

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building.

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

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:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, Total. Rows include 1-15 with values ranging from 36,530 to 37,170.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1907. M. R. SNIJDERS, 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.

Tolstol predicts the downfall of the United States. Tolstol talks a little like James J. Hill.

Nikola Tesla says he can talk to Mars. Let him do it and give the earth a rest.

"Georgia Republicans should not complain," says the Brooklyn Eagle. So there? Two of them now, are there?

It may develop in the end that the ink manufacturers started the war scare between Japan and the United States.

Count Boni is making renewed overtures for a reconciliation with his American wife. The count misses his meal ticket.

Since they got rid of Schmitz and Reef San Franciscans are not so anxious to have the Japanese come over and capture the town.

Charleston, S. C., has erected a monument to a negro barber of that city. He must have achieved distinction by dying a natural death.

"Is oratory declining?" asks an exchange. Chautauqua managers have testimony that oratory always accepts, if the fee is satisfactory.

Senator Platt says he would act very differently if he had his life to live over again. Any different conduct on his part would be an improvement.

A Philadelphia crook has confessed to sixty robberies, which is a pretty big record, considering the fact that he had no contracts on the state capitol building.

The builders of Omaha who are falling by the wayside one by one at least have the satisfaction of knowing that their work was well started and will be continued.

Senator Platt received many telegrams of congratulation on his seventy-fourth birthday. He would receive still more by responding to the request to resign from the senate.

The Pittsburgh Elks went to the convention at Philadelphia wearing tuxedo suits, opera hats and white spats. It matters little what the Pittsburgh fellows wear so long as they do not act like Pittsburghers.

The late William A. Paxton began to earn his own living by the sweat of his brow at the age of 13. Wonder how far he would have gotten had our present child labor law been on the statute books in those days?

Mexico's minister of finance says that politics and railroads have been divorced in Mexico. If that plan is ever attempted in this country a lot of politicians will make an awful fight against the railroads for alimony.

A Syracuse minister proposes to install a soda fountain in his church and serve soft drinks free during the summer season. He must figure that such a scheme is easier than to try to put fleas into his sermons in hot weather.

W. L. Jones announces his candidacy for the United States senate for the state of Washington. His strong card is that he has been in congress for ten years and has never been accused of complicity in any Pacific coast land frauds.

JUDGE LINDSEY'S DIATRIBE.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver has evidently been studying Senator Tillman's methods of increasing receipts at the box office on his lecturing tours. Judge Lindsey has the lecture habit and is in demand at Chautauqua meetings, where his addresses on juvenile court work and reform movements for the betterment of the condition of the children in large cities have proved exceedingly popular, but of late he has pitched his oratorical note to a shriek and is ranting about a demand for the gallows as proper punishment for some of his political opponents.

In a recent Chautauqua address Judge Lindsey declared that Senator Guggenheim and "Bill" Evans, a political boss in Colorado, ought to be hanged and deserved hanging more than the self-confessed murderer and all round criminal expert, Harry Orchard, does. Here is Lindsey's reason for wanting to pass sentence of capital punishment upon Senator Guggenheim and Mr. Evans:

Simon Guggenheim absolutely bought his way into the United States senate—yes, bought. William G. Evans gave him the election because Guggenheim furnished the money to make Evans political master of the political ring that has throttled the state. Evans made a deal with Guggenheim by which Guggenheim put up the money to carry on the Peabody campaign and the last campaign—and Guggenheim got his senatorship.

Colorado has been a hotbed of jumbled politics for a good many years. When the party lines were broken up by the free silver fight in 1896 every aspirant to political leadership went out and organized a party of his own. In one election in Denver thirty-six different tickets were in the field and no man who succeeded in election ever felt that he owed responsibility to any political party. If the faction that had nominated him became dissatisfied with his conduct, he organized a faction of his own. As a result political and official corruption ran riot and independent responsible citizenship was for a time unable to enforce the conditions of civilized society.

With the passing of the silver fad political realignment was resumed and Simon Guggenheim became his party's choice for United States senator. Senator Guggenheim is a very wealthy man, which is still considered something of a crime among certain political circles in Colorado. This particular fortune, or a large share of it, was made in the mining and smelting business in Colorado. When elected to the United States senate Senator Guggenheim withdrew from all connection with the smelting combine and has announced his intention to keep his political and business connections divorced.

Another feature of the Colorado political situation may, however, throw a light on Judge Lindsey's hostility to Senator Guggenheim. Evidently deceived by an idea of his immense popularity in the state, Lindsey was a candidate for governor. He was nominated on a Civic Federation ticket and endorsed by a number of so-called reform organizations. He made the race, but was overwhelmingly defeated in the election that resulted in sending Mr. Guggenheim to the senate. There is room for political reform in Colorado, but it will not be accomplished by mere rhetorical exaggeration.

CHANCE FOR A DOG FALL.

Collier's Weekly has issued an invitation for a dog fall by asking the question, "Which is the dog town?"

The question thus propounded is prompted by a letter from a St. Paul man, who writes that although unfamiliar with the canine statistics of the country generally, he feels convinced that his town can boast more dogs to the block than any city in the country. Collier's discusses this reasonable suggestion with dogmatic profundity and declares that on this proud boast that St. Paul has more dogs than any other city in the country it would like to hear from Minneapolis.

The challenge should be carried at once to Mayor "Jim," so that he may unlimber his lariat and enter Omaha in this competition. Omaha must have more dogs to the square inch per capita of population than any other city. At any rate the Omaha dog has made more noise and has come in for more attention relatively to population than the dogs dwelling in any other city. If Mayor "Jim" does his duty both St. Paul and Minneapolis will have to fall up the rear.

THE JEALOUSY OF CITIES.

The latest illustration of the jealousy of cities is furnished by Seattle's experience in entertaining Vice President Fairbanks at the Christian Endeavor convention. Tacoma and Portland have been in the dumps ever since Seattle secured the convention and have let pass no opportunity to extend invitations to the delegates to the convention to come over, after the work was done, and see a couple of real live towns. Covert intimations were offered that the delegates had best go armed and leave their valuables, barring actual expense money, with friends at some civilized town like Portland or Tacoma.

Under such circumstances, of course, it was incumbent upon Seattle to put its best foot forward for the vice president. The chairman of the reception committee therefore sent a letter to each member of the committee requesting him to appear in a silk hat and frock coat, or a "Prince Albert" as it is still called in Seattle, and to be sure to have his trousers properly creased. Reasons are not furnished for the failure of the committeemen to

respond to the request. The fact remains that but one man appeared in a silk hat and frock coat. But that saved the day, in a measure, and the man was promptly placed at the head of the receiving line. Tacoma and Portland have been rebuked. But now comes a Tacoma paper, offering to furnish proof that the person with the tall hat was not a member of the reception committee at all and not even a citizen of Seattle, but was a plain court doctor from Yakima hired for the occasion.

It is up to Seattle to meet and refute this slander. If necessary, the vice president should be invited to another reception if for no other purpose than to allow Seattle to prove that it is able, on occasion, to crown itself with the siltken lid of substantial citizenship.

ANOTHER BUILDER OF OMAHA.

In the death of William A. Paxton another builder of Omaha is called to whom the people of this city for all time to come will always be in debt. William A. Paxton not only had faith in Omaha, but backed his faith by his works, especially in the struggling days when it took courage to have even faith. That he profited by his foresight and enterprise goes without saying, but it was to a large extent because he, like others of the pioneers, builded better than he knew.

His contributions to the Greater Omaha will remain for several generations to come in the form of substantial buildings and successful business ventures. His participation in official public life was of comparatively small moment, yet as a member of the legislature he twice represented the best interests of Omaha and Douglas county, and as one of the board of directors also helped to guide that great public undertaking, the Transmississippi expedition.

The passing of William A. Paxton lengthens the list of prominent builders of Omaha who have ceased their labors within the last two or three years, and all the names is by no means the least.

LIFE INSURANCE IN TWO STATES.

The two states of Texas and Wisconsin are just now serving as experimental practice grounds for new ideas in life insurance regulation, from which other states will be free to draw lessons for their own guidance in the future.

Twenty-one life insurance companies incorporated outside, but transacting business in Texas, have withdrawn from the state on account of the measure passed by the recent legislature requiring all foreign stock or mutual insurance companies to invest and keep invested within the state at least 75 per cent of the legal reserve belonging to policies written on the lives of citizens of Texas. Wisconsin has passed a law similar to that adopted in Texas, but even more stringent in some provisions. One of the largest life insurance companies in the world, organized under the laws of Wisconsin and with headquarters at Milwaukee, announces that it will cease doing business in Wisconsin because in the judgment of its officers it cannot comply with the provisions of the new law without great detriment to its policyholders elsewhere.

The contention of the state lawmakers and authorities in both Texas and Wisconsin is that they have gone no further than to afford proper safeguards to policyholders, while the insurance companies insist that to comply with their requirements would be to sacrifice the interests of policyholders in other states for those of policyholders in these states. There is no question but if the reserves on policies had to be in large proportion invested in the states in which they are written the field for high finance on the part of the insurance officers would be greatly limited, if not entirely wiped out. It is possible that some of the new insurance laws are calculated to work a hardship upon policyholders, but that is often the way of the legislative pendulum, which may be counted on to swing back into equilibrium if it develops that it has been carried too far.

The size of the different tax levies demanded by the various local authorities will have something to do with the disposition of the taxpayers to vote bonds whose proceeds are to be spent under their direction. If the city council increases the city levy materially, or if the school board fails to reduce its levy to correspond with its increased revenues from other sources, requests for bond issues for city and school district will be very closely scrutinized.

Governor Hoke Smith has signed a prohibition law passed by the Georgia legislature and will now have to close up the bar in the Piedmont hotel at Atlanta, which he owns. The bar is said to be making \$50,000 a year and Hoke is not a rich man. The prohibitionists should waste no more time looking for a presidential candidate for next year.

The railroads are advertising Nebraska as a great dairy and butter-producing state and at the same time they are proposing to change the rates for transporting cream in such a way as to seriously embarrass these very industries. Hardly consistent.

Because the assessments of Omaha business houses do not show the same rate of increase the last two years as do the assessments of some Lincoln business houses, the Lincolnites are complaining of over-valuation. That

conclusion, however, does not necessarily follow. The Lincoln assessments may have been way below the mark two years ago.

Allowing twenty-five copies of the session laws for Douglas county, containing approximately an eighth of the state's population, out of an edition of 3,500 savors something of rubbing it in. As these session laws are paid for by appropriation of the state treasury, Douglas county really pays for at least 400 of them.

Colonel Watterson selects Governor Johnson of Minnesota for the democratic presidential nomination, but says "he must look to Colonel Bryan to get him the nomination." If Governor Johnson has any other business on hand he may go right on with it instead of straining his eyes looking to Mr. Bryan for the nomination.

The last fatal auto accident chronicled in the dispatches is traceable directly to failure to carry lights. Some of the autos speeding around Omaha after dark are without lights and are inviting the same kind of catastrophe. The requirement of lights on autos after nightfall should be rigidly enforced and no excuses accepted.

The railroads got permission from the Interstate Commerce commission to put in reduced interstate passenger fares on three days' notice. A little while ago they were telling us that it would take thirty days to make a change in interstate passenger rates. That story will not go another time.

Colonel Watterson admits that his presidential dark horse is Governor Johnson of Minnesota, and Johnson says his boom is not worrying him. The purpose of the boom, and Colonel Watterson's championship of it, was not to worry Governor Johnson, but to worry Colonel Bryan.

A few democrats ambitious to run for office in Douglas county this fall have dug themselves out of the slough of despond. A democrat has to take a bracer first in order to imbibe any encouragement from the political situation in this county.

Can Court Enforce Decree?

Indianapolis News. And yet the decision of the Nebraska supreme court that the wife and not the mother-in-law is the boss of the house may not simplify the situation for the embarrassed husband.

What's the Use?

St. Louis Republic. A railroad president announces that his road is out of politics and done with lobbying. Well, really, when you come to think of it, there doesn't seem to be anything left to fight for.

A Political Omelette.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The youngest son of the late General Grant is a democrat and wants to be president. That is what "Jeff Peters" would call "an omelette." Can't imagine a Grant with so indiscreet and contradictory ambition.

Some Things to Burn.

Brooklyn Eagle. We have anthracite enough to last for seventy odd years. Away with care! We can burn wood. But the wood will all play out in thirty years! Oh, well, any old thing will do. Our millionaires have trunks full of money. Let us burn that.

Back to First Principles.

Boston Herald. The incidental name of the Interstate Commerce commissioners that is the function of the railroads to furnish transportation reads like a joke at first sight, thought the context shows that it is really intended to be serious. The commissioners seem to be harking back to the fundametalis.

Pillinos at Yale.

Lealle's Weekly. One of the pleasantest features to Secretary Taft of the Yale commencement, which he attended, was the announcement that the Phi Kappa Psi chapter of the university had captured the leading scholarship honors of the senior class. These capable young students from our Asiatic possessions are Jose Escaler and Mariano Honrada de Joys. Their success will aid in creating a higher respect for their race among Americans.

Constitutional Kinks in Oklahoma.

Kansas City Times. The constitutional convention which has just ended its second session in Oklahoma made one commendable change in the original draft of the constitution. The provision denied the right of suffrage to soldiers and sailors, and the convention has amended this provision to grant them the right to vote. There is really no good reason to deny the right of suffrage to an American citizen unless he has committed some greater offense than that of enlisting to fight for his country.

NAVAL ACCIDENTS.

Melancholy Record of Battleships in New York Evening Post. Sixty-one officers and men killed in five accidents since January 17, 1903—that is the sad story of the navy's battleships. In each case the scene has been the turret of a battleship. Nine men were killed on the Massachusetts, five on the Iowa, thirty-two on the Missouri, seven on the Krarange and now eight or more on the Georgia. In addition the muzzles of three guns of the Iowa were blown off on two occasions, fortunately without loss of life. This is a sickening record, particularly by contrast with the navy's immunity during the war with Spain and the hostilities in the Pacific. The heavy-armed cruisers and the monitors have gone through their target practice unscathed, and what is even more striking, accidents of just this kind do not seem to occur on foreign battleships. We do not recall a similar disaster in the German or French navies and the English service has been nearly as exempt from accidents as the American.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Hope springs eternal in the home rule bosom of the Irish. The appointment of a native Irishman as a presidential candidate in a contest that would crush the spirit of a less sanguine race. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party in the House of Commons, sends a message of encouragement to friends of the cause of the United States, "I am thinking of persons I imagine," he says, "that we have to come the struggle over again. This is a mistake. Ireland has the British democracy at its back today in numbers and in force of sincerity unequalled in our time or in our generation. To maintain this friendship and to go on considering it will be our aim and ambition." In assuming a position of antagonism to both political parties Mr. Redmond says "we are only reverting to the fighting tactics of Parnell's day." An impressive demonstration of this aggressive policy was shown in the recent by-election in London where a vote of 10,000 was diverted from the liberal party, resulting in the election of the labor party candidate, practically a gain of a vote for home rule. While the main proposition is shelved for a time the present ministry is praising forward the work of land reform. The evicted tenants' bill recently passed by a vote of 10,000 in the House of Commons, "evidence of good will," as sanctioned by the House of Lords it will bring about the reinstatement of 2,000 evicted tenants. But the striking feature of the policy embodied in the bill is the compulsory dispossession of landlords who have hitherto refused to sell. Supplementing other reforms gradually dragged from Parliament, they furnish evidence of progress and aid substantially in paving the way for legislative independence in Ireland.

Under the heading, "Truth, Not Poetry," a correspondent at Yokohama writes to a United States newspaper that the Japanese had that in the interest of truth one must shatter the poetry with which we have surrounded Japan and its inhabitants. That the country and the people are interesting to the Europeans no one can deny. Neither can there be any doubt as to the great differences between their social and their business methods and ours. All this fascinates for a time, but when one knows that he must remain here for years, and when in order to become better acquainted with his neighbors he studies them and finds that they are unendurable companions he soon forgets the romance of novelty in the contrast of their social and their business methods and their customs. While they can be affable and pleasant, I believe they are incapable of real friendship toward white people; their sense of humor is undeveloped and their smiles is meaningless, except that it implies what they do not feel. In conversing with them one does not feel that they say what they think will make a good impression, regardless of their own feelings. They look upon the European as an intruder, toward whom they are polite for selfish reasons only.

It appears that part, at least, of the insurrectionary movement that has been going on in India in the work of satyagrahi in the United States. This fact was brought out in the trial at Lahore, of a number of Hindus, charged with being concerned in the publication in the vernacular newspaper India of an article inciting the native army to mutiny. The evidence showed that the article in question was not written locally, but was received from a sedition organization in America. The article was headed "To the Native Forces in India." Another article, published in the Calcutta newspaper, Bende Mataram, contained seditious utterances of so gross a character that, although it was read in court, the official Civil and Military Gazette did not reproduce it. A hundred copies of the article were printed and distributed. The writers of the Arya Samaj, a society which professes to exist for the carrying out of Hindu religious reforms, and of which Lajpat Rai was one of the leading lights, were employed to translate the article into the vernacular of the Hindu peasantry. It was printed, not in the offices of India, but in Punjab, but at those of another journal, the Hindustan, in Lahore, really a joint concern, though the two newspapers are opposed to each other editorially. This maneuver was intended to mislead the secret police, but detectives searched both offices and thus proved the connection.

There is apparently no set boundary to the reach of municipal ownership in Europe. Having bought out the principal funeral companies in Vienna and assumed the responsibility for carrying on the undertaking business of the whole city, the municipality has decided to go a step further by introducing a system of burial insurance covering not only the cost of the funeral and of the grave, but also, when desired, the erection of a suitable monument in addition. All this is to be carried out through the medium of the Emperor Francis Joseph Jubilee Life Insurance company, an institution which forms yet another department of the city's municipal activity. The insured must be between the ages of 18 and 90, in good health and not engaged in any dangerous occupation. In the event of death occurring within six months from the date of insurance the policy will be void and the premiums paid will be returned. By payment of a capital sum the company will agree to keep graves in order and to decorate and illuminate them on the feast of All Souls in every year so long as the cemetery is in existence.

Under the new British workman's compensation act, passed by the present Irish government and in operation since July 1, employers are liable for accidents to all persons employed in manual labor, all domestic servants and all other employees who are not paid more than £1,500 a year. An accident that incapacitates either the injured employe to compensation amounting to one-half his weekly earnings, but not to exceed £5 a week. The allowance goes on as long as the incapacitation lasts, but may be replaced by the purchase of an annuity amounting to 75 per cent of the annual value of the weekly payment. When death results from an accident the employer must pay compensation ranging from £20 to £100 to dependents or heirs. If there is any, or \$0 for medical or funeral expenses where there are no dependents. This act is a practical illustration of the course recommended by President Roosevelt in one of his Jamestown addresses. The immediate practical effect of it is to raise wages by whatever amount represents the cost of insurance against the losses which employers may incur under the provisions of the act. In the eventual adjustment this cost of insurance may, or may not be deducted from wages. There are mills and factories in this country now which insure all their employes against accident. Some of them deduct the cost of the premiums of such insurance from wages, some do not; that is a matter of bargaining. Such insurance, when voluntarily undertaken, is an excellent thing, whoever pays for it, but, of course, it adds to the cost of manufacture.

Many of Fishagoes.

Portland Oregonian. What a mess the National Educational association has made out of nothing. After revolving in favor of simplified spelling, it asks the secretary when he publishes the proceedings to employ approved nineteenth century models or discredited twentieth century improvements to suit his taste. It isn't the courage of his convictions.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Lieutenant Governor Sherman is going about Hillsdale attacking Roosevelt policies and boosting Speaker Cannon as a presidential candidate. Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia has signed a prohibition bill which closes his famous Piedmont hotel bar in Atlanta. One hundred and thirty counties in the state had already voted to go "dry."

The state of Wisconsin is following Massachusetts in the matter of preventing stock watering of public-service corporations to the extent of requiring permission from the State Railroad commission and forbidding sales of new stock in any case at less than par. It has fallen to the lot of Miss Kate Bernard of Oklahoma City to be the first woman candidate for state office in Oklahoma. Miss Bernard was nominated for commissioner of charities and correction on the democratic ticket in the recent primary. She had no opposition.

The Missouri milliners invited Governor Folk to their convention and he failed to come, pleading that he didn't get the invitation. When the situation became unpleasantly warm for him he laid the blame for the loss of the invitation on his private secretary. And yet some people say he is not training for the presidency.

The pathos of neglect is rarely shown as keenly as in the case of Senator Thomas Collier Platt. The famous "easy boss" of New York passed his seventy-fourth milestone last week and none of the thousands who formerly served him paid him the tribute of a call. His mind is clear, but his form has wasted almost to a shadow of his former self.

INTERSTATE TWO-CENT RATE.

Increased Business Banishing the Ghost of Losses. St. Louis Republic.

While the 2-cent passenger rates are under test it is interesting to note that the Interstate Commerce commission has been informed by the western roads that 2 cents will be the rate for interstate trips in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota after July 15, and that the rate will be 2 1/2 cents for interstate trips in some other parts of the west after July 20. It is only by thus extending the low rate to travel between neighboring states that the Interstate Commerce commission has been informed by the western roads that 2 cents will be the rate for interstate trips in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota after July 15, and that the rate will be 2 1/2 cents for interstate trips in some other parts of the west after July 20. It is only by thus extending the low rate to travel between neighboring states that the Interstate Commerce commission has been informed by the western roads that 2 cents will be the rate for interstate trips in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota after July 15, and that the rate will be 2 1/2 cents for interstate trips in some other parts of the west after July 20.

EXPANSION OF THE CORN CROP.

Increase in Southern Acreage a Warning to the West. Wall Street Journal.

Our corn crop now covers the largest area planted in any single farm product in any one country of which there is any record, not even excepting Russia. We have now over 100,000,000 acres. The increase of corn acreage by 1,381,000 acres over last year is confined almost wholly to the surplus corn states of the west and to the southern or southwestern states. Iowa, which stood first last year in the size of the crop, increased her acreage 1 per cent, Nebraska 2 per cent, Missouri 1 per cent, Kansas 4 per cent and Arkansas 4 per cent. Indian territory extends her acreage 5 per cent over last year, Oklahoma 3 per cent and Texas 7 per cent. In the older southern states Georgia added 2 per cent, South Carolina 2 per cent, Louisiana 5 per cent, while Alabama and Mississippi as well as Virginia lost one point in the area under cultivation.

These percentages show clearly enough that under more or less unfavorable conditions of starting the crop the chances are in favor of the states where corn is a specialty on the one hand and among states which have the advantage of an earlier season on the other.

Nothing could be more gratifying than to the south and the southwest, put a larger acreage into corn. There is no better market for corn than the southern states, where consumption for human food and animal feeding is increasing year by year with the growth in population and the greater importance attached to live stock. Furthermore, the lands of the south are better adapted to a considerable enlargement of acreage in corn without trenching on other crops. Finally, the increase of corn acreage there warns the west that it must prepare itself for keener competition in disposing of its surplus in southern markets.

BRING CUBA CLOSER.

Railroad Extension Pays Island Within a Few Hours' Ride. Chicago Tribune.

The skipper who sailed in a fog past Winstanley and his men building the first Edystone lighthouse asked on reaching port, "What manner of men are these that build upon the sea?" The fishermen far out at sea who discover in the distance a fast express train running over the water will be even more surprised if not prepared by previous knowledge. Yet this sight will not be an unusual one when the railroad from Miami to Key West is completed.

It gives an idea of the value of the Cuban trade to consider this expenditure of millions of dollars simply to bring Havana a little closer to the United States. When the railroad is completed it will be possible to enter a sleeping car in Chicago or New York, be hurried to Key West by rail, and then, after a ferry ride of four or five hours, step out of the car at Havana. Seventy-five miles of the railroad to Key West will be over embankments or concrete arches where sheets of water now extend. Fifty miles more is through swamps or over small islands where before there was no thoroughfare. The expense of the undertaking is so great that it would have been difficult to secure the sanction of a board of directors less dominated by one man than the directors of the Florida East Coast railway. The returns, however, will be amply remunerative.

With Cuba only a few hours distant the bonds between the island and the United States will tend to grow closer. The distance between Havana and Key West is not to be reckoned in miles, but in hours, and the adoption of turbine steamships will further reduce this distance. Transportation by water is in general cheaper than transportation by rail, but the volume of our trade with Cuba has become so large that this is money, and the hours saved will be worth more than the higher rate charged. For that matter, it is not certain that the rate will not be lower. The avoidance of charges for unloading and reloading will, if the ferry scheme proves successful, result in an important saving. It is probably true of trade between the United States and Cuba as it is of trade between the United States and Europe, that on certain classes of freight the greater part of the cost is incurred in getting the goods from the car to the boat.

The increasing commercial intimacy between the United States and Cuba may not be represented immediately by closer political ties, but the flag is certain to follow trade in this case in the due course of time.

SMILING LINES.

"That yacht is flying a flag of distress." "What does it signify?" "Want to know what a corkscrew aboard."—Pittsburg Post.

"Gracious!" exclaimed the sweetening tourist, "is this the kind of weather you have in summer?" "Certainly," replied the native, "we have had a dozen different kinds every day."—Indianapolis News.

"Is Mr. Higgins a good golf player?" "No, answered Miss Cheverine, "I happened to be in the room when he was in a language when he made a bad stroke. He may be an expert player, but he is not a good one."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"Do you try to," said the Mikado to his faithful Posh-Dah, "that the Americans really can fight?" "If you ask me not in view of my manifold duties, but as a plain, thinking man," answered Posh-Dah, cautiously, "I must say it looks like it they way they gava the Spaniards navy that sinking feeling."—Baltimore American.

"Ouch!" complained the automobile scales in the railroad station, "these fat men will be the ruin of me. That last one simply put me on the beam." "Thinking man," answered Posh-Dah, cautiously, "I must say it looks like it they way they gava the Spaniards navy that sinking feeling."—Baltimore American.

"You have no art in your country?" exclaimed the European supercilious. "These fat men will be the ruin of me. That last one simply put me on the beam." "Thinking man," answered Posh-Dah, cautiously, "I must say it looks like it they way they gava the Spaniards navy that sinking feeling."—Baltimore American.

"What are you working up now?" asked the inquisitive reader. "We've reached the special magazine writer, 'I'm trying to get a line on an unknown hero who deserves something handsome at President Roosevelt's hands.' 'Who is he?'—Catholic Standard and Times.

"The husband of the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe."—Philadelphia Press.

HENPECKED.

Joe Cone in Judge. A half a hundred hens one day—

"I had a hundred hens one day— Talked o'er their rights and wrongs, and their rebellion rose. The rooster had been lord of all— A crowe he'd brought down. They sought to take him down a peg or two, or maybe three. One squawk, then at him did they fly. And poked and scratched like mad. They drove him here, and dragged him there. And used him very bad. The wrath of months fell on his head; The job was done, and he was dead. He had a crowe though he'd filtered through A harvesting machine.

And since that day the world has come To this conclusion terse: A henpecked rooster worse.

HAND SAPOLIO

FOR TOILET AND BATH

It makes the toilet something to be enjoyed. It removes all stains and roughness, prevents prickly heat and chafing, and leaves the skin white, soft, and healthy. In the bath it brings a glow and exhilaration which no common soap can equal, imparting the vigor and life sanitation of a mild Turkish bath. ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.

NONE BETTER

EST—where there is so much good clothing—is perhaps to use an invidious superlative. But surely, we may say there is no better clothing ready to wear than that made by Browning, King & Co. And, now, when you can buy this kind of clothing at the big reduction of 20 per cent, it will pay you to buy a suit—it will be just as good next spring.

We have some broken lines of wash vests that are slightly soiled, which we are closing out at \$1.50—these formerly sold for \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

From 8 to 9 o'clock Saturday evening we will sell any of our \$1.00 neckties at 50c.

WE CLOSE AT 9 O'CLOCK SATURDAY

Browning, King & Co

R. B. WILCOX, Manager.