed down negroes by the acre in the Sudan. He did not again find it necessary to defend American conduct.

The Marquis of Ripon was studying American institutions along in the 80's and wandered into the state house in Boston one afternoon. In a corner of one of the leather seats the marquis observed a young man of bright face, and sat down to talk with him. The nobleman was a little condescending to the young man at first, and soon betrayed the fact that he thought his companion was a page.

"But I am a senator," said the young man, smiling.

"What?" said the Englishman, looking at the smooth face of the young man.

"I am a senator, elected from a district in the city of Boston," was the reply again.

"Were you born in the city, too?" said the marquis.

"No, I was born in the island next to yours," with a sharp look. The marquis laughed heartily, too, and he made mental note of the name and face of young Patrick A. Collins. When General Collins was United States consul general at London the acquaintance was renewed, and the incident of years before laughed over.

As mayor of Boston Mr. Collins became a terror to political and other imposters. He would not tolerate officeseekers with a pull. In a cold monotone he would grow bitter enough to make the man forget the office and seek the door. "That man didn't want work; he only wanted me to join him in a raid on the treasury," would be the mayor's comment.

"When I'm working I'm working for the city of Boston," said Mr. Collins, in a recent chat, "and when I'm playing I'm at my home and that's where politics doesn't enter. The other day I saw a man clerk on the boat—I was going to give him a place, too—and when I left the boat to walk a half mile to my house there he was again. He went up the road with me and finally I asked him: 'Where are you going?'

"'O, I thought I'd walk to your gate with you,' he said.

"'And you'll do nothing of the kind,' I said. 'You come to my office to talk place with me and don't you ever follow me again.' When he came in the next day I told him I had nothing for him; that any man who knew no more than he had proved himself to know couldn't work with me. That's the end of this job."

The record of his life, though but briefly outlined, shows what an earnest, determined boy, the energetic, faithful, aggressive man can do in making an honorable place in the nation's activities. And there is not a blemish on his record.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphatic acid

CONVENTION AND NOMINEE.

Lincoln Star: At the last state convention Lancaster county accused Omaha of "washing its dirty linen" in public and taking up the valuable time of the delegates. Douglas county can now justly charge us with having conducted something of a convention laundry ourselves.

Kearney Hub: Whatever personal headway Mr. Letton has made in Nebraska has not been through any tricks, or flights of genius, or oratorical magnetism. He has been simply thus far in his life an industrious worker, ambitious to succeed, but more desirous of being right, reliable and trustworthy in private and public life, hewing up to the line of commendable effort in private, public, political and professional conduct, and doing all things with a modest demeanor and without effort to attract attention to himself or detract from the merits of others.

Lincoln Star: It is an off year in politics and all party organizations will have to take into account the general tendencies to indifference in such elections. The very life and earnestness of such a convention as was held Thursday go far to counteract those tendencies. The delegates carry home with them the interest and the enthusiasm which a great convention generates. It is well to have sharp and eager contest in such great meetings, if only they be conducted within bounds of dignity and intelligent order. We have therefore a winning ticket, and a ticket that ought to win.

Nebraska City Tribune: The nomination of Judge Letton, at Lincoln Thursday as the candidate of the republican party for supreme judge of Nebraska will meet with the hearty approval of the people of the state. Judge Letton is a jurist of established reputation for the highest integrity and ability, for wide knowledge of the law and of well balanced judicial temperament. In Judge Letton's hands the interests of all are assured a "square deal" and an honest and fearless administration of the law. Nebraska republicans can be proud of their candidate for the highest judicial honors in the state and may with confidence expect the approval of the electors of Nebraska, who are demanding a man of Judge Letton's character and calibre on the bench. For these good and sufficient reasons Judge Letton's election is practically assured at this moment.

Grand Island Independent: It looked for a while Thursday as if the railroad politicians had the control of the state convention body, boots and breeches. The contending forces had been playing for position and estimating each other's strength for a day or two and in the morning hours of the convention it was understood that there would be no fight on McGilton for temporary chairman, Sheldon of Cass then to be made the permanent chairman. But this tentative arrangement, if it ever was such, was disregarded. When the motion to make the temporary organization permanent was made a fight was on. An amendment that Sheldon be the permanent chairman by such a large vote, was lost, it is believed, by the fact that many delegates did not understand the full meaning of the motion. It was one of the curious things in the convention but the gruel was pretty badly spoiled in the nomination and in the resolutions adopted.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

There are at least two sections of the country where automobiles are barred—Mackinac island and Nantucket, Mass. And the residents seem to be happy without them.

There is said to be a "poverty of artistic design" in the new $20 bill. If a sufficient number can be had, however, precious few owners will lose much sleep over the design.

A Brooklyn justice sentenced a man to talk to his wife two hours every Sunday. The punishment may fit the crime all right, but why should the innocent be made to suffer?

Boiling down the various explanations offered for the failure of the subway saloon the conclusion is reached that the New York palate isn't educated up to the taste of pure whisky.

The corn doctors of Chicago have a knife up the sleeve for the manicurists who are charged with low-down violations of professional ethics. At last accounts the row was confined to cutting remarks.

A Pennsylvanian on a bet managed to get on the outside of eight gallons of beer at one sitting. It is quite certain the fashion seeress who thinks all men will soon wear corsets has another guess coming.

If Mr. Rockefeller is really anxious to achieve fame he should comply with the request for $100,000,000 with which to endow free laundries throughout this glorious republic. Andrew Carnegie and his free libraries would be left at the post.

Another chapter of "frenzied finance" and the infamies of "the system" is now due. The system of taxation in Boston pounced upon Tom Lawson's property and put it under the hammer. Great reformers, like other people, have their troubles.

Conductors on the L roads in Chicago must wear creased trousers minus patches and teachers in the public schools are required to spruce up. If the growth of ideals keep up the present pace getting mussed up in a strike will soon cease to be fashionable.

There are large bunches of crepe on the doors of the bill boarders of Kansas City. It is proposed to regulate the business so as not to endanger life or offend decent eyes, and no building or pasting or painting can be done without a permit. What brand of nerve tonic the city authorities are taking is not given out, but communities bill boarded out of countenance can get a tip by return mail.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"Why do you carry a camera about with you all the time?"

"Great scheme. When I approach a bunch of girls, the ugly ones run and the pretty ones stay."—Cleveland Leader.

Niece—Will you ever feel your age auntie?

Aunt—No, my dear, not while the conductors continue to address me as miss.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mrs. Popley—O, John, you must raise side-whiskers.

Mr. Popley—What! You never would let me raise—

Mrs. Popley—I know, but Mr. Burnsides was here today and it was too cute to see the baby pulling his side-whiskers.—Philadelphia Press.

Truth, crushed to earth, had not risen.

"What's the use?" said Truth. "The corn husking liar is getting ready to knock me out now!"—Chicago Tribune.

Sillicus—How is the best way to manage a wife?

Cynicus—Her own way.—Philadelphia Record.

"You marry my daughter!" cried the rich old man. "Why, you're a beer guzzler, sir."

"Yes, but after my marriage I'd stop all that. I expect to be able to afford wine then."—Detroit Free Press.

"Doctor, I owe you my life!"

"Oh, no. Only for thirty-two visits."—Cleveland Leader.

"I used to think," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "that it was a foolish thing for a woman, when she is out walking and meets another woman, to turn her head and look at the dress of the other one; but I am likely to change my mind about that. I know just one woman who never does it, and she's getting a stiff and rheumatic neck, probably from lack of exercise."—Chicago Tribune.

The Golden Corn.
National Magazine.

The Army of the Corn across the mould
Comes marching now in all its wondrous bloom:
By day a fire of yellow and gold,
By night a cloud of tassel and of plume.

Its ranks with bayonets bright keep back the suns,
And hold at bay the cossack wind and breeze;
It boasts a thousand friendly Marathons,
A thousand thousand bloodless victories!

So shall it march to fullness of increase,
Till soon in field of harvest there appear
Its rustling tents of plenty and of peace—
The bivouac of the Autumn and the year!

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Then take any one of the hundreds of new medicines on the market.

They come, they go, and are soon forgotten.

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Then take a medicine that has been tested and tried, generation after generation. A medicine that has been a household remedy for sixty years. Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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