THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss:
Charles 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 June, 1907, was as follows:

1	36,530	17	36,480
2	35,500	18	36,490
3	36,620	19	36,480
4	36,690	20	36,310
5	36,410	21	36,290
6	36,810	22	36,510
7	36,630	23	35,720
8	36,800	24	36,200
9	35,900	25	36,590
10	36,660	26	36,550
11	36,930	27	36,570
12	36,820	28	36,470
13	36,640	29	36,860
14	36,920	30	35,950
15	37,170		
16	35,900	Total	1,094,290
Less unsold and returned copies			10,389
Net total			1,083,831
Daily average			36,127

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1907.
(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 requested.

Mayor "Jim" had better hurry home if he expects to find the dog muzzles still on straight.

Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco will not spend any portion of his summer in Europe this year.

Our battleships in the Pacific will constitute no menace to Japan, unless Japan is looking for trouble.

Of course Mark Twain is having a good time in Europe. His old ones are as good as new over there.

Secretary Taft is doing his best to live down the fact that he was born in town instead of in a prairie sod house.

Probably Mr. Rockefeller is too busy to attend one of those night schools where the art of restoring lost memory is taught.

Slot machine gambling must go. The Bee has hammered on this proposition until it has become an accomplished fact.

A shower of fish and pink bugs is reported from Kansas, where efforts are still being made to enforce the prohibition law.

"Many a dishonest railroad fortune is made by robbing the stockholders," says Stuyvesant Fish. Evidently all fish stories are not lies.

With James J. Hill gone to Labrador for the summer, the country may have to worry along without any panic predictions for a couple of months.

Senator Beveridge says he will do no more talking this summer. The Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises may now take its vacation.

Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco may plead hot weather as the excuse for getting his pompadour cut and having his pugnacious whiskers removed.

"Boston will have cheaper gas" was announced in the same newspapers that reported the arrival home of Tom Lawson from his European visit. Coincidence?

Only one more day for the Young Men's Christian association building fund campaign. If your name is not on the list of contributors now is the time to speak up.

That little insurrection in the Nebraska state penitentiary must have been specially timed by the convicts to get an enforced vacation from hard labor during the heated spell.

A Connecticut hen is credited with having laid an egg with the words "Three Times Out" on it. Mr. Bryan may find more significance in the incident than President Roosevelt.

Lightning struck a railroad brakeman in Indiana and melted the money in his pocket. Lightning has to be mighty quick to get a brakeman's money before he melts it himself.

A veracious chronicler says that John D. Rockefeller finds greatest pleasure in throwing off his business cares and playing peekaboo and hide and seek in the nursery with his grandchildren. So he was just practicing up for a hide and seek game when he dodged those subpoena servers.

A FEARLESS PROSECUTOR.

Credit for the conviction of Eugene Schmitz, the mayor of San Francisco, Abe Ruef, the city's political boss, and the unearthing of evidence which must eventually lead to uprooting the nest of grafters who have looted the California metropolis for years, must be accorded to the fullest degree to Francis J. Heney, special counsel for the city in the conduct of the prosecutions. It is true Heney has had the moral and financial backing of some of the most representative citizens of San Francisco, but it is likewise true that some of this support was offered with a suspicion that it was backed by ulterior motives and that some plans and methods of the prosecution, as outlined by Heney, have not met their cordial indorsement. He has had enough backbone, however, to insist upon conducting the prosecution in his own way, and the results furnish sufficient vindication of the wisdom of his plan.

Heney is a product of the west. He has been a machinist's helper, a cowboy, a worker on a ranch and has achieved his prominence unaided. He first came into notice as a prosecutor of the criminals in the Oregon land frauds and was rewarded by an appointment as United States attorney for Oregon. It is no longer a secret that a federal judgeship of life tenure was assured him as a reward for his service, but he declined it to take up the work of extinguishing graft and corruption in San Francisco.

The one significant feature of Heney's work has been his contention that the evils from which American municipalities have suffered is law defiance. He contends that there is no need for new laws; that the existing enactments are sufficiently broad in their scope to cause proper punishment to be visited upon every violator of the law. In the land fraud prosecutions and in the trial of the San Francisco cases Heney has insisted that the crying need was not for new enactments, but for an honest prosecution under existing laws. He has justified his contentions and must be given the lion's share of the credit for the promised reawakening of the sense of civic duty and civic pride in San Francisco.

THOSE LOST TWO BILLIONS.

Financial organs of Wall street have been compiling statistics since the close of the fiscal year on June 30 and are making a doleful showing of the shrinking of securities and stocks within the last year. The statisticians very generally agree that the loss in values has exceeded $2,000,000,000, and they are unable to figure it out in any way to show any result other than that the country is $2,000,000,000 poorer than it was before the crusade against watered stock and illegal manipulation by captains of high finance was started.

The trouble with these loss estimates is that they are wholly fictitious. The country has lost nothing, but has gained steadily during the last year in every sort of material wealth. Factories are working overtime everywhere, merchants are busier than ever before in their experience, railroads can not care for the business offered, banks are filled with money and every dollar of capital invested in legitimate business or enterprise is producing solid returns. The loss of $2,000,000,000 on the Wall street blackboard simply represents what the speculators would have earned had their plans not miscarried. Intrinsic values have been maintained or increased everywhere. Speculative values may have suffered, but the country is no loser.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE'S ALIBI.

The American people, who have a warm spot in their hearts for Ambassador Bryce, will be glad to learn that he has spoiled a splendid summer story by denying in toto the report that he had expressed an opinion of the merits of the Oklahoma constitution. Efforts are being made to induce the administration at Washington to reject the constitution prepared by the Guthrie convention, on the ground that it is too full of questionable matters that should have been dealt with by the state legislature and not by the constitutional convention. In the midst of the discussion of the subject came an alleged interview with Ambassador Bryce, in which he was quoted as having fully indorsed the constitution and declared it to be admirable in every respect. Washington correspondents eagerly seized upon the report and painted pretty pictures of Ambassador Bryce going home to England, discredited as was Lord Sackville-West once upon a time.

Utterances of diplomats at Washington are taken with great seriousness. If Mr. Bryce had said what he was quoted as saying, the correspondents warned the reading public not to be surprised if the fleet of battleships now enroute to the Pacific should receive orders to change course and pull off a naval demonstration in some English port. But the crisis has been happily averted. From his summer home at Intervale, N. H., Ambassador Bryce has sent this message to a New York paper:

> Statements you quote as attributed to me regarding merits of Oklahoma constitution wholly unfounded. I invariably refuse to express my opinions on its provisions, as I have invariably refused to say anything whatever on any American political question since I came to the United States in official capacity.

The hands-across-the-sea may remain clasped and the battleships may go on to the Pacific, just to give Japan a chance to show whether it likes it or not. So far as Ambassador Bryce is concerned, he has proved an alibi and convinced the public that he will take no back seat in refusing to tell what he knows or thinks. From a diplomatic standpoint the Oklahoma constitution is a closed incident.

A GOOD MOVE.

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners has made a good move in issuing orders intended to put an end to slot machine gambling in Omaha.

The automatic gambling device has had a similar career in nearly all cities where it has been introduced and for a longer or shorter time held its own until suppressed by law. The first form was what was called the money machine, which was nothing but a roulette wheel, with the player making it self-operative. The money machine purported to be nothing but a gambling device and under stress of public opinion voiced in Omaha, chiefly by The Bee, was soon forced out of the community. It remained, however, notwithstanding our protests, in a modified form under pretense of returning to the players, not a money prize, but an uncertain value of merchandise in exchange.

The element of chance, the demoralizing influence and the temptation to young folks to take their first lessons in gambling upon it, still brought this merchandise machine within the scope of the laws against gambling, but the persistent pressure of the beneficiaries of its profits seems to have been potent up to this time in securing inaction of the authorities. What this pressure must have been upon the present board, as well as previous ones, may be gathered from the statement made, upon good authority, that the owner of one cigar store in Omaha has been cleaning up $1,000 a month out of his battery of slot machines.

The members of the police board will, without question, find that the people of Omaha, exclusive of those sharing in the profits, are thoroughly with them in their anti-slot machine edict and will be glad to have Omaha placed in the list of cities which have weeded out this pernicious evil.

The British government has given notable recognition of the excellence of American agricultural education and teaching by employing, at a salary of $10,000 a year, Prof. A. E. Parr of the Iowa State Agricultural college as director of agriculture and animal industry for India. It is encouraging to note that our scientific agricultural education is being appreciated and recognized.

It is said that the express companies will not set up a cry of confiscation, but will rely on alleged technical defects in the law to render them immune from the penalties prescribed by the Nebraska rate reduction law. Technical defenses are dangerous, even if successful, in this class of cases, because the defects can be readily cured by another legislature.

Our old friend, Carroll G. Pearse, has been elected to a vacancy in the board of trustees of the National Educational association, his predecessor having graduated into a penitentiary at Joliet, Ill. It goes without saying that there was no politics in according this great distinction to Superintendent Pearse, now of Milwaukee.

It will be well for our county commissioners to keep an eye on the state assessment when up for revision by the State Board of Equalization. Douglas county wants to do the right thing in the way of bearing its proper share of tax burdens, but it also wants just as good treatment as any other county in Nebraska.

There is much debate in the press and in official circles as to the advisability of violating naval traditions by sending a big fleet of battleships to the Pacific. However, when such action is decided upon, it is nobody's business but our own, and no other nation has any right to take exceptions.

Our new primary election law provides for nominating candidates on all party tickets on one and the same day. This will be hard on the democrats, who will no longer be able to wait to see what the republicans have done and then try to cover the supposed weak spots.

South Omaha's municipal budget calls for $163,000, of which nearly $52,000, or almost one-third, is set aside for interest. This looks as if the ratio of fixed charges to running expenses were pretty high for a city of South Omaha's size.

Colonel Bryan denies that he ever said President Roosevelt was as good a democrat as he himself. No one is a democrat who was qualified to vote when Bryan ran for the presidency and refused then to vote the democratic ticket.

Having rescued a girl from drowning in a lake in the Yellowstone park, Mr. Fairbanks has utterly confused critics who have sought to compare him unfavorably with some of the more strenuous candidates.

"Everything at Washington is now in the hands of chief clerks," says the New York World. An exception should be noted, for the Washington base ball team, which seems to be in the hands of the mollycoddles.

The seismograph at the Washington weather bureau has recorded an earthquake, but has failed to locate it. The seismograph has possibly mistaken the Knox presidential boom for an unlocated earthquake.

If the people in neighboring towns in Iowa and Nebraska do not take proper precautions the slot machines ordered out of Omaha will soon be doing business again at new stands in country stores.

An Optical Impression.
Washington Post.

The administration seems to have concluded that a good look at some of our battleships will cure that restlessness of Japan's.

Abusing Confidence.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is in order now to find out who has been abusing Mr. Rockefeller's confidence by making him rich without his knowledge or consent.

Consolation Prizes.
Brooklyn Eagle.

Nineteen American war correspondents are decorated by the mikado. That is a delicate way of compensating them for the prohibition that kept them always some miles removed from the front.

Activities of the Jingoes.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is not at all a hazardous prophecy that when the jingoes have got our battleship fleet in the Pacific they will not lose time in discovering German, French or British designs that demand its immediate presence in the Atlantic. And the fact is that we have got enough ships to serve all legitimate purposes on both oceans.

Vanishing Reminders of Misfortune.
San Francisco Chronicle.

The refugee camps will soon be a thing of the past. With their disappearance will vanish one of the most painful reminders of the great conflagration. The fact that those in charge find it expedient to close up the camps in the parks gives assurance that there is now ample provision for the housing of all the inhabitants of the city.

Output of New Securities.
Wall Street Journal.

Curiously enough, the output of new securities of the first half of the new calendar year is just about as large as the total exports of the United States to Europe for the entire fiscal year, estimating those of June at about $80,000,000. The grand total of the securities issued between January 1 and July 1, 1907, was $1,278,728,000, though only about $800,000,000 of these have been marketed, the others remaining to be sold. Exports to Europe, on the basis of the June estimate, should be $1,286,000,000. Comparison of the largest commercial movement of the country for a year with the enormous issues of securities, 80 per cent. of which are for railroads alone, indicates how extensive consumers of capital the American railroads really are.

Peculiar Name of Judge Landis.
Boston Transcript.

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who has compelled the great Rockefeller to come into court, is said to have been named in commemoration of the battle in which his father was wounded. As that engagement occurred in 1864, and Judge Landis was born in 1866, his peculiar name cannot have been bestowed on the spur of the moment. A similar instance of peculiar paternal choice in naming a child is exhibited in the case of Captain Malvern Hill Barnum of the regular army. His father must have had some reason akin to that of the elder Landis, for while the battle was fought in 1862, Captain Barnum was not born until fourteen months afterwards. Possibly there are military associations which civilians cannot understand that make certain events of peculiar significance in the lives of veterans. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that a few years ago there lived in Boston two colored men, brothers, sons of a veteran, who bore, respectively, the given names of "Army-of-the-Potomac" and "Sixth Corps."

DIVIDING PROFITS WITH PUBLIC

Boston Gas at Eighty Cents Will Pay Nine Per Cent Dividends.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Boston Consolidated Gas company announces a further reduction in the price of gas to 80 cents. This is of interest not only as to the operation of sliding scale, but as an example of profit in low priced gas for the edification of other gas companies and other communities. If we mistake not this is the lowest price at which manufactured gas has been sold in the United States, and it is evidently the belief of the company that it can pay 9 per cent on the capitalization at such a price. Under the sliding scale law the standard price is 90 cents and the standard dividend 7 per cent. Every five-cent reduction in price entitles the company to add 1 per cent to its dividend rate. It went to 85 cents and 8 per cent soon after coming under the sliding scale experiment. It now goes to 80 cents, and presumably for the reason that it would increase the dividend rate and is certain of its ability to do so at the lower price. This is the great merit of the sliding scale—that it forces the company automatically to lower prices through the desire to increase its divisible profits.

PACIFIC NAVAL PARADE.

Plain Duty.
New York World (dem.).

One simple, plain duty now confronts the president. It is to announce officially, authoritatively, flatly and positively that the North Atlantic fleet will not be sent to the Pacific.

A Hint to Japan.
St. Louis Republic (dem.).

Parading a fleet will not teach cocky little Japan the sort of lesson she seems to have coming to her. We are no jingo, but why bother about her at all unless we are sufficiently interested to abandon dress parade and put on our fatigue uniforms?

Silencing Mischievous Talk.
Boston Transcript (rep.).

Yet, be the cost what it may, this movement, once decided on, must be sustained by the loyal public opinion of America. With sixteen American battleships in the Pacific, added to the three already there, there will be not the shadow of a pretext for this mischievous talk of a sudden attack by Japan, provoked by our weakness and unpreparedness.

Mistress of the Pacific.
Cleveland Plain Dealer (dem.).

When the armada of battleships and armored cruisers steams through the Straits of Magellan, in that moment Japan, now the mistress of the Pacific, will lose her control of the orient. America, through its floating war force, will be in a position to dominate the world's great at water say and command respect and enforce authority in Asia.

Needed Enlightenment.
Cleveland Leader (rep.).

What the president will accomplish by sending the biggest big stick the United States possesses around South America is the instant enlightenment of small-fry Japanese politicians and the Japanese rabble concerning the strength and attitude of the American republic. He will also brush away any cobwebs of doubt which may have interfered with the view of Pacific conditions and chances from European capitals.

STANDARD OIL PROFITS.

Magnificent Crop of Melons Cut in Ten Years.

On the afternoon of the day made historic by the appearance of John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company, on the witness stand of the federal court at Chicago, the Wall Street Journal printed a greater variety of Standard information than the president of the company imparted to the inquisitive judge. Mr. Rockefeller knew that the Standard Oil company was capitalized for about $100,000,000. On this capital the Journal shows there has been paid as dividends in ten years the huge sum of $364,000,000 to holders of 90 per cent of the stock. According to the Journal's information fifteen individuals or estates, based on estimated holdings previous to the formation of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, control more than 90 per cent of the stock of the corporation. They have received over the last ten years dividends aggregating $364,004,000, or an average of $36,400,400 a year.

The average yearly dividend on Standard Oil stock over the last ten years was $4.04 a share, so that the entire dividends on the authorized capitalization of $100,000,000 for the ten years ending December 31, 1907, will have reached $404,000,000, of which all but $39,996,000 has been or will be credited to the fifteen individuals or estates in question.

The following table gives the holding of the leading shareholders, based on the capitalization of $70,000,000 previous to the formation of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, the dividends received by each per year and total dividends over the last ten years on an authorized capital stock of $100,000,000:

Name.	Per Cent Stock Owned.	Average Dividends Per Year.	Dividends Ten Yrs.
J. D. Rockefeller	27.4	$11,063,600	$110,636,000
W. C. Andrews	2.8	1,131,200	11,312,000
Charles Pratt	7.7	3,110,800	31,108,000
H. H. Rogers	2.6	1,050,400	10,504,000
Wm. Rockefeller	4.6	1,858,400	18,584,000
O. B. Jennings	2.3	929,200	9,292,000
Estate John Macy	2.5	1,010,000	10,100,000
J. A. Bostwick	4.9	1,979,600	19,796,000
*Chas. Lockhart	3.9	1,575,600	15,756,000
W. G. Warden	4.2	1,696,800	16,968,000
J. V. Harkness	8.4	3,393,600	33,936,000
H. M. Flagler	8.6	3,474,400	34,744,000
O. H. Payne	7.1	2,868,400	28,684,000
John Huntington	1.7	686,800	6,868,000
J. J. Vandergrift	1.4	565,600	5,656,000
Totals	90.1	$36,400,400	$364,004,000

*Deceased.

It is fair to assume that there has been a readjustment of Standard Oil holdings since the capital stock was increased to $100,000,000, through ordinary market channels, private transfers of stock and the shifting of shares resulting from deaths.

It will be observed from the above table that John D. Rockefeller owned 27.4 per cent of the capital stock of the Standard Oil company and that apparently he has received an average of more than $11,000,000 a year on the shares over the last ten years. It has been said that Mr. Rockefeller has largely increased his holdings since then, but no confirmation of this statement has been obtained.

H. H. Rogers is down for 2.6 per cent of the capital stock of the Standard Oil company. Twelve of the above stockholders have received in dividends over the last ten years more than $1,000,000 a year; four have been receiving at the rate of more than $3,000,000 a year; one more than $2,000,000 a year and three less than $1,000,000 a year.

The net earnings of the Standard Oil company for some time past have been far in excess of dividend requirements and it is supposed to have a big surplus. It has been said that the Standard Oil company will make no change in its dividend policy until it has cleared itself of the chain of litigation surrounding it. If the corporation comes out victorious stockholders expect to receive greater benefits in the way of disbursements. It is admitted that the business of the Standard Oil company has been breaking all records, which would indicate that it is in a better position to pay larger dividends than it was in 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903, when dividends were respectively $48, $48, $45 and $44.

Based on John D. Rockefeller's possible holdings of 27.4 per cent, his share of the dividends over the last nine and one-half years on Standard Oil stock outstanding, amounting to approximately $98,000,000, were as follows:

Year.	Am't of Dividend.	Tot. Am't Disb'd.	Rockefeller's Share.
1907	*$24	$23,352,000	$ 6,431,800
1906	40	39,200,000	10,780,000
1905	40	39,200,000	10,780,000
1904	36	35,280,000	9,692,000
1903	44	43,120,000	11,858,000
1902	45	44,100,000	12,127,500
1901	48	47,040,000	12,936,000
1900	48	47,040,000	12,936,000
1899	32	32,340,000	8,894,500
1898	30	29,400,000	8,085,000
Total			$104,530,600

*So far this year.

The Standard Oil company pays more to its shareholders than any corporation in existence. Its disbursements of $40,000,000 a year exceed the present dividend payments of the United States Steel corporation by more than $4,500,000 a year. However, an increase of 1 per cent a year in the dividends on United States Steel common would make the dividends of the Steel corporation larger than those of the Standard Oil company.

PERSONAL NOTES.

O, welcome change! Tired of having their diamonds stolen, the actresses are now being disinherited by their millionaire uncle.

Rockefeller presented at court, attended by guards, retainers, reporters, etc., and wearing a wig to express his reverence for the law.

Five rich Pittsburgers losing $250,000 at faro constituted an unusually thrilling exhibition of fools and their money being yanked asunder.

A Findlay, O., girl was kind to a strange woman three years ago, and has just received $20,000 for it, the woman being even stranger than supposed.

James R. Garfield, secretary of the interior, will visit Carlsbad, N. M., August 20, to inspect the government irrigation project. He will be accompanied by F. H. Howell, chief engineer of the reclamation service, and other officials.

J. W. Beers of West View, Pa., has one of the most valuable libraries of shorthand works in the world. He has books and pamphlets on the subject by the thousands and they include practically all the systems invented since the year 1700.

Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, has selected a newspaper man as his private secretary. His name is Josiah Anderson Carter, and he has been managing editor of the Atlanta Journal and has been connected with the Savannah Press and the Atlanta News.

Howard O. Sprogle, of Chicago, has been appointed attorney for the Civil Service commission. He was born in Franklin, Pa., in 1855, and studied law at the University of Pennsylvania. For a number of years after graduating he was engaged in newspaper work and for a time was city editor of the Philadelphia Press. He has practiced law in this state, Illinois, Colorado and Virginia.

Major H. F. Hodges of the army engineer corps, has been selected as purchasing agent for the Isthmian canal commission. He is regarded as specially well equipped for his new responsibilities, as he has had considerable experience with contract practices and with specifications for supplies and services. He is a Massachusetts man and a graduate of the military academy of the class of 1881.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Papillion Times: The Columbus power canal has been financed and operations have been about to be commenced as often as the Omaha, Lincoln & Beatrice interurban railway. But we are still hopeful; Rome was not built in a day.

Beatrice Sun: Hastings, not to be outdone by such villages as Omaha and Lincoln, is planning a trade excursion into southwestern Nebraska and northwest Kansas in the interest of its wholesale houses. The Commercial club of that city has the matter in charge and that means something will be done.

Halbrook Observer—The sound of the sickle is now being heard and keeps our hardware merchants busy loading wagons with twine as they come in. The wheat crops in Furnas, Frontier and Gosper counties will be far above the average this year. In driving over the county we have seen some fields that will yield forty bushels or more to the acre.

Alliance Times—The way everything is being "painted red" about Alliance the past few days does not indicate drunks and a big time, neither Fourth of July patriotism. It is simply the way in which gasoline cans must be decorated under the provisions of the new law becoming effective July 1. The servant girl in Nebraska, who builds the fire with gasoline in future, must either be color blind or deliberately intending suicide.

Humphrey Democrat: When the people are made to understand that it really costs more time and money to travel over a poor road than it does to travel over a good one they will be less inclined to begrudge the expense of good roads. The Democrat has for the last several years endeavored to cause the farmers of this neighborhood to take more of an interest in their roads. In many instances we feel that we have succeeded somewhat in bringing about better roads, but in most cases all that we have said has had little if any effect. Poor roads are the expensive things that curse a country district.

Stanton Picket: At Omaha the Edward Rosewater scholarship has been awarded to a high school boy, the son of a mechanic. While Edward Rosewater, the great and talented editor of the Bee is dead, his memory lives and will continue for ages. In his will he bequeathed a portion of his fortune to the education of worthy young men. In that will it was provided that the proceeds of a block of Bee stock should be used for this purpose. One young man has been given a scholarship and as time passes, there will be others. Unlike many of the rich men of Omaha, where Edward Rosewater died, he did not leave his entire fortune to relatives, but placed a portion of it where it would help others who were willing to help themselves.

Central City Record—Thomas M. Huntington and Ami B. Tidd stole about all the land in two counties of Nebraska. There were thousands of acres of it, worth a large sum of money. They were tried and convicted. Their sentence was $1,000 each and three months in the county jail. Now, the Record doesn't like to find any fault with our courts, and perhaps the sentence was all the law allowed, but it strikes us that such a penalty was a mockery. If the men had broken into a house and stolen a trifling amount of property, or if they had gone into a pasture and walked off with a horse worth $50, the penitentiary would have opened wide its doors for them for a number of years. As it is, they steal land worth a hundred times the other property, and do the state far more damage.

yet escape with a fine for which we suppose they care but little, and get off with a jail sentence, and a brief one at that, instead of a penitentiary sentence. Verily, justice is blind as a bat.

Fremont Herald: The Herald desires to toss a nosegay in the direction of Omaha for Robert Cowell, head of the Kilpatrick dry goods emporium and member of the Fire and Police commission of Nebraska's metropolis. Mr. Cowell is he who declined to serve on the railroad commission, after being duly elected and qualified so to do, and he has in other ways held aloof from bad company. He has always stood for high ideals in the civic life, and has in so many ways demonstrated his fitness for any position in the gift of the state that an actual expression of our regard for Mr. Cowell might seem fulsome, so we restrict these words to a hearty commendation of his unqualified and unequivocal stand against the slot machines. Good for Robert Cowell.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"I don't believe you ever work," said the charitable citizen.

"Well," responded the beggar, pocketing a dime, "I just worked you, didn't I?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Doctor—You understand, don't you, that this is only to be used externally?

The Patient's Wife—Sure, sir, I allus makes him get out o' bed to drink it—Harper's Weekly.

"I believe it's a fact that a man must get to be at least 30 before he really knows anything."

"Yes, and he must be at least 40 before he learns to quit telling what he knows."—Philadelphia Press.

"Paw, what is a 'lay delegate' to a church conference?"

"A yellow legged chicken, my son."—Chicago Tribune.

"Doctors never bleed people now, do they?"

"Great Scott, man! did you never have one of them send you a bill?"—Baltimore American.

"Who discovered America?" asked the teacher.

"Columbus discovered it," answered the boy whose father is under suspicion of graft; "but he didn't know how to get the money out of it."—Washington Star.

Mr. Flatwell (his first Atlantic voyage)—Do you know, Mary, that this ship burns 400 tons of coal every day?

Mrs. Flatwell—William Henry, have you been letting the janitor stuff you with any such fairy tale as that?—Puck.

MY DOG AND I.

Michigan Farmer.

When living seems but little worth
And all things go awry,
I close the door, we journey forth—
My dog and I!

For books and pens we leave behind,
But little careth he,
His one great joy of life is just
To be with me.

He notes by just one upward glance
My mental attitude,
As on we go past laughing stream
And singing wood.

The soft winds have a magic touch
That brings to care release,
The trees are vocal with delight,
The rivers sing of peace.

How good it is to be alive!
Nature, the healer strong,
Has set each pulse with life athrill
And joy and song.

Discouragement! 'Twas but a name,
And all things that annoy,
Out in the lovely world of June
Life seemeth only joy!

And ere we reach the busy town,
Like birds my troubles fly,
We are two comrades glad of heart—
My dog and I!