

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00. Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.50. Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.50.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 17c. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 15c. Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 15c. Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 16c. Sunday Bee, per copy, 5c.

Address complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, 100 First Street. Council Bluffs—10 First Street. Chicago—100 E. Wacker Drive. New York—150 Home Life Ins. Bldg. Washington—50 Fourteenth Street.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only postal stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or similar exchanges, not accepted.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: C. C. Rosewater, general manager 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, published during the month of June, 1906, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Rate, Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different editions and months.

Total, \$94,150. 1-1/2 cent uncol. copies, 10,498. Net total sales, \$83,652. Daily average, \$2,458.

C. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. M. B. HUNGATE, Business Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 26th day of June, 1906. (Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It will be changed as often as required.

In discharging his lawyers Harry Thaw is probably preparing a better insanity defense than his attorneys contemplated.

That railroad conference over the new rate law is an indication that the lawyers have not yet discovered the desired loopholes.

Reports from all over Nebraska are to the effect that crop prospects were never better. Railroads may prepare for another car famine in the fall.

According to one of the special attorneys of the Omaha Water board Omaha has been unaced in the water works contest. The question is, By whom?

With all his anti-trust declarations, Colonel Bryan seems to have a decided monopoly of his own in connection with the democratic presidential talk just now.

That Omaha man who must choose between a seat in the city council and a preferred homestead on the Crow reservation has an opportunity to display civic pride.

With Egypt experiencing a boom in land, modern speculators may show how much better Joseph could have done had he awaited the development of the American millionaire.

The man who made his initial airship flight over Chicago showed his judgment in selecting a place where the atmosphere is supposed to be stronger than in most places.

Had the president of Guatemala known more of American affairs he would have realized that civil war must follow when he imprisoned an Iowa statesman without trial.

Omaha's showing of bank clearings for the week is above the average of other clearing house cities. Omaha's business expansion must be keeping up its pace without interruption.

It is said that Secretary Wilson's visit to the South Omaha packing houses has been postponed, but not abandoned. Whenever he may come he may be assured of a cordial welcome.

The report that the czar is losing his reason will surprise some people who have imagined from current events that he had lost it long ago and was in most imminent danger of losing his crown, if not his head.

The charge that millions of roubles were stolen from the Russian treasury during the war with Japan is hardly surprising and still it does not account for the case with which the islanders drove the imperial troops before them.

An increase of more than \$5,500,000 in taxable property in Douglas county is a pretty good showing. The increased assessment, however, will make each mill of the levy produce so much more revenue and it should not be overlooked as a factor in reducing the tax rate when the levy comes to be made.

Colonel Bryan says that Lincoln must come first of all Nebraska towns on his list of home-coming receptions and Omaha will have to submit to the decree as gracefully as possible. There is one thing, however, which even Colonel Bryan cannot do, and that is to renounce the map so that he will reach Lincoln first on setting foot again within Nebraska boundaries.

A TRIUMPH OF PUBLICITY.

There could hardly be a more striking illustration of the potency of publicity than the vindication of Captain Dreyfus. In spite of the prevalent passion and prejudice which his cunning persecutors aroused against him, the original crime of his conviction on a diabolically false charge could never have been consummated if his trial had been conducted in the full light of publicity. The elaborate forgeries on which the conspirators depended for evidence would have been promptly and ignominiously exposed. But the original trial, if such a cold-blooded conspiracy to destroy can be called a trial, was a secret proceeding by a military tribunal constituted by the conspirators, and neither the accused nor his attorneys were permitted so much as to see the forged documents on which the judges acted. After the infamous judgment was thus procured, every detail of the case against the victim was sought to be buried in the most profound secrecy and in the keeping of the very men who, high in power, had contrived the outrage. Even in this day of liberty and life are not safe in any nation in which publicity can be thus suppressed.

The single chance of saving the victim of this conspicuous outrage rested in exposure, and that chance under the circumstances was a most remote one, for the assumption of guilt was well nigh universal and interwoven with the bitterest prejudices fanned by powerful hostile interests. The tremendous arraignment in Zola's "Accuse" led in the public press, in which he boldly charged home to the perpetrators the main facts of their crime against Dreyfus, raised an issue in the conscience and intelligence of France which had to be tried in the open and which could not be settled till the whole truth became known, no matter how high mob spirit might run for a time. From that moment publicity steadily gained, until every nook and corner of the elaborate conspiracy was exposed to public view, in spite of every effort to keep it dark, and then public opinion at last asserted itself irresistibly for justice.

It is fashionable in some quarters to sneer at "trial by newspaper," but in the light of the history of this memorable case the process appears well in comparison with regular authority proceeding in star chamber, and to be in fact the sole method by which justice and truth could be established.

HOME MADE ARMOR PLATE.

The awarding of contracts for \$,000,000 of armor plate by the navy department for two new battleships at the lowest price yet paid by the government vindicates its policy of breaking down dependence on foreign manufacturers of warship armor, even though for a time that policy did involve dependence upon combined American manufacturers.

When during the Cleveland administration Secretary Whitney undertook to build modern battleships he was confronted by the fact that there was in the United States no plant that could supply the plates necessary to arm them, and was compelled to buy them abroad at a cost of over \$500 per ton, or postpone indefinitely the construction of the new navy which was so indispensable a few years later in the war with Spain. At the same time the government gave assurances to home steel manufacturers the effect of which was that within a few years two plants were established at which as good armor plates as the foreign-made ones were secured at first at \$450 a ton, and with these the splendid new navy has been armed. But though the price fell to \$400, it was held there arbitrarily by combination of the two plants for several years after it should have been reduced and in spite of the efforts of the government.

But last year a third company, the Midvale, entered into competition with the Carnegie and Bethlehem concerns, and now its bid of \$345 has broken the grip of the combination and fixed the price which the government will pay for arming the battleships Michigan and South Carolina. Even at that price there remains a broad margin of profit for the manufacturer, and it is confidently expected that next year the price will be still lower and that under competition it will soon be reduced to \$300, the limit which the government sought to establish some years ago.

The fact remains, however, that even the highest prices that have been paid to the home armor plants have been lower than the lowest prices paid when the government was dependent on the British and German plants, while we have at the same time the manifold incidental benefits to our own workmen and producers of materials, with absolute independence of foreign supply.

BYRAN'S NEW AND OLD FRIENDS.

Colonel Bryan is evidently alarmed by the impression made by the demonstrations of sudden allegiance by such former democratic opponents as ex-Secretary Vilas of Wisconsin, ex-Governor Francis of Missouri, and ex-Congressman Belmont of New York, the millionaire hacker and manager of Judge Parker, and by the suggestive exploitation of the Nebraska statesman's alleged "conservatism" as a reason why the element they represent should no longer oppose him. At least Mr. Bryan in his London pronouncements betrays extreme sensitiveness on this subject and speaks elaborately and with studied qualifications on the text of his imputed "conservatism."

"I am," he says, "more radical than I was in 1896 and have nothing to withdraw on economic questions which have been under discussion," and he even sticks to it at great length that his monetary theories of that vintage

were correct enough, except for certain subsequent circumstances over which he had no control. What is particularly burdening his mind is clearly what his old allies of 1896, namely the populists, silverites and socialists, will think of the returning "conservatives," because he takes pains to reassure them that the "new friends" are not to have undue influence over him when he assumes the responsibilities of power.

It is noteworthy, however, that the Vilases, the Francises and the Belmonts utter no protest against these assurances to "old friends," nor do the populists and their former allies show any sign of particular enthusiasm. The truth seems to be that the "new friends" are just as anxious as Mr. Bryan himself to hold the old friends—for the purposes of the next election.

OMAHA'S GREATEST WANT.

There never was a time in the history of Omaha when it made such substantial progress as it has within the past two years. Within that period it has erected half a dozen colossal grain elevators and scores of great jobbing houses and retail stores, besides many hundreds of handsome residences and dwellings. Within that period it has materially enlarged its trade territory through the extension of its railway facilities and incidentally broken all records with its clearing house and banking exhibits. But there is still yet much to do for the men of Omaha if their ambition to pass the 300,000 population landmark is to be fulfilled by the time the next census is taken.

Omaha's greatest want is steady employment at good wages for working men and working women, and these can only be obtained by an enlargement of its manufacturing facilities. In other words, Omaha's greatest want is more mills and factories that will convert the natural products of this section of the country into finished products. Omaha wants more flouring and cereal mills, tanneries and woolen mills, that will convert the hides and pelts of animals slaughtered in our packing houses into leather and woolen fabrics. The establishment of more shoe and leather goods factories would afford steady employment to a small army of skilled mechanics and wage workers.

The projected Union Pacific car shops, designed to give employment to several hundred mechanics, will in the very near future demonstrate whether tramway cars and modern vehicles of every description cannot also be fabricated in Omaha in competition with localities east or south of the Missouri river.

It goes without saying that Omaha cannot make any great progress as a manufacturing center until cheaper power and cheaper fuel can be placed at the disposal of the manufacturers. That problem is up for solution and should above all things receive serious consideration at the hands of the men actively engaged in the upbuilding of Omaha. The time is now propitious. The demand for cheaper power and cheaper fuel is imperative and no time should be lost in devising the ways and means for supplying Omaha with cheaper fuel and power.

The plot of ground which has for years been hallowed as the location of itinerant circuses that show in Omaha is to be cut up into building lots and improved. This is another sign of the times. Old residents will remember the successive locations of circuses grounds, gradually crowded out to more remote points by the encroachment of building improvements. The time was when the circuses showed at Ninth and Farnam and later on Jefferson Square, and still later on the tract at Eighteenth and St. Mary's avenue, and again at Twenty-fourth and Farnam, finally to settle at Twenty-first and Paul, where circuses have had an abiding place in Omaha now for many years. Another suitable location will doubtless be found, but it will be a question of only a few years before it will have to move again.

The weed nuisance is an evil which for the most part grows out of non-resident ownership of city lots. It is almost impossible to force a non-resident to keep his property in presentable condition and the resident owner of vacant property sees no reason why he should cut his weeds when his neighbor's remain uncut. The law should be fixed so that the city might have the weeds cut and the cost charged up against the property of nonresidents not oftener than twice a year without first serving any notice unless by publication.

It looks as if the courts would be called upon to straighten out the Norfolk asylum mixup precipitated by friction between the asylum authorities and the spouses of different sides by various state officers constituting the State board vested with general supervision. Inasmuch as the legislature does not meet for nearly six months, a court order probably offers the only way to get a reasonably prompt settlement of the quarrel.

An ordinance is foreshadowed by which members of the council will endeavor to force the Omaha Gas company to remove its generating plant from the site now occupied to another that is more satisfactory to the councilmen. If this precedent can be set and maintained the gas company may as well prepare to move its plant at least once every three years when each new council takes hold.

Another cause for discord has been injected into the local democratic ranks by the receipt by Mayor Dahlman of a letter from Colonel Bryan

beginning "Dear Dahlman." This is altogether too much for the mayor's enemies to bear without exhibiting their resentment.

If that trolley line from Council Bluffs to Des Moines is not built any faster than the trolley line from Beatrice to Omaha the prospects of rural transit between Council Bluffs and the Iowa capital are still dim and distant.

Bumper Crop Without Lather.

Five weeks ago Nebraska harvested a bumper crop of alfalfa without recourse to shaving the populist party.

Slamming the Door.

Hon. James W. Wilson, with activity and speech at the Chicago stock yards. After the horse is stolen nobody can lock a stable door with more of a defiant rattle and bang than Tama Jim makes.

Merely a Home Scrap.

The political situation in Iowa would be more enjoyable if the people out there did not treat it so seriously. Nobody outside the state can see anything in it that is likely to devastate the rest of the country.

Almost to the Limit.

The president has assured the world that American canned meats will hereafter be clean and wholesome in every respect. The president could do no more unless it would be to furnish a statement to the effect that he is eating canned meat at home.

Social Frills Cut Out.

The general staff has ordered that in the coming army encampments the social entertainment feature shall be cut out. Society people are not desired, but if they will come they must eat rations or go hungry. If this Spartan regime is kept up the army stands in danger of losing all its popularity or social amenities, some of whom may even go so far as to resign.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Rockefeller threatens to write his impressions of France. His impressions of America would make friskier reading.

B. E. Clark, just selected to a place on the Interstate Commerce commission, began life as a brakeman, freight and passenger conductor.

Custom requires that European kings shall kiss each other copiously when they meet. Sovereign American citizens, if they had to do that, might feel like throwing up their job.

The theatrical man who circulated postals bearing the photograph of an infant, with the query, "Who demands the baby?" has been answered. The mother of the child admits the fact and demands \$10,000.

The Susan B. Anthony Memorial association has started an active campaign to raise \$75,000 for an "Anthony memorial building" for women students at the University of Rochester, in the home city of Miss Anthony.

Lord Charles Berezford is a staunch teetotaler. "I am now 50 years old," he said recently, "and since I have entirely given up wine, spirits and beer I find I can do as much work, physically and mentally, as I could do when I was 30, if not more. I am always very healthy, laugh heartily, and live longer than my friends, and always feel fit and in condition. If only some of the young men would try going without liquor for three months I do not believe they would think liquor at all necessary again."

ROLLING IN WEALTH.

Crop Report Promises a Harvest Beyond Compare. New York World.

In neither this nor any other country, from the time when nations first were founded, had last year's bumper crops ever been paralleled. They are paralleled now in the July crop report, which partly repeats and in part promises an equally inconceivable mass of perishable wealth.

Corn promises a crop only 4,000,000 bushels behind last year's huge record of 2,700,000,000 bushels. Potatoes, oats and barley are set back only a few days, which partly repeats, much of which is already harvested, may go beyond the record by 30,000,000 bushels. This mere excess alone would fill a bin 400 feet in height covering the Madison Square Garden block.

The four great crops of corn, hay, wheat and oats, named in the order of their gross values, will probably by this time this year some \$2,700,000,000. All the gold dug in all the world in the 44 years since Columbus found the new continent would buy but four such crops.

GUARANTEEING MEAT EXPORTS.

Significance of President Roosevelt's Assurance to British Grocers. Chicago News.

President Roosevelt's reply to an organization of English grocers, assuring them that the American government's guaranty of purity now stands behind American meat products, suggests a novel extension of governmental duties. To those who hold to a strict construction of the federal government's functions the idea that the United States should lend its name to the support of the packing business, virtually through the whole length of its prestige behind private industries, may seem a long move in the direction of bald paternalism.

The president himself has made no particular effort to avoid such an inference. "Under the new law," he says, "we can and will guarantee the fitness in all respects of tinned meats bearing the government stamp. If any trouble arises therewith protest can at once be made not merely to the sellers of the goods, but to the United States government itself."

It is obvious that the guaranty which the president speaks is not a guaranty in the sense that it binds the government to make good any losses or repair any deficiencies resulting from inadequate methods in the preparation and exportation of meats. The government could not assume such a function in any event. The newly enacted law, however, does imply a moral guaranty on the part of the government and there is no apparent reason why this fact should not be frankly recognized. Virtually, the United States is taking the foreign consumer: "We have taken it upon ourselves to provide thorough and adequate inspection of meats and meat-producing methods. Assuming this office means the assuming of a responsibility. If we fail to do our work properly, if we are so negligent that bad meats can be exported in spite of the inspection, call us to account and we will apply the needed remedies."

The guaranty, in fact, is simply a notice to the foreign consumer that the government inspection service will be thorough and adequate to its end. The moral support thus given to an industry which has suffered heavily as a result of the recent disclosures will be highly beneficial. Yet, where the government is responsible, it is and if American meats are sold abroad under a government guaranty, why not American shoes or any other manufactured product which seeks a market on foreign shores, or even in the channels of interstate commerce? The question is bound to come up sooner or later.

NEBRASKA SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Real Question. Madison Chronicle (rep.). The hand of the political tide in Nebraska points toward Edward Rosewater as United States senator. The result of the Douglas county primaries signals the popularity of the man among the rank and file of the party. The question before the people now is not one of political expediency, or the payment of any political obligation, but who, by reason of ability, experience and training, is best qualified to represent the interests of the people in the senate chamber.

Nebraska Should Be Represented. Emerson Enterprise (rep.). The contest for the republican nomination for United States senator seems to be between Ed Rosewater and Attorney General Norris Brown. Nebraska would be well represented by either one. The former might be termed as "the grand old man" and the latter "the grand young man."

Looks Pretty Good. Loup City Northwestern (rep.). Rosewater captured the Douglas delegation last week and starts in the senatorial race with eighty-three votes from his own county. It begins to look as if the old man was in to win.

Rosewater in the Lead. Omaha Republican (rep.). Editor Rosewater carried the Douglas county primaries last week for United States senator against Lorenzo Crounse. Governor Crounse is too old a man to be thought of and it was foolish to think that he could carry Douglas county under any circumstances. Crounse and other counties have also instructed for Rosewater.

The Best Omaha Man. North Platte Tribune (rep.). The papers quote Senator Millard as saying that he will be a candidate for reelection no matter what the republican state convention may nominate as senator. As Senator Millard has done no harm, neither has he performed any acts that have given him prominence or made him a valuable man for Nebraska to keep in the senate. If we must have an Omaha man, we'll take Rosewater.

Result of Douglas Primary. Randolph Republican (rep.). The overwhelming majorities by which Edward Rosewater for United States senator carried the Omaha primaries can mean but one thing—that he will be nominated at the state convention, August 22. The Omaha primary eliminated Crounse and Millard from the situation and Rosewater and Brown are alone in the running, with the former ahead at this writing. Mr. Rosewater has had more political enemies in Omaha than in the state at large and this fact, in conjunction with the solid Douglas county delegation of 83, means a victory. There will be 87 delegates in the convention and it will require 49 to nominate.

Cannot Abandon Nomination. O'Neill Frontier (rep.). Objection is made to the state convention nominating a candidate for United States senator on the grounds that a state convention is not such a representative of the voters at large as is the legislature. It is strenuously urged that while the members of the legislature are the representatives of a majority of the people of the state, the members of the legislature are not. If this is true of Nebraska, it is true also of all state officers nominated by the convention. And if this thing is to be urged against state conventions, with clear consistency it can be urged against senatorial and representative conventions, so that with equal force it might be claimed that our state senators and representatives do not represent the majority of the voters. We believe the plan of recommending United States senators by convention is a step toward the election of senators by direct vote and should not be abandoned until some better plan is offered.

Up Against Hard Luck. Beatrice Times (rep.). The World-Herald has as bad luck in running republican primaries in Omaha as in electing state fusion tickets.

Rejoicing in Garfield. Burwell Tribune (rep.). The Tribune takes pardonable pride in the action of the republican county convention in endorsing Edward Rosewater for United States senator and pledging the delegates to the congressional convention to support M. P. Kinkaid for renomination. The Tribune has contended for this all along the line and it pleases us greatly that the county convention acted on these lines. "The boys" did the right thing, sure!

A New Candidate. Pender Republican (rep.). One good thing that about the forthcoming election is that it will elect a successor to Governor Mickey. He has been a political nuisance to the state for the last four years. Mickey would like to go from the governor's office to the United States senate, but it appears to us that he is by all odds the best qualified candidate for the political dead letter office there is in Nebraska today.

Must Get a New Argument. Fairfeld News-Tribune (rep.). Some few of the boys are arguing in their papers that E. Rosewater is too old to be senator. Must be they don't know the senator. He can stand more hard work than nine out of ten congressmen today, and come up as smiling and fresh as the morning or the rose from which he takes his name, although, we believe, he never "takes water." Oh, no! Some other argument we have to be found than old age; the old man of The Bee is made of tough timber and he never sleeps.

Douglas County in Earnest. York Times (rep.). Douglas county is obviously in earnest for Mr. Rosewater. The delegation to the state convention is taking up the fight in earnest. They will not consider any other candidate from that county for any office and will exert themselves to the utmost to secure the nomination of their candidate. Yet it does not necessarily follow that Douglas county will elect Rosewater to the legislature if he is defeated. We do not believe Mr. Rosewater is unfriendly either to Brown, Currie or Meiklejohn, and if either of them should be nominated they would receive his support. The success of the party is of far greater importance than the personal aspirations of any individual. The candidates are all men whom we can support without any scruples and the talk about party defeat in any case is out of order and very poor politics.

There Are Also Others. Weeping Water Herald (rep.). About two to one is the result of the vote wherein Edward Rosewater's delegation was elected in Omaha, and they will support him solidly for United States senator. There are others.

Following a Good Example. Harrington Herald (rep.). The Bloomfield Monitor has come out with a strong endorsement for Rosewater. Now if Dixon county papers will do likewise there is a good chance for Knox and Dixon to be right on the senatorial contest.

Tetley's INDIA AND CEYLON Tea. Gives every user the maximum of purity and quality and deliciousness. It is not merely as good as other tea—it is incomparably THE BEST TEA TO BE HAD. McCORD, BRADY & CO., Wholesale Agents, Omaha.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. A fine appetite is highly esteemed by healthy people, especially when means are abundant to gratify it. But, like many other good things, it can be pushed beyond bounds, when something has to give. New Yorker with the melodious name of Dooner possesses the most extensive, varied and tasteful appetite ever observed in Manhattan, Brooklyn or Coney island. Constant practice gave it an artistic polish, expanded capacity for gustatory ecstasy and increased demands for otherwise luxurious Dooner gave free rein to his appetizing talents, his purse gave way under the strain, and the bankruptcy court was invoked to act as financial guardian.

For many years Dooner has been a familiar figure around hotels and restaurants, and the tales told of the meals he ate sound like a list of supplies taken on "Big Tim" Sullivan's annual chowder. On a wager with "Jim" Villepique, the Sheephead bay innkeeper, Dooner once contracted to eat a quail a day for thirty days. He did it, and to be liberal he stowed away half a dozen birds on the final day. He was a great champagne drinker, and once said that he made it a rule to consume four quarts a day. On gala occasions he has been known to do better in less than a day.

Dooner once startled the management of a Baltimore restaurant by ordering 300 terrapins for a party of ten. Padden was in the party, and he declares that Dooner got away with twelve plates, and at bedtime felt faint and had to have something to eat. There was one meal that the contractor taboed. This was breakfast, which in his case consists only of two quarts of ice cream.

Mr. Dooner's appetite, his chief asset, is not involved in the proceedings.

There is in New York \$11,754,887 worth of property exempt from taxation. Figures showing this were made public in the city record last week by the department of taxes and assessments. All of the exempt property is the property of the state and national governments, of the city itself and properly used for church purposes.

Chief among the items exempt from taxation is Central park, which is carried on the books as worth \$200,000,000. The subway is valued at \$40,000,000, the city hall park and buildings at \$20,000,000, Governors island at \$5,000,000, Union square at \$4,000,000, St. Patrick's cathedral at \$6,000,000, Blackwell's island and its buildings at \$12,000,000, Mt. Morris park at \$4,500,000, Bronx park at \$5,000,000, Jerome park reservoir at \$5,500,000, postoffice building at \$10,000,000, Battery park reservoir at \$2,500,000, the new custom house at \$2,000,000 and the old custom house at \$4,500,000.

The sight of men using American flags to clean windows and brass work at Lane's hotel, Thirty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, caused a riot that threatened to wreck the place. The hotel is owned by Henry Lane, who was away.

What his views on patriotism may be nobody knew until this afternoon, when two men appeared outside the place with a bundle of American flags. They were part of the Fourth of July decorations. With the stars and stripes the workmen began to rub the windows and polish the brass trimmings. A crowd collected and demands were made that the men change their polishing rags. They refused to do so and the mob, which by this time numbered nearly 300 persons, began to throw stones at the building. Windows were smashed and the two men were being roughly handled when police reserves arrived and restored order.

The men finished the work with other cloths than the American flag.

Vice Chancellor Finney in Newark last week declared that the defunct New York Building and Loan Banking company was a fraud, and those who had invested in it need not expect to receive more than 30 per cent of their original investment. The vice chancellor also said that the concern could hardly pay a per cent honestly.

The case came up in the chancery court on the return of an order to show cause why the final accounting of Charles M. Preston, an ancillary receiver in New Jersey, should not be approved. The order also included a proposed additional allowance of \$5,000 to the receiver and \$5,000 to Frank P. McDermott of Jersey City. The latter requests were allowed.

According to the ancillary receiver, mortgages claim involving several hundred properties in New Jersey have been settled without a single foreclosure, and in New York, out of several thousands of

FLASHES OF FUN.

"Let me see," said the man who affected a knowledge of literature, "what's it Shakespeare who said, 'The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones; and so the unpunished 'don't know,' replied the weary looking man, 'but I'll bet the man who wrote that has never married to a widow.'"—Chicago Tribune.

"To him that hath," said the man who loves to quote, "shall be given." "Yes," said the other philosopher, "and to him that hath not shall be given a swift kick."—Puck.

"A number of statesmen refuse to depend on the judgment of the common people." "Well," answered a philosopher, "after the poor judgment shown by us common people in putting 'em up for office, I don't know as a blame 'em.'"—Washington Star.

"What's the trouble between you and Mabel?" "She asked me to tell her just what I thought of her." "Well," "Well," said what she wanted me to."—Cleveland Leader.

"Got the job of business cards done for Doc Miller?" asked the country editor. "Y'as," replied the foreman, it's done, but I made a little mistake, a-settin' it up. Mebbe Doc'll kick, but I reckon it ain't so far wrong."

"He made it 'Prescriptions Carefully Coufounded.'"—Philadelphia Press.

THE SONG OF THE "FAN."

(With Apologies to Tom Hood.) Write! Write! Write! With brain too heavy to think I sit in the office all day long. Plying my pen and ink. Write! Write! Write! In summer, spring and fall, And when the vacation is from light I sing the song of base ball.

Work! Work! Work! While the umpire's "throwing" the game. Work! Work! Work! While the home team's beaten again. "This, oh! to be a slave Immersed in steam and wool, Where a man has never an hour to himself To the base ball game to go.

Write! Write! Write! When the base ball game begins; Write! Write! Write! While the Omahas have their "ins." Fan, and ink, and book That I so often have seen, Till over the labor I fall asleep And watch the game in a dream.

But why do I talk of ball; That game so easily won? I scarcely see a game a year I hardly ever get there Because of the books I keep. Ye gods! that vacation should be so dear And the admission should be so cheap.

Work! Work! Work! Through the afternoons so bright. Work! Work! Work! While the brassy team do fight. While from the bleachers and grandstand roar.

The fanatics with loud acclaim, And "root" and yell, till their throats are raw. As the favorites lose the game.

Oh! but for just one peep On these days so warm and bright, But I've no time to the park to leap. But only time to write. A little yelling would ease my heart, But not till late P. M. Can I depart, fondly and stop. Hinders fingers and pen.

With fingers weary and worn, With brain too heavy to think, I sit in the office all day long, Pushing my pen and my ink. Write! Write! Write! Till my fingers are cramp'd and lame, Oh! when will the office close just once, So I can go to the game!

Omaha, Neb. J. N. CAMPION.

Buy Hair at Auction?

At any rate, you seem to be getting rid of it on auction-sale principles: "going, going, g-o-n-e!" Stop the auction with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, and always restores color to gray hair. A splendid dressing, keeps the scalp clean. Sold for over 60 years.

The best kind of a testimonial— "Sold for over sixty years."

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also Manufacturers of AYER'S HARRAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation. AYER'S OCHER Y FACTORY—For itching. AYER'S AGONIC—For rheumatism and DIXON to be