THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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 printed during the month of July, 1906 was as follows:

1	30,140	17	31,620
2	31,710	18	31,620
3	32,530	19	31,680
4	32,900	20	31,660
5	32,800	21	32,420
6	31,960	22	30,500
7	32,220	23	31,750
8	30,200	24	31,680
9	31,920	25	31,630
10	31,550	26	31,570
11	31,530	27	31,750
12	33,590	28	32,180
13	33,360	29	30,550
14	34,060	30	31,630
15	30,400	31	31,610
16	32,900		

Total 957,960
Less unsold copies.....10,866

Net total sales.....946,994
Daily average.....31,515

C. C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1906.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as required.

With Uncle Sam again in the market for silver, the Colorado mining situation should improve.

Nebraska is said to have more banks per capita than any other state. And none of them is failing Nebraskans just now.

Tartars and Armenians seem to occupy the role of chorus in the Russian national tragedy, but the entre-act is becoming monotonous.

For the heated season Omaha real estate activity is keeping up remarkably well. Rising values make business in the real estate market.

Now that one judge of a New York City court has declared another in contempt of court, laymen will feel freer to declare their own ideas on the subject.

When those Missouri mountaineers go on the war path against the grand jury which indicted the negro lynchers they may prove that Kentucky has no monopoly on feuds.

Governor Folk thinks that the power of the chief executive of the state should be increased, but may be willing to admit that the success of the plan depends much upon the governor.

Cashier Hering's plea that he violated law only at the command of President Stensland may mitigate his offense in the eyes of some bank officials, but will not do him much good in court.

The census taker on the canal zone is showing the effect of his early training. Having found 22,000 people on the strip, he tells how many more there would be if he had counted residents of adjoining territory.

A valuable suggestion comes as the result of the Chicago bank failure, which is that bank examiners should notify signers of notes found in banks of the number and face value of all paper bearing their signatures.

Russell Sage continued to the last to be unique among American millionaires and apparently communicated this attribute to his estate, which is the only one which has so far proven larger than the popular estimate.

The air brake on the train on which Governor Folk was riding failed when it was needed and a wreck followed. Legislation covering railway equipment will be demanded in Missouri—and should be enacted by every state.

War has been declared on the Kansas City Board of Trade by a rival institution, which alleges that its rules makes it a combination in restraint of trade. But the activity of that board proves that the restraint is at least only "constructive."

Candidate Berge has the best of the argument with those democrats who object to his nomination for governor at the head of the democratic ticket on the ground that he is a populist. If a populist was good enough to head the democratic ticket two years ago why is he not good enough to head it again this year?

One thing is being surely accomplished by this dispute over the publication of the constitutional amendment notice. Attention is being drawn to the proposed amendment as it never would have been had the notice been published for twice the required time without anything to draw the reader's eyes especially to it.

BY CONTRACT OR BY GOVERNMENT.

One of the most important practical subjects which the president has in hand during his vacation is the question, now pressing for early settlement, whether the Panama canal shall be constructed directly by the government or by contract. The law confers authority for either method, and each has advantages as a general policy or peculiar advantages for particular parts of the work, and both are being urged before the president now. It is especially insisted that at least such parts of the work as the locks and the two enormous dams which the plans call for can be best done under contract, and there are some who would have the whole canal completed in this way. It is plausibly believed that one of the main objects of the president's projected visit to the isthmus is to gain all possible light on this phase of the matter.

Contrary to general belief, the mere work of excavation, which is implied in the phrase "digging the canal," is the least of the difficulties, and does not raise the puzzle to which the president is giving so much time. That part of the work, which was begun prematurely by Chief Engineer Wallace in order to make a showing, is now going rapidly forward on an assured basis. Forty of the greatest excavating machines ever built have been already installed and are in actual operation, so that during the present month an immense amount of material will be removed and excavation will be rapidly increased as additional machines are set up. So that construction goes forward efficiently the general public will not concern itself much as to method, for which, knowing his intense interest and eagerness to get results, they have full confidence in President Roosevelt.

MORE INDIANS THAN EVER.

The facts of the official record completely disprove the popular notion that the Indians in the United States are dying out. On few subjects has there been more indiscriminate guessing than the original number of the Indian population, which was long immensely exaggerated by imagination. Nothing is now more certainly known than that the assumption of a dense native population when this country was discovered is utterly unfounded. It was, on the contrary, exceedingly sparse, vast regions being entirely uninhabited.

Since 1860, at least, the national enumerations have been fairly accurate, and they show a steady though not a large increase of the Indians, amounting to 12 per cent in almost a half century and the total now being 284,000. And Major Charles F. Larrabee, acting commissioner of Indian affairs, who is regarded as the best informed authority, goes so far as to assert that the number of Indians within the boundaries of the United States since the time of Columbus was never so great as it is today.

Undoubtedly the Indian race will ultimately disappear, even if the number classed as Indians is now increasing, but it will not be by destruction in the sense commonly understood, but by amalgamation and incorporation with the mass of other races by which it is now surrounded. The policy now firmly established by the government, by breaking down tribal relations and making the Indian self-supporting, harmonizes with the general course of affairs to hasten this result.

A WAR OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

The coming campaign will undoubtedly be "something fierce," if we may judge from the preliminary maneuvers of the managers of the several parties. The democratic national campaign committee, alert to let its competitors get no advantage, has now also proclaimed the popular one dollar contribution plan for amassing a fund. It is true that the republicans and the laborites were several weeks beforehand with this formidable scheme, but it does not appear that their war chests have in the interval been so hugely replenished that their adversary need despair of matching the contents. President Roosevelt is known to have contributed his dollar and several other republicans are alleged to have done the same, but Mr. Gompers has not yet reported on the laborites' sinews of war.

But the democratic committee is said to have already sent out a circular letter to the 30,000 democrats who in their enthusiasm contributed a dollar each in the first Bryan campaign, and the response is awaited at headquarters with great expectations.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

A city tax levy of 61 mills, without including any item to pay accumulating water hydrant rental, will hardly come up to the pledges to reduce the tax burdens made by the new democratic mayor and council when they went before the people in the last city election.

The democratic candidates and campaigners charged the republicans then in control with extravagance and led the taxpayers to believe that a change of administration would result in material relief to them.

To leave out of account altogether money needed to pay for water hydrant service in order to keep the levy down even to 61 mills is so palpably deceptive that it will not fool anyone who does not want to be fooled. The obligation for hydrant rental continues to accrue month by month under the terms of the contract and will have to be paid, if not now, at some subsequent time. To postpone it is only to put off the evil day and to pretend that the city is meeting expenses out of the current revenues, when in fact it is piling up a debt sure to increase the tax levy of next year or the year after beyond all reasonable limits.

The various department officials who have charge of the expenditure account may be counted on to plead for larger appropriations and to exaggerate the demands which each has to meet. That is their regular program every time a tax levy is to be made. The mayor and council, however, are responsible authorities, who must take into consideration the whole budget of the city, together with probable revenues from sources other than taxation, and the weight of the tax burden upon property owners.

FRACTIONAL COINAGE.

To relieve the fractional silver coin famine which has become very severe in many parts of the country the government has found authority through legal construction to purchase bullion for such coinage, of which it is estimated about 52,000,000 ounces will be required during the next twelve months. The re-entrance after a long interval of the government into the silver market, in which the price during the last three years has risen almost 25 per cent, will naturally have a stimulating effect, although its purchases for fractional coinage will be relatively small. The quantity required for the coming year will be only a little more than the silver purchase act of 1878 required to be purchased each month.

Under the gold standard strengthening act of 1900 authority was given to mint into fractional coins metal acquired under the silver purchase act, and during the next three years $33,000,000 of fractional coins were struck, thus absorbing about seven months' purchases under that act. But the entire remainder of the bullion mass had been turned into dollar coins early in 1905, so that fractional coinage had to be suspended in spite of the demand in business.

Congress, though urged by the administration, failed at the late session to confer authority to remint the dollar coins, which are not wanted for circulation, into half-dollar, quarter and dime coins, which are so much wanted. The result is that the treasury must continue to warehouse a prodigious mass of coined metal, while buying more silver, and at the same time maintain its parity as coin or its paper representatives with gold, which is now exchanged for silver on demand. There will be, however, no serious increase of the silver liability because of the purchases for fractional coins, which will be instantly and permanently absorbed in the circulation and their final disappearance through loss or otherwise is always rapid.

The unopposed renomination of Congressman Pollard in the first Nebraska district must be taken to mean that the republicans of that district are satisfied with his services and with his record and believe that his election to fill the unexpired term of Senator Burkett entitles him to another election for a full term. Congressman Pollard, however, may expect, under the circumstances, to have a stiff fight on his hands at the election should the opposition succeed in massing behind a candidate with personal popularity reaching beyond party lines.

Advices from New York are to the effect that 500 Nebraskans are expected to attend the homecoming reception there to Colonel Bryan. It is a little early to say how many people will travel from Nebraska to New York to greet Mr. Bryan on his landing, but it is safe to say that there will be hundreds, if not thousands, who will pretend to hail from Nebraska in order to get places up toward the head of the procession.

This is hardly the time of the year to interrupt the work of public improvements by disagreement between the different departments of city government, or to allow the public works contractors to proceed without the necessary checks and supervision. The interests of the public demand that the city officials in disagreement get together.

In the meantime, so far as the public is aware, the city's representative on the Board of Appraisers has made no official report of his finding as to the value of the water works plant. Omaha taxpayers ought to be entitled to at least that much in return for the money paid for his expert services.

The local democratic organ should not be in such a hurry about the platform pledge on which the democratic council was elected—promising cheaper gas "at an early date." "An early date" is one of those elastic terms that can be stretched to suit the occasion.

The latest outbreak of Pulajanes in Leyte, costing the lives of five Americans, indicates the necessity of bringing more than Spanish power to bear on the outlaws. Three hundred years of lawlessness makes a difficult problem, but the United States must solve it.

The Auditorium committee engaged in devising ways and means for completing the building is doing well to wait for final figures that will tell exactly how much more money is needed for a finished job. Let us have no more piece-meal completion.

Hoarry Alarms.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Iowa democrats have denounced in thunder tones and viewed with alarm in their good, old-fashioned way. This is a logical beginning of a campaign which is certain to end in the good, old-fashioned way, also.

NEBRASKA SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN

Shame on Such Christians.
Western Laborer (ind.).

The good people of the Epworth league have been imposed upon by some tricky and cunning politician. We do not think Mr. Rosewater is always right in the many stands he takes in his paper from year to year. No living newspaper man can be always right.

To say Mr. Rosewater is "an open and avowed champion of the liquor traffic, a friend of the lawless and immoral element and unfit to represent the best sentiment and citizenship of Nebraska," is outrageously untrue.

President Roosevelt thought Mr. Rosewater fit to represent the whole United States at the world's postal congress at Rome only recently. Surely he is fit to represent the people of Nebraska in the senate.

Mr. Rosewater does not use tobacco, rarely ever touches liquor of any kind, and has never been known to gamble. He is a kind, good husband and father. He is respected by practically all the people of Omaha—rich and poor, and especially the poor—because he is worthy of their respect. He has done more favors for people in distress and helped more men to positions where they could make a living for their families than any man in Nebraska—bar none.

It is all right for politicians to knock on Mr. Rosewater to keep him from being elected senator so that they can get the job themselves, but the Epworth league is supposed to be imbued with the principles that Christ taught—He would never approve of such a resolution as the above. He would tell the truth. He would have said: "Let him who hath not sinned cast the first stone." We venture to say that if the introducer of the above resolution had thought of the words of Christ he would never have introduced the above lying and libelous resolution. Shame on such Christians!

A Party Tradition.
Lincoln Star (rep.).

Ever since Nebraska was admitted to statehood the party in power has recognized the Platte river as a political dividing line. It is a tradition among republicans that the district north of the Platte river is entitled to name one United States senator and that the district south of the Platte must be permitted to name the other. It is an unwritten law which has never been violated. Time after time the leaders of the party in the northern division have agreed upon a standard bearer in the person of the most available man for the senate, and have gone into state convention as his champions. Invariably the leaders of the South Platte country have been guided by the will of the South Platte politicians and have conceded the initiative to them.

So it was that the senator-makers of the South Platte country espoused the cause of Elmer J. Burkett and made of him their standard bearer in the race for the senatorship. Not a single politician north of the Platte demurred at this program, but by common consent fell in with the plans mapped out by Senator Burkett's friends. Nobody thought of naming a candidate north of the Platte for the Dietrich successor. In fact, everybody knew that such an effort must prove futile.

But what do we see this year? The men who succeeded in making good their plans of two years ago are attempting to name the winner in the pending senatorial tournament, so they have set themselves to the task of selecting a United States senator for the North Platte people.

That they have little support from the very section which is to profit, this year, by the senatorial nomination is very apparent, as their candidate has carried only one county north of the Platte, that county being his home county, won only after a heated battle. The North Platte counties, if these senator-makers have their way, will have little to do with naming a senator from the North Platte territory.

Is it a Prohibition Issue?
Beatrice Sun (ind.).

The Epworth assembly has resolved that Edward Rosewater is unfit for the senate and has asked all Christian people to oppose any man for the legislature who will vote for Rosewater. Mr. Brown and his boomers are working a little church-and-state business into their political campaign. While it is admitted that Mr. Rosewater is not a prohibitionist and that his principles upon the great question are known, what shall we say of his principal opponent? Is he a prohibitionist? While the liquor traffic is recognized as among one of the greatest evils, there are other questions of equal importance to the masses. In this connection it might be well for Mr. Brown, who is posing as a prohibitionist in prohibition communities, and who is anything to get votes, to define himself and to state openly that he wants the vote of prohibition members only.

Hit the Nail on the Head.
Butte Gazette (rep.).

Edward Rosewater's speech at the convention (Boyd county) was very appropriate, condensed and logical, hitting the nail squarely on the head at every corner and turn.

Impractical Prohibitionists.
Weeping Water Herald (rep.).

The Epworth assembly in session at Lincoln, took enough time one day last week to pass a resolution against the candidacy of E. Rosewater for United States senator. Sixteen years ago they remember that the Omaha editor was against the prohibitory amendment, and now they are working a little politics into the assembly meeting in order to show their disapproval. This is a long time for Christians to hold a grievance. The church don't love their enemies when it comes to politics. Rosewater did not favor the amendment. He kept tab on Iowa, and knew that the state that is spotted with saloons gained nothing by such legislation. The republican party has given Nebraska and Iowa all the temperance legislation they ever had, but the prohibitionists, not satisfied unless they could head the party that made the laws, either voted as a party or with the democrats. The prohibition party is composed of good Christian men, as a rule, but they did not draw a lesson from the Iowa legislation as did Rosewater.

Working Politics Through Religion.
Utica Sun (rep.).

The assembly at Lincoln last week denounced Edward Rosewater as a candidate for United States senator. It seems that a religious meeting is a very poor place, indeed, to start politics and where politics enter into religious doings, especially where others are interested that have probably done the same as Rosewater is supposed to have done, it does not show very good religious organization of any kind.

Crafty Politicians Overshoot Mark.
Alliance Times (rep.).

Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, is an able and prominent journalist, a man of the highest character in public and private life. No matter whom one may prefer for the office of United States senator, no well informed person or organization can afford to criticise Mr. Rosewater on his personal record as an editor and citizen. Enthusiastic reformers are sometimes misled by crafty politicians into doing things that are not only illogical but absolutely idiotic.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Investigation into the management of the poor houses of London developed a scandal of large proportions. The inmates of most of these institutions are unusually numerous, quite husky for paupers, and patriotic to the core. Their patriotism is wonderful in its enthusiasm, for the poor house guardians, who are esteemed by the inmates "the kindest gentlemen in the world." Small wonder. The food supplied these husky spongers is far better than that which the average honest working man could afford. "Fine fowls," costing as high as $1 each; equally expensive beef and mutton, frequent libations of wine and porter, constituted common bills of fare. Attention was also concentrated on the lavish expenditure made by the guardians, who in all their purchases favored local contractors. It was brought to light that, during the last year, prices of certain implements used in the workhouse have increased in a mysterious way, altogether disproportionate to the price paid for the same articles in the previous year. These prices have been paid in place of the acceptance of much lower offers from other dealers. One of the most interesting revelations in connection with one poor house came to light when the farm colony, run in conjunction with the workhouse, was considered. This colony had been started for the purpose of supplying "profitable" work to the surplus unemployed who could not get into the workhouse proper. On a farm of seventy acres, which had previously been worked by six men, there were drafted 142 paupers under the management of seventeen officials. According to testimony supplied by the local police in the neighborhood of the colony, all these men had a "high old time," and few of them failed to be convicted of misdemeanors. On Saturday afternoons it was usual for these "farm colonists" to visit the nearest saloons.

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"The activity of the French in the Sahara is the marvel of recent exploration," says the New York Sun. "They claim more than two-thirds of the great waste, and the present prospects are that they will seek out and map every sand dune, well and grazing area throughout their domain within the next two or three years. The latest flying trip has been made by Captain Flye Sainte-Marie, who has traveled west and east through the heart of the desert, his outgoing and return routes being from fifty to 100 miles apart and nearly every mile of the way leading through regions never seen before by an explorer, excepting where he crossed the north and south tracks of other travelers. He ascertained the lay of the land throughout this long unknown tract and discovered a number of excellent wells that are believed to have been the source of water supply for the nomad robber bands that have made a practice of swooping down upon merchant caravans which had time to wonder, even as they were bein plundered, from what mysterious source those fellows managed to replenish their water bags. The French have practically put an end to banditism in the Sahara, and one of their most effective expedients is to guard the wells against all whose business on the road is not manifestly legitimate.

"If the development of the Amazon basin does not take a more rapid pace, large areas of it will still remain untraversed and unknown when every important feature of the Sahara will have been spread out on good maps for the information of the world."

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"The closing days of the session of Parliament were so full of achievement that the liberal ministry has won a considerable reputation as a do-something government. In addition to the final passage of the education bill," says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, "the Commons passed Mr. Bryce's bill for improving the homes of Irish laborers, a measure that appropriates a large sum for building purposes, besides placing the trades disputes and workman's compensation bills in an advanced position. Mr. Burns secured an appropriation of $1,000,000 for meeting the chronic unemployed problem next winter, pending his further studies into the general question. The trades disputes bill, which exempts labor union funds from suits for damages, was passed to a third reading by a great majority, and the attacks upon the government through amendments in the committee stage were dangerous because they came from the radical wing of its own party. A group of radical liberals, led by Sir Charles Dilke, joined the laborites in an effort to make the trades disputes bill still more obnoxious to the employer class, and their near approach to victory over the ministry on one or two amendments demonstrated how very radical in such matters a large section of the premier's supporters are. It is now clear that the government's South African policy is very successful, for the time being at least, for while the radicals are jubilant the mining interests are saying that it might be worse. A stroke for the government is Lord Selborne's indorsement of the essential features of the proposed new constitution, although he is on record as favoring Chinese labor—and Lord Selborne is the imperial commissioner to South Africa appointed by the late Balfour government."

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The appointment of General Picquart—one of the most effective agents in the restoration of Dreyfus—to the command of the Tenth infantry division in Paris, seems to have met with widespread approval. The three colonels of his command have expressed in published interviews their satisfaction at the prospect of serving under one whom they regard, not only as a born leader, but as one of the best officers in the French army. General Picquart was born in 1854 at Strassburg, and entered St. Cyr at the age of 18. He took part in 1876 in the repression of the insurrection at Aures in Algeria. As a captain, four years later, he was appointed to a post at the War office, in the foreign armies' department. In 1885 he was sent out to Tongking, where he remained three years, returning a chef de bataillon and chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was soon afterwards appointed a professor of the Ecole de Guerre, whence he passed to the information bureau. Promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1896, he remained in charge of the information bureau where he discovered the judicial error which had been committed in the case of Captain Dreyfus. How courageously he stood by the truth and how dearly he suffered for his honesty are matters with which every newspaper reader is familiar.

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The Hungarian minister of the interior, Count Julius Andrassy, delivered an important speech in the Hungarian Chamber the other day, on the reform of the Hungarian administration. Many Hungarian public men, including Count Andrassy himself, desired greater administrative centralization and contemplated the repression of the autonomous county administrations which seemed to be obstacle to the development of the country. Now, however, Count Andrassy maintains that these autonomous county administrations are so valuable as a means of passive resistance to the central government that all idea of further centralization must be abandoned and that future reform must be in the direction of yet greater decentralization, some of the present power of the country being made over to smaller local authorities. But for the possibility of certain county administrations being captured by the non-Magyar races it might be hinted, even have seemed advisable to abolish the position of the foispan, or prefect, who represents the central and royal authority and often comes into conflict with the local allispan, or prefect, who represents the county. The foispan might, however, be required to uphold the authority of the Magyar state against those who might be inclined to question it. He urged the necessity for better sanitary arrangements throughout Hungary, which he declared to be the most thinly populated country in Europe, with a disproportionately high rate of mortality and a low average longevity.

A STITCH IN TIME

Buy the Piano at the very earliest possible moment. Just now you will benefit your purse and please your ideas far more economically than at any other time of the year. There are bargains for every size purse.

Our Great Mid-Summer Piano Sale

It is a closing out of all used, all shopworn, all samples and even whole lines of new pianos. We can't do more than tell you through the newspapers. We have described day by day the special bargains and every day new customers come and take them away.

Your home needs a piano, your wife and your children need it—nothing that you could buy would mean so good an investment.

$10 SENDS a PIANO HOME

$5, $6, $8, $10 per month completes settlement; cash prices prevail always.

Come see if there is not a piano for your eye and purse. Knabe, Kranich & Bach, Hallet-Davis, Cable-Nelson, Krell, Kimball, Bush & Lane, Weser Bros., Hospe, Whitney, Hinze, Burton, Irving, Cramer and others—hundreds of them, in new and used, every one marked at its lowest price, plain figures.

The Hospe One Price, No Commission Plan of selling Pianos Saves You Money and gives you best of satisfaction. Come at once and see if the special Piano, your heart's ideal, is not here.

Special care given to out-of-town correspondence in this sale. Write today.

A. HOSPE CO., 1513 DOUGLAS ST., OMAHA, NEB.

WE SAVE YOU $50.00 TO $150.00 ON A PIANO.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Former Postmaster Coyne of Chicago has been driven into bankruptcy by the defalcation of a business associate.

A Dublin paper announces that "Colonel William J. O'Brien will visit Ireland again before returning to his home at Nebraska, in the state of Lincoln."

Roger Sullivan of Illinois, member of the democratic national committee, says he will fight Bryan to a finish. Mr. Sullivan should engage quarters in a convenient hospital.

One of the graveyard grafters of Buffalo, N. Y., achieved a sentence of seven years in prison. He was one of the commissioners of Erie county. Three of his associates are booked for trial for like crimes.

Distinctions are being drawn in Kansas between the "old pops" and the "new pops." The "new pops" appear to be the bunch of young republican radicals who swear at monopolies and swear by Roosevelt.

Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania, defeated for renomination, will on his retirement from congress next year satisfy a long cherished desire to study the inscriptions and hieroglyphics on the tombs and monuments of ancient Egyptians.

The first man to announce himself as a candidate for congress from the new state of Oklahoma is Joseph M. Lahay, a Cherokee, who resides in Claremore. Mr. Lahay is a candidate from the Third district and has long been a prominent figure in the political circles of the Cherokee nation.

Justice Brewer chats entertainingly about presidential candidates, and especially about Secretary Taft, whom he credits with as much energy as the president and a good deal more suavity, diplomacy and skill in dealing with men. He has no doubt that the secretary of war is the president's candidate for the succession.

One E. A. Carpenter thought he had cornered the nomination for state superintendent of public instruction in the Idaho republican convention. But Miss Belle Chamberlain, a pretty schoolma'am, circulated among the delegates and routed Carpenter on the first ballot. There is sufficient political romance in the contest to produce the usual happy result.

An Important Requirement.
Philadelphia Record.

One of the provisions of the rate regulation law, regarding which comparatively little has been heard, is the requirement of a uniform system of bookkeeping, and the statistician of the Interstate Commerce commission is now preparing the system. A uniform method of accounting promises to be of even more importance to investors than to shippers.

In the Usual Way.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The gentleman who is to run against Governor Cummins of Iowa for the governorship of Iowa has been named, but that will not prevent the great majority of Iowans from forgetting him.

MERRY JINGLES.

Teacher—How many kinds of poetry are there?

Pupil—Three.

Teacher—What are they?

Pupil—Lyric, dramatic and epidemic.—Cleveland Leader.

"But," said the crafty manufacturer, "you wouldn't advertise the stuff as 'pure.'"

"O! No," replied his partner, "we'll advertise that it has a reputation for purity."—Philadelphia Press.

"Yes, she says she will break her husband's will."

"But her husband isn't dead, is he?"

"No, but she knows what's in it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you think our orators are as eloquent as those of our early history?"

"Quite as eloquent," answered Senator Sorghum. "They are at a disadvantage owing to the fact that it is no longer customary to force their remarks into esteem by putting them into the school readers."—Washington Star.

Miss Knox—Your conversation, Mr. Ledden, reminds me of some chafnpagne.

Mr. Ledden—Ah! So sparkling as all that?

Miss Knox—No: but it's extra dry.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Judge—Mr. Twiggles, do you wish to poll the jury?

The Lawyer (who had lost his case)—No, your honor; but it would afford me infinite satisfaction if I could club the jury.—Chicago Tribune.

"There is a big wash-out, I understand, on this road," quietly remarked the commercial traveler to his neighbor.

"Where?" asked the other excitedly.

"As far as I can see," replied the traveling man as his eye followed the frank family display from house to house as they whirled by, "all along the line."—Baltimore American.

"Say!" suddenly exclaimed the thermometer, "Hades is supposed to be located in the center of the earth, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied the barometer, "but, what of it?"

"I was just thinking the lower down I should get in that direction the higher up I'd go."—Philadelphia Press.

"Why do you cry so, my poor child?"

"'Cause mostly folks give me a nickel to stop. Boo hoo!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

"What was the matter with that woman?" demanded the editor.

"We called her a 'strong-minded person' in our paper and she objects."

"Very well, call her 'weak-minded' hereafter."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A SONG SOMEWHERE.

James Whitcomb Riley.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
There is ever a something that sings
away;
There's the song of the lark when the skies
are clear,
And the song of the thrush when the skies
are gray;
The sunshine showers across the grain,
And the bluebird trills in the orchard tree;
And in and out, when the eaves drip rain,
The swallows are twittering ceaselessly.

There is ever a song somewhere, by dear,
Be the skies above dark or fair;
There is ever a song that our hearts may
hear—
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear—
There is ever a song somewhere!

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
In the midnight black or the midday
blue;
The robin pipes when the sun is here,
And the cricket chirrups the whole night
through;
The buds may blow and the fruit may
grow,
And the autumn leaves drop crisp and
sere;
But whether the sun or the rain or the
snow,
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear.

BARGAINS

If you took advantage of our clothing sale last week, you surely got a bargain.

And There Are Others.

To close our summer lines as low as possible before our fall arrivals, we are making some extra low cuts and if you come at once you can find suits at $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, etc., that sold earlier for about double.

With two full wearing months ahead, it's your gain and our loss.

A Look Will Convince.

$1.00 Soft Shirts, at.....85c
$1.50 Soft Shirts, at.....$1.15
$2.00 Soft Shirts, at.....$1.55

All summer wear for boys and children greatly reduced.

Browning, King & Co

R. S. WILCOX, Manager.