

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, Treasurer 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 August, 1906, was as follows:

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

Net total sales, \$64,444; Daily average, \$2,148; Less unsold copies, \$1,424; Total, \$7,572.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1906. 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 requested.

New York democrats are said to be in doubt. They will probably be in despair in November.

Bishop McCabe is certain God will take care of Russia, but seems anxious for Uncle Sam to undertake the correction of affairs in Turkey.

The remarks of "Elijah" Dowle to his flock at Zion are almost official notice to the ravens that they will be expected to "get busy" again.

One foe company of Chicago will declare its first dividend since 1900. The stock should reach par if there is another "crop failure" this winter.

The democratic candidate for attorney general has advertised a speech-making itinerary. He will not travel on the John P. Irish fast mail this time.

In placing a definite date for the next revolution, Nicaraguan revolutionists have made possible their suppression without the usual preliminaries.

Russian Octoberists deserted by M. Shipoff, have the satisfaction of knowing that while he may increase the number, he cannot increase the fury of the opposition.

Are we not to have another charter revision committee this year? Or is the new charter enacted by the last legislature to be left alone, except for a little necessary tinkering?

That a man should be publicly whipped in Delaware was a sad enough commentary upon the state, but that 5,000 people should struggle to see the brutal punishment is far worse.

According to official figures, the Nebraska State fair cleared up with about \$27,000, after deducting the expenses from receipts. And nothing small about the expenses either.

John Redmond wants no "cowardly makeshift" in place of home rule for Ireland. The distinguished member of Parliament has apparently learned something from his American visit.

Fortunately for Senator Bailey the Kirby Lumber company had no cases pending before the United States departments; but the Texas senator should consider this only a stroke of luck.

Colonel Bryan's fear that the corporations will control the democratic party recalls the governor who kicked a lobbyist out of his office because he offered a bribe "too near the governor's price."

The real question, Chancellor Andrews side steps is whether university students might be expected to spell more correctly under simplified forms or would be accorded merely additional excuses for mis-spelling.

Governor Pennybacker will doubtless take personal, if not official notice of the fact that it is Senator Knox and not Senator Penrose who is announcing changes in the "federal brigade" of the Keystone state.

Douglas county republicans have a county and legislative ticket for whose success all elements of the party can work. The next thing is to get an organization of the county committee that will pull the forces together and not drive apart of them away.

TWO-CENT FARE IN THE EAST

The rapidity of the extension in the east of reduced maximum fares, both for interstate and local trips, is reflected in the filings with the national commission, although comparatively few of them have come to widespread public notice. Yet the revolution is so marked that high railroad officials are quoted as expressing the opinion that the 2-cent maximum will be practically established in the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania and possibly Indiana in advance of legislative action. Ohio, as is well known, having legally established that limit last winter.

It is suggestive that a number of applications by important roads have already been made to the national commission for permission to recall filings of reductions from the 3 1/2- to 3-cent to the 2 1/2-cent maximum, on the ground that competing roads have announced reduction to 2 cents, which they desire to meet promptly. The Pennsylvania, which started the movement, had hardly announced a reduction, a few weeks ago, from 3 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents one way on its main line east of Pittsburgh before the Erie replied with a cut to 2 1/2 cents, over its whole system, with a transferable 2-cent flat rate mileage book, but the Boston & Albany, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and other roads have now made one bite of the cherry, so that the 2-cent rate will be extensively effective within thirty days, practically compelling competitors generally to come to that level.

It would not be so important if these reductions were made merely in the heat of a passing rivalry and liable to be as suddenly restored. The law now prevents this, and besides the change is deliberately made as a permanent policy on the settled conviction that the old maximum can or at least should no longer be maintained. And the eastern roads that are vainly resisting the reduction are doing so, not on the ground that it should not be made as a matter both of public and business policy, but that if made voluntarily by them they fear immediate agitation for compulsory reduction below the 2-cent rate.

THE PEOPLE AND THE SENATE

There has already been a more favorable response than most anticipated to the Iowa legislature's invitation to the states to join in a concerted movement to secure a constitutional amendment for election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. Already twenty-nine states have given notice of intention to be represented by delegates in the convention to be held at Des Moines in December, and assurances have been given that several other states will take like action. There is, therefore, ground for hope that the effort may produce some practical results.

The advocates of this reform have long recognized the fact that it would be necessary to secure a constitutional convention which requires petitions therefor to congress of two-thirds of the state legislatures. Many legislatures have heretofore, at one time or another, adopted joint resolutions, but there has been no concerted movement among them. The object of the Iowa meeting is to attempt effective organization, whereby the co-operation of at least the necessary thirty state legislatures may be brought to bear upon congress to insure the calling of a constitutional convention.

INTERPRETING THE EAST LAW

Probably the most important act of the Interstate Commerce commission so far as facilitating the operation of the new law is concerned is its determination to grant interpretation of the law upon proper request, notwithstanding its long established practice and announced intention after the amendments were adopted at the late session of congress to follow the judicial rule whereby questions are not decided until regularly presented in the form of concrete controversies relating to some particular problem. The judicial rule, which is the fruit of centuries of experience, is recognized as vital to sound court practice, although it may often entail delay, expense and sometimes serious injury. If followed by the commission the court rule would obviously postpone for years the definite settlement of innumerable questions of construction of the rate law and practice under it, which it is of the highest public concern to clear up at the outset or promptly to put in the course of settlement. All this has been done, so far as the commission can do it, by permitting parties in proper interest, whether railroad companies, shippers or communities to come directly before the commission and secure its interpretation on important, but doubtful points, which otherwise could not be known till a specific issue had been joined in an actual case and passed through a long process of hearing in its turn on a crowded docket.

The commission is essentially an administrative body, although judicial methods are necessary in some branches of its work. It will, of course, continue to employ them in all matters to which they are appropriate. As to other matters the commission is actually proceeding to decide important questions of legal interpretation, and has in fact already disposed of some, in advance of their appearance as controverted issues. The important decisions as to payment for transportation and as to exemption of cotton export rates from the thirty-day notice, are examples of prompt settlement of questions which by court practice would have dragged along indefinitely, and forcibly suggest the immense aggregate saving of time that will be effected.

The commission is, without question, gaining distinctly in public confidence as an efficient agent of public control policy. Among the gravest complaints against the course of things under the old law was the almost interminable delays of judicial procedure, both before the commission itself and in the courts to which all important questions could be transferred, even in spite of its rulings. Anticipatory interpretations can jeopardize no essential rights, for court appeal remains though it has been greatly simplified and curtailed, but innumerable disputed points which formerly had to await decision of the main issue, can be promptly and certainly disposed of.

ACCEPT THE PROPOSITION

The telephone franchise controversy in Omaha has at last reached the stage where the Nebraska Telephone company is ready to make some concessions to the demand for lower rates. In a communication pending before the city council the telephone company offers three alternative propositions—one of them for the payment of a royalty of 3 per cent on gross earnings into the city treasury, beginning at once, and the other two reduced charges to telephone users, beginning January 1, 1907. Of the two proposals for reduced charges, one contemplates a reduction of 50 cents a month from the present charge of \$7 for individual metallic circuit unlimited business telephones, with the abolition of toll charges on connections between Omaha and South Omaha, and the other a straight cut of \$1 a month from the present \$7 charge. The condition upon which all these offers are made is that they will continue so long as no franchise be granted any other company, and that the concessions are to lapse at any time another franchise proposition is submitted to the voters of the city.

BOSS OF THE TRUSTS

The gross business of the Standard Oil company is exceeding all previous high records, and its earnings are also reaching record breaking figures, which leads to the belief that the dividend on the stock this year will be large. The Standard Oil company now has in storage 13,000,000 barrels of crude oil, which gives some idea of its immense inventories. This oil represents a valuation in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000. The business of the company is growing so rapidly that the capacity of the pipe lines and refineries is at their utmost.

Extent of the Business and Profits of the Standard Oil Company

No statement bearing on the earnings of the Standard Oil company has ever been issued for the benefit of the public, but it is understood that earnings are now running at the rate of approximately \$20,000,000 a year. The surplus of the company is another unknown quantity in the affairs of the Standard, although report has it that included in the item in question are \$10,000,000 of government bonds.

The question of increasing the capital stock of the Standard Oil company has not been discussed at any of the directors' meetings of late, but the impression prevails that the stock will eventually be increased.

Dividends to the stockholders of the Standard Oil company within the last eight months have aggregated approximately \$20,000,000, and before the close of next year they shall have reached about \$30,000,000, or more than four times the outstanding capital stock.

Representatives of the corporation seem confident that the litigation involving the Standard will blow over in time without serious results.

DAHLMAN AS BOOM MAKER

Boosting Maryland's Governor as Bryan's Winning Mate. Washington Star. The New York reporters, with characteristic irreverence and focalitry, had a good deal of fun with the Nebraskaans who came east to greet Mr. Bryan. They named them with broad brushes and doubtless invented many of the queer doings and sayings ascribed to them. All, however, was in pleasant part, and probably the Nebraskaans laughed as heartily as anybody else.

This comes from Baltimore, and evidently was not intended as a joke: "Mayor Dahlman of Omaha, Bryan's lieutenant, was here today to learn the sentiment of leading democrats toward Bryan. He talked with United States Senators Rayner and Whyte. The former said he favored government ownership if it could be proved feasible. Senator Whyte was noncommittal.

"Dahlman desired to see Governor Warfield, but he was out of town. The mayor of Omaha wants the democratic ticket to be Bryan and Warfield. He says Warfield is liked in the west. He stands with the people and they are better acquainted with him in the west than any other eastern man who could be named." Mr. Bryan has many lieutenants, and the cowboy mayor of Omaha may be one of them. It is to be doubted, however, if he is authorized to be securing the country for a running mate for Mr. Bryan, or if any suggestions on the subject volunteered by him will amount to a pinch of snuff with the real leaders of the democratic party. The matter is too important to be entrusted to snuff, or taken up out of the even by those competent to deal with it.

city should convert their sentiment into action. Education in the right and duties of citizenship seems to be necessary for both races in Georgia.

Prospects are good for breaking all records in the number of out-of-town visitors to be entertained during Ak-Sar-Ben week. Omaha should see to it that its reputation for painstaking hospitality is fully maintained.

If "the man with the hoe" does not succeed in the man with the machete in Cuba in a hurry, new quotations will have to be made on American cabbage leaf.

Two Minds Brooding Thought

Kansas City Star. Governor Nichols announces that he is going to quit politics. Governor Hoch of Kansas is quoted also of a similar intention.

Watch the Boats Glide By

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Early in the history of steam navigation the Missouri river played an important part for 2,500 miles above its mouth. Has a river like that a future? Yes, and a mighty big one.

Fresh from the Sagebrush

New York Sun. The Wyoming Democrat salute the Hon. William Jennings Bryan as "the triumphant candidate in this as a little fresher phrase than "if the election were held today."

Pathos of Food Dopers

New York Tribune. According to the manufacturers of adulterated and colored food, the public wants it and won't be happy without it. All the same, the said manufacturers do not seem to want the labels to specify that their products have been colored and adulterated to suit the public's palate.

In the Background

Wall Street Journal. There was a day when it was all "Morgan," "Morgan," in Wall street. Now it is all "Harriman," "Harriman," in Wall street.

New Watches in Washington

Philadelphia Record. There is to be a "people's lobby" in Washington, supervised by several distinguished "muck rakers" and promoted by a weekly or monthly periodical which will try to get in the field of daily journalism. The lobby is to "watch all committee and legislative work through a permanent bureau established in Washington and combat the attorneys for special interests. Incidentally the bureau will keep records of the activities of a senator and representative. All this work is now being done by the corps of Washington correspondents, and pretty well done, too. The people's lobby cannot compete with the press gallery.

Enemy of the Machine

St. Louis Press. Mr. Rosewater started the Omaha Bee as a small afternoon paper some thirty-five years ago and he caused it to grow into a magnificent property and to wield an influence second to none in Nebraska. He made war from the beginning upon the railroad corporations that have been a power in Nebraska since the early days of the Union Pacific, and he was the enemy of the machine in politics down to the day when he ceased to exist. Like many newspaper men, Mr. Rosewater was possessed of political ambitions that were never realized and his death was probably hastened by his long and arduous campaign for a seat in the United States senate, closed a week or two ago. In the Omaha Bee he has a more enduring and honorable monument than could have been reared by any political honors his state might have bestowed upon him. He made a success of his vocation and as long as the paper exists it will be known that Mr. Rosewater was its inspiration and its creator.

One of Most Eminent Editors

Verblen (S. D.) Advance. Mr. Rosewater was one of the most useful editors this country ever knew. He built up one of the biggest newspapers properties in the west, and was always against monopoly and fraud and with the people.

Liters and Leaguers

Farmer's Advocate, Topeka, Kan. A poet has said there are two kinds of people in the world—

Work Well Done

Portland (Ore.) Oregonian. Edward Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, was a man of the newspaper world. He was a man of force and of character, who made an impression on the life of his own state, and was known far beyond its boundaries. Forty years ago he started the paper for which his name ever since has been a synonym. Through his own industry, judgment and indefatigable in his effort for his city and state. He created a great newspaper, and made the city where it is published known as the home of The Omaha Bee. His work was well done, and his death will be noticed and lamented universally by the newspapers of the country.

Believed in Dolph Things

Milbank (S. D.) Review. Edward Rosewater was one of the men who believed in doing things, and when he conceived that it was right to do a certain thing, no consideration of monetary loss or of criticism for a moment deterred him. He was a power for good in his community and contributed largely to the upbuilding of his city and state. The news of his death brought from near and far the most eulogistic tributes.

A Shining Light

Wyoming Tribune. In the death of Edward Rosewater of the Omaha Bee western journalism loses one of its shining lights. Rosewater was the leader of Nebraska journalism, a successful business man, a strenuous politician and died highly esteemed by the people of his great state.

Most Public-Spirited Man

St. Louis (Mo.) Live Stock Reporter. In the death of Edward Rosewater, Nebraska has lost one of its best known and most public-spirited men, and journalism one of the brightest lights in the "old school" journalistic tradition.

IN MEMORIAM

A Sorrowful Event

Burlington Hawkeye. Mr. Rosewater was a notable man and lived a life which left a deep impression upon the west, and more particularly upon his home city—Omaha. He was born in Bohemia and was of Jewish parentage. As a worker and doer there are few men who have more to their credit than he. He was so full of a fighter that by the time he felt himself worthy of honors at the hands of his fellow men, he had accumulated a list of personal enemies which was able to overthrow him whenever he sought reward. But not so the projects which he espoused. These generally won. The sudden death of this excellent man, following so soon upon his political defeat, is a sorrowful event.

Great Formative Work

Des Moines Register and Leader. The most important individually of western newspaper success in the death of Edward Rosewater, founder of The Omaha Bee. Mr. Rosewater was an editor of the old school. Henry Watterson remains. There are few others. Mr. Rosewater put himself into his newspaper. The Daily Bee was in fact the Daily Rosewater. A man of force, of ideas, of purpose, he made his newspaper the exponent of his life. There have been a variety of contemporaneous judgments on his career. The ultimate judgment will be that he worked with singleness of purpose for the upbuilding of the west along lines of good government and permanent prosperity. When the irritations of the day are forgotten—and Mr. Rosewater did nothing to agitate—the great, strong and predominant traits of his character will stand out in bold relief. His name and his life work are inseparably associated with the formative period of a great city in a great state.

Virtue Force

St. Louis Falls Argus-Leader. Mr. Rosewater was a man of power. He was as full of energy as an egg is full of meat. He was for a third of a generation one of the most virtuous forces in Nebraska affairs, and Nebraska politics will hardly be what it has been without Edward Rosewater to criticize and to advise and fight. Mr. Rosewater built up the Omaha Bee in the Bee. Of late years it has not kept pace with modern journalism, but The Bee has done more for Nebraska than any other one power, and Mr. Rosewater was The Bee. His son, who is an able and balanced journalist, succeeds to Edward Rosewater's interests in The Bee, and there is a likelihood that the appearance of a younger and less vindictive man at the helm may make for the popularity of the paper.

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NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT

Springfield Monitor (dem.): In nominating W. R. Patrick for first senator on the democratic ticket at Papillion last Saturday, the convention put a load upon the ticket which the Monitor believes can not be carried. There is such a strong sentiment against Patrick that it would be impossible to elect him even if there was no pop candidate, but with Cone of Wahoo in the field, Alex Laverly of whatever the republican candidate may be, will have no difficulty in being elected.

Valentine Republican: Although this paper was a warm admirer of Edward Rosewater and earnestly desired his nomination for United States senator, it can very cheerfully support Norris Brown, the successful candidate for the nomination. Brown is able and popular man and has made a good record as attorney general. He is also a poor man and cannot be suspected of buying the senatorial nomination. He will make a fit associate for our other young senator, Elmer Burkett, and we feel sure will represent Nebraska in a creditable and perhaps brilliant manner.

Wesleyan Herald: Wanted, ten good candidates for representative, not in a trust, not affiliated with railroads, with good reputation that will bear newspaper investigation. Apply to chairman republican county central committee, or attend the county convention and bring references.

Schuyler Free Lance: The delegation of delegates which went from Nebraska to welcome Bryan at New York certainly were written up in ridiculous style sufficient to please the rankest seeker after notoriety in the bunch. We read and then wonder if Mr. Bryan was proud of the "home folks." Perhaps it was unjust?

Freemont Tribune: An Omaha statesman conceived the plan of standing for a legislative nomination on the platform that he would not abide by the action of the republican state convention in nominating a senator, but that he would vote for an Omaha man if elected. This statesman, it is noticed in the published results of the primaries, did not pull through, which is evidence that political treachery is below par even in Omaha. There has been a good deal said by the fusionists about what Omaha was going to do to Norris Brown, but Omaha knows if it begins a fight of that kind it will have the state on its back like a thousand of bricks and the state could pay even with Omaha at every mark in the road. The fusionists have also nominated a candidate outside of Omaha. It is plain, therefore, that Omaha is compelled to be good, whatever its instincts may be.

Schuyler Free Lance: The Norris Brown forces did not do a great job when they nominated J. A. Williams of Pierce, for the office of railroad commissioner. Williams was on the delegation to the republican state convention from Pierce county which was instructed for Rosewater for senator and he had made it up with the Brown forces to swing his delegation to day at a critical time and in turn get the nomination for railroad commissioner. He told his delegation and appealed to them to do him the favor, and they did, although the other delegates were sorry afterwards when they realized what it all meant, but Williams may not realize on his deal and he may be defeated, as he should be. He is a one-horse lawyer of Pierce who was county judge, that republican county judge, who was elected for reelection by a big majority, so it shows that his standing is not the best at home. He is mighty poor timber for such an important position as railroad commissioner.

Friend Telegraph: The State Journal is able to notice evidences abroad in this state of hostility toward the state university. In the past the people of this state have poured money into the State university without stint or hindrance and there has nothing been withheld from that institution which money would purchase.

After a trial of over thirty-seven years the time has arrived when the people are beginning to desire something adequate return for this outlay. Looking over the grounds both at the campus and farm, it is evident that the ground outside, on which to erect buildings must be purchased or the great work of education, as we have been able to see it, at the university, must soon cease. The state has to our university who have lent tone to it as an educational institution, but among the great mass who are drawing good salaries the feeling has gone out over the state that the people were not receiving adequate returns for the money expended. Upon the reports of this institution regarding the responsibility of weeding out those who are not up to standard and who are not lending anything towards the good standing of this institution beyond that of drawing their salaries and aiding to soak up the money paid in taxes.

PERSONAL NOTES

There is a scandal in New York's School for Deaf Mutes, and it is as noisy as any scandal.

General Frederick Funston is intently studying the map of Cuba and carefully toasting the national streams.

The first of the Standard Oil group to pass up his tank is Daniel O'Day, the Irish genius who directed the transportation end of the combine. He left about \$40,000,000, but that's all.

One of the features of the run on a San Francisco savings bank was the presence of refugees in the line of scared depositors. Ever since the shake and fire these "poor" people were recipients of charity, though possessing bank accounts of moderate proportions.

A British officer in the Sudan suggests that the educating of the natives in the matter of wearing apparel will be a work of time. "Their purchasing power is still far greater than their expenditure," he writes. "Many an Arab owns 20 head of cattle and only one shirt."

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, has three sons in the same business. James N., the eldest, is vice president of the Northern Pacific; Louis W. is first vice president of Great Northern; and Walter H. is right-of-way agent for a new line between Sioux City and Omaha. It is generally understood that Louis will be his father's successor in the railroad world.

Henry S. Welcome, the famous American chemist, now living in London, has returned from a recent government one of General Gordon's steamers, which he will convert into a floating laboratory, the first ever established, and with the assistance of Dr. William Beam, an American, will attempt to make Central Africa habitable for the white race, by exterminating millions of malarial-bearing mosquitoes.

By cleverly mixing liquid soothing syrup and handing it out liberally the authorities of Newport, R. I., turned into joy the wrath of the jockies recently excluded from a dance hall. The defense put up in court did the business. "We were obliged to serve government and the defendants," because the jockies in uniform were so attractive to the ladies that civilians would have become wall flowers. "Then the jockies yanked their trousers aloft, snatched the court and put to sea, cheering."

Advertisement for McKibbin Oves, featuring an image of a woman and text describing the product's benefits for skin care.

SMILING REMARKS. "What is the difference between talent and genius?" "Usually several hundreds of thousands." "I heard, Jordis, that the girl you are engaged to leads you around by the nose." "That story," returned Jordis, gravely, "is entirely miss-leading." "Baltimore American." "Do trouble wif some men," said Uncle Eben, "is dat der sympathies is too strong. If dey has to do one real hard day's work dey starts in feelin' so sorry fob deit sev' dat dey gits all broke up." "Washington Star." "Tuffold Knutt, who was looking at the ankle in the park, fell in his pockets until he found a peanut, which he tossed to the bear." "I've got a good deal of respect," he said, "for a creature wot kin go to sleep at the beginnin' o' winter an' wake up fat in de spring." "Chicago Tribune." "Why did you refuse young Herwood Gerrie?" "He is certainly a very good match." "That might be, but the man has no personality." "Are you sure of that?" "I couldn't be more so." He only asked me to marry him once." "Philadelphia Press." "No doctor, I ain't mardy wafullness. It's insomnia. Why, I couldn't sleep more than half the night." "Think of insomnia in Greenland, where the nights are six months long!" "Cleveland Plain Dealer." "If I were president I would never appoint a bald-headed man on a diplomatic mission." "Why?" "Why not, stupid? How could a bald-headed man spit hairs?" "Baltimore American." "I'M EARNIN' WHAT I GIT." S. E. Klier in the Record-Herald. Nearly every day the papers knock some other idol down; Yesterday they spilt the halo that was worn by Alvin Karpis; Rich, old, plous-lookin' Abner! Seems as though it can't be true— Why, the things they charge 'em with, common thieves would hardly do— Took the money of poor orphan left in trust to him, they say; And got rich by cheatin' people in a slick and solemn way! Yes, he used to look down on me, and perchance he does so yet! For I haven't got much money, but I'm earnin' what I git! Money, money, money! Nothin' low or mean or vile; 'Cordin' to some people's doctrine, if you can't get your money, you're a failure. Any way to grab the profits, put aside the golden rule; If you turn round tainted money they'll regard you as a fool. "Let your house become a brothel if it pays to do the same." So they'll tell you who've gone crazy in the money grabbin' game; Well, I s'pose that I'm old-fashioned; I ain't got no fortune yet; I'm a poor man, but I'm acknowledge; but I'm earnin' what I git!

Advertisement for Cuticura Treatment, featuring an image of a person and text describing the treatment for various skin conditions.

TOOTH ROTTEN BY ITCHING SCALP. Eczema Broke Out Also on Hands and Limbs—Suffering Intense—Doctors Said Too Old to Be Cured—An Old Soldier of 80 Years Declares: "CUTICURA TREATMENT IS A BLESSING!" At all times and to all people I am willing to testify to the merits of Cuticura. It saved me from worse than the tortures of hell, about 1898, when I was 1900, with itching of my scalp and temples, and afterwards it commenced to break out on my hands. Then it broke out on my limbs. I was advised to use salt and water, which I did, to no effect. I then went to a Surgeon, who commenced treating me with a wash of borax. This treatment did me no good, but rather aggravated the disease. I then told him I would go and see a physician in Erie. The reply was "that I could go anywhere, but a case of eczema like mine could not be cured; that I was too old (80). I went to an eminent doctor in the city of Erie and treated with him for six months, with like results. I had read of the Cuticura Remedies often. I was strongly tempted to give them a trial, so I sent for the Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent and continued taking the Resolvent until I had taken six bottles, stopping it to take the Pills. I was now getting better. I took two baths a day, and at night I let the lather of the Soap dry on. I used the Ointment with great effect after washing in warm water, to stop the itching at once. I am now cured. "The Cuticura treatment is a blessing and should be used by every one who has itching of the skin. I can say any more, and thank God that He has given the world such a curative. You can use this letter as you please. A very much befriended man, Wm. H. Gray, 5303 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa., August 2, 1906." (Continued in Remedies, The Great Drug Store, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and all leading druggists and chemists.)