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..... 6.00
Sunday Bee, one year..... 2.50
Saturday Bee, one year..... 1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week..12c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week..10c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week..10c
Sunday Bee, per copy 5c

Address complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—1609 Home Life Ins. Building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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 2-cent stamps received as payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

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	32,800	20	31,680
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	31,620	25	31,630
10	31,550	26	31,570
11	31,530	27	31,750
12	32,590	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 907,860
Less unsold copies.....10,866

Net total sales.....876,994
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.

Now that Diss Debar is out of jail, Cassie Chadwick will have to look to her laurels.

The average American will pay little attention to any dispute of Chairman Shonts and Mr. Gompers provided the Panama canal is dug.

With two receivers of the defunct Chicago bank quarreling, creditors might as well give up hope of dividends on their claims.

The sultan of Morocco evidently believes it is better to change his capital than to change his policy, but he may find it necessary to do both.

The selection of a grand duke to represent the czar in the conference with King Edward and Emperor William indicates that the government of Russia is still a family affair.

The sultan's illness came at an opportune time if he really has a desire to avoid greeting the new American ambassador; but Mr. Leishman would receive just as warm a welcome from a new sultan.

If the government carries out its intention of building irrigation ditches in the west without letting contracts it may train in a force of men which will be useful in the final work on the Panama canal.

That thirteen of the applicants for certificates from the Nebraska Board of Pharmacy should have failed to pass the examination furnishes conclusive proof again that the cabalistic number is unlucky.

Recruiting officers of the navy are going to try to attract enlistments here in Omaha by the moving picture device. Now if the army recruiting officers will only follow suit we may have a continuous performance.

Reports of the Rock Island and Illinois Central roads for last year show gratifying results, but the railroad reports for next year will be more interesting—the first to show the effect of the new rate regulation laws.

At least one of the new democratic members of the city council seems to have trouble in digesting that platform which all the candidates swallowed with their eyes shut when the municipal campaign was on.

Since Secretary Root's visit to South America France has discovered that the Latin republics owe much to Europe—but, dating from the death of Garibaldi, it will be difficult to find the man to whom the debt is due.

Before advancing too far on their program of conciliation members of the Russian "Octoberist" party might profitably study the history of the French revolution with particular reference to the fate of the Girondists.

Suits have been brought against the railroads to recover penalties for violations of the federal safety appliance act. The same safety appliance law is supposed to ornament the Nebraska statutes, but it reposes peacefully alongside of the no-treat law.

Representative Dodge, in his little proclamation accompanying his filing certificate for renomination, is densely silent about "Howell water bill No. 2," which he sponsored in the legislature to make sure that the immediate and compulsory purchase of the water plant should not go by the board. Perhaps that is one part of his legislative record to which he will not insist on pointing with pride

A STAND PAT CAMPAIGN.

In the reiterated assurance by Chairman Sherman of the congressional national committee, after another conference with President Roosevelt, that "the campaign text book will be a stand-pat document," the term "stand-pat" is, of course, employed in a broad sense, with special reference to the record of the administration and of congress at its last session. In short, the party will go before the people on its freshly made record, as the late Senator Hanna six years ago proposed to go on the record of the then expiring congress, including particularly the Dingley tariff act, when he declared, "We shall stand pat."

In the nature of the case there is no alternative, unless the party should resolve expressly or impliedly to repudiate its own record and the president and to appear before the people confessing unworthiness. The strongest claim it has for the renewal of public confidence is precisely the legislative and administrative results which, under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, have been accomplished. He was elected two years ago by a phenomenal popular majority because his program contemplated such results, and in forwarding them he has received up to the present time not less notable evidences of popular approval.

As two years of the president's term yet remain, during which he was commissioned in 1904 to carry out the program of subordinating the representatives of centralized wealth, corporate and individual, to the equal rules of justice and public welfare the paramount issue necessarily must be whether the people in the coming election will on the record sustain him and his party.

As to the tariff, the president could "stand pat" on his epochal effort to control corporations, for which the people commissioned him to the White House, and refuse to be diverted from it or embroiled in a general tariff revision for which the people are not yet urgently pressing ahead of the other great work in hand. The strategical strength of President Roosevelt's position, as emphasized by the stand-pat campaign book which is to be issued with his approval, is becoming more apparent every day as the contest progresses. For the opposition is unable to join issue as a party on any one important measure or point in the work of the late session of congress, most of which they were forced by public opinion actually to support.

FORFEITURE OF NATURALIZATION.

There will be no little objection to enforcement in the United States of the policy indorsed by the Pan-American conference whereby a naturalized citizen is to be presumed to have forfeited citizenship if he renews residence in his native country for two years. There are doubtless special reasons why some of the American republics, parties to the conference, desire such a rule, but such reasons have not been apparent in our experience.

According to our practice and sentiment naturalization wipes out utterly distinction as to rights and privileges between native born and foreign born citizens. It would hardly be proposed seriously here that a native-born citizen should forfeit citizenship on a presumed abandonment by residence abroad for two years or any other period, and it would be generally regarded as an unjustifiable discrimination to inflict such a consequence upon others who have in good faith acquired our citizenship.

So far as the United States is concerned, the government has been subjected to interminable annoyance and at times to serious embarrassment by persons of foreign birth who have neither sought nor used citizenship in good faith, but subsequent residence in the land of their nativity is not a satisfactory test of good faith, and in our circumstances at least is one of the least of the difficulties.

LABOR FOR THE CANAL.

The labor question is proving for us as it did for the French one of the most formidable involved in Panama canal construction. The labor, skilled and unskilled, has all to be imported because it does not exist on the isthmus. It is utterly impossible to secure the amount required, or even a small fraction in the United States. In spite of the high wages and other inducements offered it has been found extremely difficult to get competent men to accept the more desirable places or skilled labor for the indispensable places.

But the great problem, of course, is common labor, for which tens of thousands are required. White men, whether of the United States or any other country, simply will not do the work, and the only possible supply in the neighborhood is the black population in the mainland countries or the islands of the Carribean sea. They are native to the climate, and thousands of them have been employed by the government in the operations since it took over the work from the French. But they are unreliable and their efficiency from one irremovable cause or another is extremely low. If the government is forced to depend on them, years will be added to the period of construction and unnumbered millions to its cost.

This is the extremity which has driven the government to seek for a better labor supply among the Chinese. It is known that, while enduring the climate better even than the blacks, they are incomparably more efficient as common laborers. It is impossible, at least for a long time, to render healthful or even tolerable to whites the conditions under which the common laborers will be employed, although in the towns and in a large part of the canal zone sanitation has accomplished wonders. But malaria infested jungles and swamps stretch far on either side of the line of excavation. The Chinese are said to be the only efficient toilers that are immune to such conditions.

The very words, "Chinese," "coolies" and "contract labor" grate on popular prejudice, but intelligent people in considering this great national undertaking will look below the surface to the substance and face the facts squarely. This is what the administration is doing in response to the imperious demand that the canal be verily finished at the earliest possible day and by the most effective means.

NO FIFTY-YEAR FRANCHISE.

When the Omaha Gas company undertook to railroad a fifty-year extension of its franchise through the city council some twelve years ago The Bee voiced the overwhelming public sentiment with a vigorous protest against the fifty-year term, as well as several other odious features, and after a stubbornly contested bout in the courts the gas company was compelled to abandon its effort and content itself with a twenty-five-year extension.

Without entering into the merits or demerits of the dual telephone scheme, the same arguments which told so effectively against the fifty-year gas franchise apply just as strongly against any fifty-year franchise, whether for telephone, electric light, gas or street railway service. Fifty years goes far beyond the next generation. No one can foresee what will occur before that period shall have expired, and the present mayor and council have no right now to tie up those who are to come after them for fifty years.

One of the points made by the city in the recent water works litigation to set aside the maximum rate schedule exacted by the water company from private consumers was that the twenty-five years which this schedule was to continue constituted an unreasonable length of time, and while the court did not sustain the contention, it would have done so, in all probability, had the period been fifty years instead of twenty-five years.

If twenty-five years were as long as our people were willing to extend the gas franchise, reserving the right to make a new extension under more favorable terms at the end of that time, it should be the limit for every franchise ever granted by the city. If it should be deemed desirable to give our streets over to a second telephone company the city surely should not be required to wait more than twenty-five years to get a readjustment of the terms to conform to conditions as they then may exist. In twenty-five years any franchised corporation might be glad to stipulate for another twenty-five years at five times the royalties it is now willing to pay. If Omaha grows as it should grow it will be a city of not less than 350,000 at the end of twenty-five years, and it would be rash to venture a guess as to its probable wealth and population at the end of fifty years. To ask for a fifty-year mortgage on Omaha's future growth seems to us to be overstepping all bounds.

The court decision at Kansas City adverse to the claim of a party committee to require a voter to declare that he had cast a straight party ballot at the preceding elecion as a prerequisite to voting at a primary election is interesting in recalling the Gilbert test oath law put through the Nebraska legislature four years ago by the so-called "antis." This law undertook to require the voter on oath to attest that he had voted for a majority of the party nominees at the preceding election. If the straight party ticket qualification is void, as now judicially declared, because it violates the secrecy of the ballot, a declaration as to a majority of the candidates on the ticket would equally violate the secrecy of the ballot. Fortunately, this Gilbert test oath law has been superseded. It will be conceded that it is perfectly proper for the legislature or party committees to require, as is now required in Nebraska, a declaration of affiliation with a particular party so as to prevent voters from participating in primary elections of more than one party, but they have no right to pry into any ballot cast at a previous election.

According to a call duly issued the socialists of Douglas county will hold a county convention for the purpose of nominating the legislative and county ticket. What status the nominees of this convention will have under the new primary election law, which bars names going on a ticket as party nominees except as chosen by direct primary, remains to be seen. If the socialists can ignore the compulsory features of the primary election law, so can all the other political parties.

There is no question but that Omaha's sewerage system must be extended ultimately to cover all parts of the inhabited area within the municipal limits, but the work of extension must be done as resources at our command for that purpose permit. Rome was not built in a day, and neither will be a complete sewerage system in Omaha.

The Colorado election case has so far proven that a woman voted after having been given a tax receipt on property she did not own. Evidently the equal suffrage experiment is several points to the bad in its effort to "elevate the ballot."

The democratic state convention meets at Lincoln today. If the railroad end of the democracy is in control it will pass by the nomination of a candidate for United States senator and head the state ticket with some good, safe corporation man, under the plea that he must be a democrat and not a populist.

Governor Mickey is now trying to distinguish between his responsibility as father of the South Omaha police commission and his responsibility as father of the Omaha police commission. The difficulty is to figure out which are the stepchildren.

Upton Sinclair says he will prepare a book dealing with the private lives of Pittsburg millionaires, but he will probably find that the divorce courts have "scooped" him on the facts and that Anthony Comstock's censorship is waiting for his fiction.

Back to First Principles.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Happy the man who lives in a shirt sleeves neighborhood.

High Art in Pure Food.
Washington Post.

Speaking of pure food, statistics show that 118,765,600 pig's feet were pickled in 1905, and the outlook for a bumper crop this year is good.

Provocation for Being Good.
Cleveland News.

As the Sugar trust had ample warning of an impending investigation no doubt it will be found to have been leading a strictly righteous life lately in the matter of rebates.

Governor Magoon in Demand.
Brooklyn Eagle.

Governor Magoon's success in placating the Panamans is great enough to warrant lending him around to all our colonies in turn. Oh, if we could borrow him for New York!

Suggestive Naval Lessons.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

Perhaps one reason why American battleships run aground, collide and explode their guns is to impress on the American nation the salutary lesson that they can destroy themselves and each other without entailing the additional cost in life and money of going to war.

The Maturing Crop.
Chicago Chronicle.

An estimate based on the government crop reports for August places the yield of all cereals this year at 4,422,000,000 bushels, against 4,518,000,000 bushels last year. This is a difference of only 95,000,000 bushels against this year, which will be the second in the records of the country in point of abundance of cereals if the estimate proves correct.

Taken at Their Word.
Philadelphia Record.

During the campaign in Iowa the railroads were so intemperately eager to defeat Governor Cummins that they circulated the statement that the governor had not increased their assessments as much as he had increased the assessments of farm property. It was the worst case of biting off one's nose to spite one's face that could be imagined. They did not beat the governor, and now he and the executive council have taken their own word for it and added $4,000,000 to their assessed valuation, so that they will pay nearly $150,000 a year for the idiocy of accusing him of partiality to themselves.

THE CAUSE AND THE PARTY.

Roosevelt Policies Will Prevail Long After 1908.
Philadelphia Press.

Associate Justice Brewer of the supreme court is added to those who have in the last week repeated what the Press authoritatively recorded still earlier, that President Roosevelt will not be a candidate for re-election two years hence.

The president has passed his word to his fellow citizens. He will keep it. His purpose will not change. Like his illustrious predecessor, Washington, Theodore Roosevelt knows that to a republic no one man is ever necessary. When only one man is available to become its chief executive a country has ceased to be a republic, and when a party has but one man with whom it can carry the country that party has ceased to be a great national force. This is not true of the republican party. It has not been. It will not be.

Cause and party are more than men. President Roosevelt has launched a great cause. He has begun the application of the twin American principles of the supremacy of law and the equality of rights to the control of great corporations, and the work he has begun will be completed. It is not dependent on any one man; but the candidate selected must represent the cause, inspire the party and be himself, in his own person, record and associations, a pledge that he understands the task, is equal to it and has full sympathy with and understanding of the policy of the present administration.

Such a candidate will be found, he will be nominated and he will be elected. The executor of President Roosevelt's political testament as he retires from the great work he has done is not going to be selected by the democratic party.

REPUBLICAN POLICIES APPLIED.

Effective Restrictions on the Power of Corporations.
Philadelphia Press.

Five years ago when the Steel trust was organized with its $1,500,000,000 of capital, it was a wide and general impression at home and abroad that railroad and trust together could override the law, control legislation and dominate the situation, as far as the consumer was concerned.

When the republican party began a year later, under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt's speeches and his leadership, to demand that corporations should be brought under full control of the law many disbelieved and more scoffed. A large crop of cartoons showing "the trusts" treating any regulation of corporations by the republican party as a huge and incredible joke.

No trust has that view today. No railroad doubts that the law is supreme. No head of any great trust or railroad is treating public opinion as something that can be neglected or met by buying up a legislature. The entire national horizon gives proof of the new power and potency of law in regulating corporate action.

No coal corporation this year cared lightly to force a strike. After one set of ice dealers had faced the penitentiary in Toledo the various ice combinations in our large cities stopped advancing the price of ice. Railroad rebates to trusts have stopped, after the conviction and the legislation of the spring. Seventeen suits were begun last week for failures to provide safety brakes. Every railroad employe has a new right to sue for damages when injured through the negligence of a co-employee in interstate commerce.

The Beef trust is seeking and accepting a drastic inspection. Even the Standard Oil trust has become apologetic and issues a statement once a week appealing to public opinion. The big insurance companies are under the curb of law. All around, thanks to Roosevelt's republican policy, the great corporations are under a new legal control.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The growing use of concrete as a building material in New York city has broken the brickmakers' combine and materially reduced the demand for bricklayers. An idea of the rapid extension of concrete as a building material may be had from the statement that it is being used in 800 buildings now under construction. The fall in the price of brick has approximated 50 per cent. The Sun regards the change from stone and brick to concrete as promising an early reduction in the excessive rents now exacted, basing its hope on the greater economy of the latter material.

Speaking about the altitude of New York rents, the Press says, "Owners of apartment houses in New York have adopted apparently for all time the renting plan of sky-touching office structures in the commercial and financial quarters. Inquire of the agent of a scraper, 'How much rent?' He may say, 'Five dollars a foot.' He means $5 a square foot, so that an office 10x15 will cost you $750 a year. Until very recently apartments were rented 'en bloc,' as we would say in Paris. So much for this flat, so much for that. But, bless you, while we have not yet arrived at a matter of square feet in the hire of a domicile, it is put to us by the up-to-date agent or janitor that we shall pay so much a room. You want a seven-room flat. Oh, very well. The price is $40 a room each month, or $280 a month for the apartment.

"Never speak of a fashionable residence in a pigeon box as a 'flat.' Nothing over $18 a month is a flat. Up among the elect we say 'apartment.' To speak of a 'tenement' in high life is to refer to a sort of morgue in the University Settlement, where wealthy heiresses with nothing else to do to while away their time make acquaintance of poor young men with an eye to windward and finally marry them willy-nilly to startle the world with their saintly emotionalism. Apartment life is amazingly popular, particularly among those who like to shup up shop in the summer and free as a bird flit to the mountains. To several thousand people in this city from $6,000 to $9,000 annual rent for an apartment is a mere bagatelle. They get the equivalent."

West street, in New York, presents a network of piers and docks for its whole length, says Leslie's Weekly. Most of the great steamship and railway transportation companies have their pier terminals there, and other steamship companies have built their terminals on the New Jersey shore opposite; so that all transatlantic, and a large share of the continental travelers must cross West street in coming to or leaving the city. When one considers the great number of short-trip travelers, including commuters, who daily make their way in and out of the metropolis across this busy thoroughfare, a faint idea of its importance may be gained. Manhattan island has thirty-two miles of water-front, and the city of New York derives, approximately, three and one-half million dollars yearly in rentals from its docks and ferries. Of this great revenue the West street section, from the Battery to and including the new marginal street which extends from Gansevoort street to Twenty-third street, yields almost two-thirds. In this section the Pennsylvania Railroad Company alone pays the city more than $222,000 a year for the privilege of maintaining its freight and passenger terminals. The White Star Steamship Company is paying $55,000 apiece yearly for two piers.

Greater New York drinks a million and a half quarts of milk a day, drinks milk shipped from six different states, milk that comes from farms as far as 400 miles away, almost on the border of Canada, and it takes the cows of 15,000 to 30,000 farms to supply it all. The milk that comes from a distance of 400 miles is practically the same as that that comes from Dutchess county, New York, because the milk from the far point is shipped at 9 o'clock one morning on a milk express train and reaches there for use the next morning.

It is the milk of the morning of the shipping and of the night before. The milk sent from Dutchess county is shipped at night and is the milk of that morning and often of the night before. The consequence is that there is practically no difference of the the age of the milk from the two places when it arrives in New York.

With every year the Department of Health grows more and more strict in its care of the city's milk supply. This year it has doubled the number of inspectors in its employ, and is carrying on a much more vigorous campaign than ever before. Perhaps for that reason, or for that coupled with the other forces constantly at work to look after the needs of the babies of the poor, there has been a decided decrease in the rate of infant mortality during the summer.

The New York police department is to enter new and imposing headquarters within the year. The big building is already so far constructed as to give an idea of what it will be like when completed. To judge from photographs, it should be the finest police building in the world, and thus suit the familiar, but not always deserved title of the New York force. The building extends from Grand to Broome street, is seven stories high and is built in the Georgian style of architecture with base of Barre granite and superstructure of Indiana limestone. Such a structure ought to withstand the reverberations of Commissioner Bingham's "damns," and incidentally add to the pride and self-respect of the force.

The death of Russell Sage brings into the financial world a new figure. He is Charles W. Osborne, a quiet, unostentatious, little, old man, who was years Sage's cashier on a salary of $5,000 a year. As one of his executors now he will get fees that will run in the hundred thousands, and as executive head of the money-lending business of his money-hoarding master before him, he will have financiers kow-towing to him daily.

He is now in his 67th year, a rather slender man of about the average height. His head is surmounted by an aureole of snow-white hair, and he wears a mustache, which has also taken on the frost of age. But his complexion is ruddy and his eyes have a way of sparkling. None who knows him ever remember to have seen him when he did not have a smile and a pleasant word.

Caring for Stock in Transit.
Baltimore American.

Another peril confronts the food supply of the people in the attempt, luckily unsuccessful so far, to evade the law providing for the feeding and watering of cattle in transit. The condition of animals kept for a considerable time, especially in hot weather, without food and water cannot certainly be such as is desirable for human food, but those in charge of transportation of the cattle show themselves as more than willing to take this risk to serve their own interests and convenience.

Perish the Thought!
Brooklyn Eagle.

What, what, what? Mr. Bryan to travel in a private car? Car owned by a wicked president of a wicked railroad? Commoner and capitalist to ride on the same bench? Nay, nay! The triumphal car for Mr. Bryan should be a jaggernaut, an automobile even, careering over the prostrate neck of financial iniquity.

DIFFERENTIALS TO THE SEABOARD.

Problem of Adjusting Grain Rates to the Gulf and the Atlantic.
Wall Street Journal.

One of the most persistent questions in railway practice is that of differentials to and from the seaboard. The primary markets accumulate large quantities of grain destined for export. For this movement outward the gulf ports and the Atlantic coast ports compete. Every year, and often several times a year, there is an upsetting of rates, resulting in fierce competition for control of this freight. Railway men have as often gotten together and patched up some kind of an understanding. It does not, however, last very long, and the problem is still with us and will probably come before the Interstate Commerce Commission for further adjudication.

Heretofore, the efforts to equalize joint hauls to foreign markets by combining shorter rail hauls with the longer ocean hauls has been the basis on which adjustments have temporarily held. It is doubtful, however, whether the ocean haul can, under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, be properly taken into account because the constitution prohibits discrimination against ports in rate making. If not, the question resolves itself largely into one of operative distances or rates on a mileage basis. In that case, the gulf ports would have considerable advantage, within certain territory, especially that south and west of the Missouri river.

One fundamental difficulty in the relation of gulf to Atlantic port competition lies in the southwestern shifting of the grain area. Wheat is grown now regularly as far south as the center of Texas, and corn as a factor for export is becoming of increasing importance in the southwest. The Missouri river is looked upon as something of a dividing line between the gulf lines and the Atlantic coast trunk line territory; but here again such a market as Chicago comes into account. The railroads leading to Chicago do not wish to see their grain freight decline, and so make all possible efforts to gain control of the movement of grain from portions of the Missouri territory. The grain-dealing concerns at Chicago have recently combined to prevent that market from declining as a grain center. This means a still more intense competition with gulf-feeding lines.

No one knows as yet what developments will occur; but the question seems to be almost as far from solution as it was several years ago. One hopeful prospect lies in the fact that several of the lines running west from Chicago have established their connections with the gulf, and are therefore more nearly in control of the situation than when they had only one market to serve. There is still, however, enough difference in control of freight lines to make this one of the most difficult questions of railway adjustment.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A statue of George Washington will be unveiled in Budapest, September 16, being the gift of Hungarian citizens of this country.

Eighteen officials at an expense of $5 audited a bill of 5 cents for New York city, Thursday. We can say little for the economy of that transaction, but the system is beautiful.

Miss Ida Simonton of Pittsburg is going to Africa to learn the monkey language. But why go so far, Ida? There ought to be enough of them in your home town to furnish you linguistic material.

The suit of that daughter-in-law of a Pittsburg millionaire for $500,000 which was instituted in a New York court the other day recalls the fact that when a Pittsburg man goes gunning for trouble he invariably heads for New York.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded life-saving medals to Emile M. Wagner and Harry H. Kittel, coxswains on the battleships Alabama and Kearsarge, respectively. Both men rescued shipmates who had been carried overboard.

There is a law in China, enacted several centuries ago, which provides that when a bank fails the heads of its officials shall be cut off and deposited with the rest of its assets. There have been no bank failures in China since this law went into effect.

Major General A. W. Greely, who has been in command of the Pacific division, arrived in Washington and will leave in a short time for Atlantic City, where he will join his family. Later he will go into the White mountains for a short vacation. On September 15 General Greely will go to St. Louis to take command of the Northern division.

DUMMY DIRECTORS OF BANKS.

Chicago Variety More Ornamental Than Useful.
Chicago News.

The public is assured by a leading banker of this city that bank examinations cannot "prevent a thief from stealing if you give him a chance." The moral is, of course, not to make bank presidents or bank cashiers out of thieves.

But the general public, from whose ranks come the bank depositors, does not appoint bank presidents and bank cashiers and maintain them in office. Depositors merely push their spare money through the teller's window, hoping to be able to get it later when they call for it. Then they go away, leaving the bank directors and the official bank examiner ostensibly on guard.

The bank examiner does not employ the president and the cashier. That is the task of the directors. Those mysterious personages go through the formality once a year of electing the bank officials. There is a popular tradition that they also supervise all loans and in general guard the patrons of the institution against the possibility of loss. The frequent discoveries of looted banks where the most reckless mismanagement has prevailed for years indicate that bank directors really have no duties or else that many of them pay no attention to such duties as they have.

How would it do for the grand jury to round up the bank directors in this community and make an effort to discover what each one of them really does to merit his title? There is good reason to think that a considerable proportion of them are wicked shams. All of that class ought to be exposed and driven out.

LAUGHING GAS.

"How did you come out with that investment of yours in suburban lots?"
"I didn't. I'm all in."—Baltimore American.

Knicker—How old is Jones?
Bocker—Going on foot ball, and his father is over tennis.—New York Sun.

Coakley—They say, you know, that a cat has nine lives.
Joakley—But if it's a very young cat it has more.
Coakley—Nonsense!
Joakley—Oh, yes, a cat has nine lives and a kit—ten.—Chicago Chronicle.

"She looked daggers at him when she passed him awhile ago."
"That accounts for his looking so cut up when I met him."—Baltimore American.

"You hear so many people quoting about 'the way of the transgressor.' What does it mean, anyway?"
"My dear sir, the 'weigh of the transgressor' is usually about 1,800 pounds of coal to the ton."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Binks—I see that a pair of shoes can be made by machinery in sixteen minutes.
Jinks—And I've got a boy who can kick to pieces a pair of that kind in eleven minutes and twenty seconds.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Bald-Headed Man—No flies or mosquitoes bothered my bald head this summer.
Second Bald-Headed Man—What did you do?
First Bald-Headed Man—Had a spider's web tattooed on my bald spot.—New York Mail.

The Maid—What's your opinion of the type of girl who never wants to get married?
The Bachelor—I'm not qualified to express an opinion on the subject.
The Maid—Why, are you prejudiced?
The Bachelor—No, but I've never seen such a type.—Philadelphia Press.

OLD TIMES, OLD FRIENDS, OLD LOVE

Eugene Field.

There are no days like the good old days
The days when we were youthful;
When humankind were pure of mind,
And speech and deeds were truthful;
Before a love for sordid gold
Became man's ruling passion,
And before each dame and maid became
Slave to the tyrant, Fashion!

There are no girls like the good old girls—
Against the world I'd state 'em!
As buxom and smart, and clean of heart
As the Lord knew how to make 'em!
They were rich in spirit and common sense,
And piety all supportin';
They could bake and brew, and had taught school, too,
And they made such likely courtin'!

There are no boys like the good old boys—
When we were boys together!
When the grass was sweet to the brown bare feet
That dimpled the laughing heather;
When the pewee sang to the summer dawn
Of the bee in the billowy clover,
Or down by the mill the whip-poor-will
Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love—
The love that mother gave us!
We are old, old men, yet we pine again
For that precious grace—God save us!
So we dream and dream of the good old times,
And our hearts grow tenderer, fonder,
As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams
Of heaven away off yonder.