

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 July, 1907, was as follows:		
1. Total number of copies printed	36,240	17,000
2. Number of copies not distributed	30,190	15,000
3. Number of copies distributed	6,050	2,000
4. Number of copies not delivered	35,440	15,000
5. Number of copies delivered	36,490	17,000
6. Number of copies not sold	35,500	15,000
7. Number of copies sold	36,500	17,000
8. Number of copies not returned	36,500	17,000
9. Number of copies returned	36,500	17,000
10. Number of copies not returned	36,500	17,000
11. Number of copies returned	36,500	17,000
12. Number of copies not returned	36,500	17,000
13. Number of copies returned	36,500	17,000
14. Number of copies not returned	36,500	17,000
15. Number of copies returned	36,500	17,000
16. Number of copies not returned	36,500	17,000
17. Number of copies returned	36,500	17,000
18. Number of copies not returned	36,500	17,000
19. Number of copies returned	36,500	17,000
20. Number of copies not returned	36,500	17,000

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Daily average, 121,395

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 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.

The government is preparing to set after the highlanders of this Reaper trust.

The Corset trust proposes to keep a straight front against federal interference.

Secretary Taft says the trusts have brought trouble on themselves. Also on the rest of us.

It looks as if the courts had decided to apply the absent treatment to that suit against Mrs. Eddy.

One of the American islands in the Pacific is said to have disappeared. Better search Japan first.

The rival "press bureaus" conducted from the state capital will now move up the sparker for a home run spurt.

The Moors are fighting as bravely as they did 700 years ago, but, unfortunately for them, with the same kind of weapons.

Attorney General Bonaparte announces that he is getting the machinery in shape to make pulp of the Paper trust.

Many a young man just back from his vacation doubtless wishes he could trade his coat of tan for an overcoat of commerce.

Just between us, did you know there was such a place as Provincetown before the president made a speech there?

It is estimated that there are 200,000,000 copies of the Bible in the world. The number in daily use is somewhat less.

One of the local county clubs is learning again the old lesson that professional champions are expensive luxuries and hard to keep.

Senator Foraker is utterly displeased with Secretary Taft's speech, and the secretary's friends are, accordingly, the more pleased.

Incidentally, the public is in danger of learning to save the difference between the cost of a 2-cent stamp and a ten-word telegraphic message.

It is possibly true, as the Standard Oil company asserts, that Judge Landis made 116 errors, but he also batted out enough home runs to win the game.

The Cuban is admittedly lazy by nature and Governor Magoon's report on the sanitary conditions of the island indicates that the Cuban is dirty by choice.

It ought to be cheering to Colonel Bryan to note that Secretary Taft takes it for granted that Bryan will be the democratic nominee for president next year.

Any of your friends unregistered or moved since last election? See that they take out transfers or are specially registered, so they can vote at the coming primary.

There must be method as well as madness in that amendment to the primary law cutting out filing fees which was tacked on in the legislature by a prominent Pontaneller. It was to give the touching committee more room to raise the price of Pontaneller endorsements.

RECEPTION OF TAFT'S SPEECH.

At various times since the projection of Taft as a presidential possibility a year or more ago, some criticism has been offered that the big and popular secretary of war, while warmly championing the "Roosevelt policies," was not taking the country sufficiently into his confidence on what would be the "Taft policies" in case of his election. The comments of the press on Mr. Taft's key-note speech, delivered at Columbus, in which his presidential boom was formally launched, indicate that the secretary has lost no prestige by deliberately adopting the Roosevelt policies and pledging his earnest effort to secure their continuance as the administration policy, in case of his succession to the presidency.

Almost the entire press of the country accepts Mr. Taft as "a man like Roosevelt." The New York Herald regards the speech as "a restatement of Mr. Roosevelt's views, reassuring to business interests." The New York Tribune is confident that the secretary's views "represent in the main the political tendencies of the day and reflect the well grounded wishes of a great majority of the people." The Sun, never favorable to Mr. Roosevelt, calls the speech "the second incarnation of Rooseveltism," and asks if there is "in all political history so extraordinary an instance of perfect compliance on the part of the Aaron of a somewhat difficult Moses." Mr. Hearst's paper is satisfied to ask whether Mr. Taft's address was "a speech or an echo." The Wall Street Journal, one of the leading financial organs, says "the Taft speech is substantially the Roosevelt speech expressed in Taft language." The New York Times, which has been fighting Mr. Roosevelt's policy relating to trust prosecutions, declares that "it is chiefly in the soberness and greater moderation of his language, in the avoidance of over-emphasis and of ferocious denunciations that the secretary's speech differs from the compositions of the executive pen." The New York Journal of Commerce finds comfort in the "calm, deliberate and judicial" manner in which Mr. Taft discussed all the issues.

Outside of New York City, the comment is almost unanimously favorable. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican protests against "this effacement of Taft" and the secretary's "apparent exultation in shining in the light of another man," but, aside from that, the editorial expressions are practically all of approval. The Boston Globe, the Philadelphia papers, both democratic and republican, the Pittsburgh press and all the newspapers outside of New York accept with commendation Mr. Taft's apparent willingness to assume the role of a disciple at the same time as of leader and to make his campaign on a promise to further the Roosevelt policies.

West of the Alleghenies there is no division of opinion on the point that Mr. Taft is in fullest sympathy with and may be implicitly trusted to carry on the main policies of the Roosevelt administration, so popular in the great west. The Atlanta Constitution, the leading democratic newspaper of the south, voices the sentiment in that section that "if we are to have a republican president, Taft would suit the south better than any other" after Roosevelt.

Mr. Taft has apparently deliberately elected to urge no other ambition than to defend and extend the acts and proposals of his chief, whom he serves and loves. The preponderance of press opinion is that he has acted wisely.

CANDIDATES FOR RENOMINATION.

Following the established practice, all the republicans now filling their first terms as county officers are asking for renomination at the hands of the party. Unless there should be some special reason going to the incapacity or dishonesty of these officers their renomination should be accorded as a matter of course. Those seeking renomination on the republican county ticket include the following:

County Judge.....Charles Leslie
County Clerk.....D. M. Haverly
County Superintendent.....W. A. Yoder
County Surveyor.....Herman Beal
County Commissioner.....Fred Bruning
County Commissioner.....P. J. Crawford
Police Judge.....Bryce Crawford

Judge Leslie was not The Bee's preferred candidate two years ago, but, as we have already said, he has disappointed all forebodings by conducting his office radically different from his discredited predecessor and it is due to his good record that he has no one competing against him this time.

County Clerk Haverly finds himself likewise without opposition because his fitness is universally conceded and because also he represents the old soldier element of the party, which is entitled to recognition.

County Superintendent Yoder was originally appointed to fill a vacancy and elected last year to complete the term. He has been attending strictly to business and in a manner that deserves commendation. Without disparaging the qualifications of his opponent, it is enough to say that he has been a resident of Douglas county for scarcely a year and is impressing his claims too soon.

County Surveyor Beal has no one else in the running because of his industrious devotion to the duties of his office, which he is filling with painstaking ability.

By the reorganized county board. Mr. Bruning is as much entitled to renomination as Mr. Traitor, and both are as much entitled to renomination as was County Commissioner Kennard a year ago.

Police Judge Bryce Crawford is another candidate fortunate enough to be in line for renomination without competition as a tribute to faithful service and a good record.

With these men renominated and supplemented on the ticket with strong candidates for the other county offices, Douglas county republicans can face the contest at the polls in November with aggressive confidence.

MORE MONEY FOR PANAMA.

The encouraging news comes from Panama that more money is needed for canal construction. The most encouraging feature of the report is that the additional funds are not required for sanitary improvements, administrative expenses, buildings or any of the other purposes that have heretofore caused the chief drain on the treasury, but that the money is imperatively needed to pay for labor and for construction material which is being used much faster than calculated in the estimates on which congress made appropriations for the work until the end of the fiscal year next June. According to Colonel Goethals the progress in excavating has been faster than anticipated and that unless he can have about \$5,000,000 more than was appropriated by congress for the present fiscal year's work he will be compelled to reduce the working forces before the end of the year.

Colonel Goethals makes it plain that the \$5,000,000 requested does not represent an increased cost in the canal, but simply indicates that the work is being pushed forward more vigorously than was hoped for. There should be no hesitancy on the part of congress passing a deficiency appropriation bill for the amount designated by the army engineer in charge. The people want the canal completed at the earliest date possible and will approve any action that promises to hasten that consummation. The record now being made furnishes a hearty endorsement of the wisdom of the president's action in taking the construction of the canal out of the hands of a semi-political commission and placing it in charge of the army engineers.

THE TARIFF AND THE COURTS.

The American Protective Tariff league, the watchdog of the standpater, proposes to inject a new element into the tariff controversy by appealing to the courts to decide whether any power other than the American congress has authority to make a tariff, or to tinker with tariff schedules already made. An importer has been secured who will go into the courts to seek judicial nullification of the trade treaty perfected between the United States and Germany. At a recent meeting of the board of managers and the executive committee of the league resolutions were adopted pronouncing against the trade agreement for these reasons:

Contrary to law;
Contrary to the policy of protection;
Injurious to American labor;
Unfair to the honest American importer, who buys in the foreign market and makes entry at the price he is compelled to pay; Demoralizing to the customs service generally;
And in effect a material and indiscriminate reduction in the tariff, which should be made only after hearings granted, and then by the legislative branch of the government.

Secretary Root, who is responsible for the negotiation of the trade agreement between the United States and Germany, insists that he has made no tariff, but has acted entirely within the scope of authority granted under a section of the Dingley law, which allows certain concessions to be made in the trade with favored nations. In return for like concessions, Mr. Root contends that his action was essential to prevent a tariff war, instituted by Germany, that would have resulted disastrously to our export trade.

The American Protective Tariff league contends that, while Secretary Root had authority to make certain concessions to Germany, in the matter of reduction of duties on argols, wine, less, champagne and brandy, he had no authority to incorporate in the agreement a clause providing for a new method of fixing the invoice value of goods offered for admission at American ports. The league insists that this is a clear violation of a federal law, known as the customs administrative act, and that such changes as those provided in the German-American trade agreement can legally be made only by an act of congress. That is the proposition on which the American Protective Tariff league proposes to take the question into the courts.

It appears that Secretary Root, while insisting that he has acted entirely within his rights, has held up the trade agreement with France, modeled after the agreement made with Germany, until he shall have had an opportunity to test the temper of congress as to the German agreement. To this end several commissions have been appointed to visit France and Germany for the purpose of investigating the conditions of export markets and their regulations governing invoicing and fixing of valuations. These commissions are expected to report to congress in December and upon the consequent congressional action will depend the fate of the trade agreements made or pending.

The first net result of the controversy will be the forcing of the tariff question to the fore at the coming session of congress and making it an important, if not a paramount, issue in the coming presidential campaign.

Governor Sheldon does not propose to play cat's-paw in any scheme to bolster up the railroad end of the rate controversy. The governor is fast getting on to the corporation tricks. He saw how one was pulled off when the railroad tax agents flashed letters signed by state officers before the State Board of Equalization to prove selling value of underassessed realty and he is keeping his eyes open against being caught in any such game.

The privilege of the immunity bath should be denied to the Boston Globe man who is responsible for the statement that ample arrangements were made to feed the multitude that gathered at Provincetown to hear and see President Roosevelt "so that the throng of visitors did not have to resort to the sand which is there."

The Burlington has rescinded an increased rate due to the mistake of a subordinate as soon as attention was called to it through the new State Railway commission. Hitherto the railroad always took the benefit of all mistakes.

Are you properly registered from the place where you now reside? If not, you will have to have the correction made at the city clerk's office at once, if you want to vote at the primary to be held a week from text Tuesday.

It is not to the credit of the investing public that city bonds should go begging while fake mining concerns have to keep the presses working overtime to print stock fast enough to supply the demand. The get-rich-quick spirit is not dead.

John D. Rockefeller has collected that \$73.95 due him as witness fees in Judge Landis' court. All he has to do now is to add to it \$29,233,926.05 and he will have enough to pay that fine.

Richmond Pearson Hobson declares that he sees war with Japan. Hobson, it will be remembered, resigned from the navy on account of his defective eyesight.

It may yet be necessary for John R. McLean to step in and arbitrate the differences between the editorial writers on his Washington Post and his Cincinnati Enquirer.

It will be time enough to put up the sign, "Last Campaign Pledge Redeemed," when Mayor "Jim" delivers the goods to the boys in the shape of that promised wide-open town.

Not a word in the democratic World-Herald about calling on Vinsonhahler to put it back. Is this because Vinsonhahler managed "father-in-law's" senatorial campaign last year?

A Colorado judge says that women's votes sell out there for \$15, while the votes of men can be bought for \$2. That's about the difference also in the cost of women's and men's hats.

Ridiculous Pessimism.

Baltimore American.
Mr. Bonaparte's suggestion that the present situation can be remedied by big financial interests obeying the laws is no easy and simple thing that it seems as though it hardly needs suggestion. The gloomy picture drawn of the country going to ruin because the laws are enforced has a side which very nearly approaches the ridiculous.

Telegraph Recruits for Railroads.

Philadelphia Record.
The railroad companies appear to be taking advantage of the strike of the commercial telegraphers to obtain expert recruits for their own lines. This will enable the strikers to better meet the difficulty of subsistence pending arrangement with employers; but we do not observe that the railroads are paying the advanced wages demanded.

The President's Center Shot.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
Perhaps the president was unduly personal in his remark when he spoke of "certain malcontents of great wealth" who have combined "to bring about as much financial stress as they possibly can in order to discredit the policy of the government," but few will doubt that it is a true saying. Every one knows who are the men referred to, and it is equally well known that they have not in three past years hesitated to break the speculative market when it suited their schemes and purposes.

CLOSING OUT RELIEF WORK.

Removal of Refugees from San Francisco Parks.
San Francisco Chronicle.
When, from the necessity of the case, the public parks were given over to be inhabited by refugees most of us felt, whatever we may have said, that if the parks were restored to the use for which they were created within five years, it would be as much as could be expected. More than one-third of the refugees have already gone, and the rest must soon follow. There is no longer any necessity for their remaining. There is no refugee able to work who could not by this time have provided himself with a home as good as he had before, and if rents are temporarily higher than formerly it is because of the increased price of material and labor necessary in construction. The net ground rent is less than before the fire. There has been ample notice, and no one in the city need go homeless. Between insurance and relief money, household belongings have been replaced, and in many instances far more than replaced. For many refugees who are unable to support themselves the city has made ample provision elsewhere.

The refugee cottages have been a great benefaction. In a few cases unworthy persons abused charity by renting their crowded homes at extortionate rentals while they camped in the parks for a year, no great harm was done as it turned out, for some hundreds of cottages were built which were never occupied, while in a multitude of cases possession of the cottage has led to the acquisition of a permanent home, which would otherwise have been unobtainable.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The political principles embodied in the term "Home Rule" are more prominent in world affairs now than ever before. As a rallying cry against oppression or alien aggression, it echoes from the Ganges to the Mississippi, from the Shannon to the Yellow Sea. Differing in details in different countries, the main purpose is the same. Famine stricken India demands a reorganization of the present system of British rule so as to give natives just recognition in the government they support, and is waging a vigorous campaign through the medium of the Swadeshi organization. "India for the Indians" is the significant standard around which the intelligent natives are rallying, emphasizing their determination by systematic boycott of British goods. The movement takes on the main features of Sinn Fein in Ireland and is aggressively directed against the tenderest part of Britain's constitution—British trade. China is awake and rapidly consolidating the vast empire for the double purpose of self defense and modern progress. Japan has definitely proven its right to a large place on the map of the world. In the United States the dominant idea of home rule finds a reflex in the revival of "States' rights" arguments provoked by corporate outlaws. So a protest against misrule and aggression, by nations or corporations, the wide diffusion and vitality of the home rule idea is symptomatic of human uplift and progress the world over.

The transformation in China is pronounced momentous by a writer in Technical World. "Powerful victories, like Chang Chih Tung and Yuan Chi Kai, are sowing their provinces with schools of western learning, and the sixteen other provinces are doing the same. The broad-minded Tuan Fang, viceroy of Nanking, who has traveled much, has actually ordered a school in his capital. And the old literary examinations have been abolished, offerings to the dead prohibited, and cultivated Chinese educated in America and England are fast rising into prominence. The Chinese penal code, 2,000 years old, has been entirely revised, and horrible tortures and methods of capital punishment, such as the 'slicing' and 'strangulation' abolished forever. Nine thousand miles of railroad are under construction, including one line from Peking to Hangkow, and to descend abruptly to smaller things—but with vast social consequences—the empress dowager has declared against the footbinding of the women. An imperial edict has gone forth and societies have been formed in all parts of the empire against the ancient practice, and each of the eight great viceroys has put forth proclamations of his own against it. Truly, China is awakening from its sleeping slumber, guided and directed by Japan. But surely the most significant of all the many signs is the momentous edict giving warning of the total suppression of the opium traffic and smoking all over the empire, which is to be accomplished within ten years. Each year the area of home-grown poppy is to be reduced 10 per cent, the foreign land will be confiscated. On the other hand, a bonus will be given for early cessation of culture."

Official figures from Johannesburg show that the gold output of the Rand district in the Transvaal field in South Africa was about \$55,000,000 for the five months of 1907 covered by this report. It amounted to \$120,000,000 for 1906. At the rate of production which has been shown from the beginning of January to the end of May this year the yield for the twelve months of 1907 will be considerably greater than that of 1906, which was \$200,000,000 above that of 1905, and the 1906 output broke all records up to its time. The prospective high record depends upon the necessary labor. Importation of Chinese coolies has been stopped and some 16,000 of this class of mine workers are to be returned to their native land. This makes the situation ominous for the mine workers. There is a possibility, therefore, that the continuous gold increase of the last few years will now be checked for a time, although it seems likely, on account of the start which was obtained early in the year, that 1907 will pass the big record which was made by 1906.

"Will the row at Casablanca develop into a holy war?" is a question discussed by observers of events in Morocco. It is admitted that the attacks of the Moors on Europeans and the counter attacks by the Europeans are sufficient to fan the flames of fanaticism, lacking only a leader. "That the next holy war, whenever it comes," says the New York Tribune, "will far surpass in bitterness and range the Sudan hostilities of Mohammed Ahmed is firmly believed by many students of Islam. And there are several significant facts warranting this fear: above all others the war with which Mahometan leaders from Morocco to Mindanao have been striving to bring together the thousand warring sects of Islam into one universal organization. This movement has apparently gone far enough to stimulate the religious fanaticism that a would-be Mahdi must have. Many sects have hopes that some day a Mahdi, the great successor of the prophet, will come to lead all true believers in a final triumph over the infidels and to divide the world's wealth equally and to divide the faithful. The good efforts of the Pan-Islamists may thus readily be made to help the wildest fanaticism and greed if only a groundswell of fanaticism enough arises to lead the hosts. Has such a man arisen? The western world is not yet sure."

In lieu of a regularly organized and fully equipped census bureau in England, the Board of Trade, with limited resources, does what it can to tabulate the growth of the empire of King Edward. Its third annual "Statistical Abstract of the British Empire," for 1905, which has just been issued, bristles with interesting facts. The British empire now contains a population of about 400,000,000 in its more than 11,000,000 square miles of area, but the total white population is only about 85,000,000, or less than the population of Germany. The total population of Australia is stated to be 4,057,000. In the numerous colonies of Australia, outside of the four cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane, there are only 2,714,000 people. In 1905 there were 4,720,000 people within the jurisdiction of the London county council. Other great cities of the empire are Montreal, Toronto, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Hong Kong and Singapore. In 1905 the total imports of the United Kingdom amounted to \$2,815,000,000 and the total exports to \$1,503,000,000, while the total exports of the empire amounted to \$2,345,000,000. The coal production of the United Kingdom amounted in 1905 to 225,000,000 tons, while that of the rest of the empire together aggregated only 23,000,000. The iron ore production of the empire, which was almost entirely that of the United Kingdom, amounted to 15,000,000 tons. The United Kingdom raised 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, while Canada produced 100,000,000 and India 35,000,000 bushels. The report as a whole presents a remarkable record of what a relatively handful of white men, approximately 12,000,000 in number, have been able to do in the administration of over 11,000,000 square miles of territory, containing some 350,000,000 people of hundreds of races and languages.

If you want to start an appetite "boom" let the children know you have a package of **Zu Zu GINGER SNAPS.** Can't be beat **5c**



NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The demand for political lightning rods grows as the mercury climbs down.

Salaries of officeholders in New York City have been increased \$50,000 within a year.

Senator Foraker intimates that no brand of party reform is genuine unless it bears his label.

The appearance of the postal card canvass and the straw vote forecasts the approach of political vandulverie.

Some amateur politicians in New York think they can head off Bryan by uniting on Lieutenant Governor Chanler.

It cost Pennsylvania \$30,000 to find out who got the state capitol loot, and an equal sum is available for the prosecution of the looters.

The failure of Tammany Hall to connect with the meat bill in New York City becomes painfully evident by the fact that a mortgage for \$7,000 is about to be placed on the society's headquarters.

Judge Austin L. Crothers, the democratic nominee for governor of Maryland, was a farm boy in his youth, and later taught school for a number of years before he began the study of law. He is a bachelor.

The Pennsylvania democrats have taken their platform, the present campaign, from the decalogue. "Thou shalt not steal," and the republicans denounce it as flat blasphemy to drag the Holy Scriptures through the mire of Pennsylvania politics.

The Daily News of Hattiesburg, Miss., has offered Governor James K. Vardaman \$7,500 a year, the same salary he would receive as a United States senator, to assume the duties of editor of the paper, and the governor has replied that he will be glad to consider the proposition.

Following the customs of his predecessors, Governor Hughes of New York is booked for an extensive tour of county fairs, at which he will give a vocal accounting of state affairs. The governor is the proud father of a baby girl and can munch a wisp of hay without feezing his whiskers.

CHORDS WITH PUBLIC BELIEF.

Imprisonment as a Cure-All for Offending Heads of Trusts.

St. Louis Times.

One high-pitched note in Secretary Taft's Columbus declaration rings in full accord with majority sentiment in both great parties, in all parties.

The secretary of war and the president whom he eulogized have no patent right on the announcement that the best way to cure the illegal practices of the trusts is to send the responsible heads of such an offending corporation to prison. This has been urged before, by men who are conspicuous in opposition to the theories in power. But it will gratify and satisfy the people to be told authoritatively that such is the present view of a leading republican candidate for the presidency.

The public is disgusted with punishment by fine. The public believes that to fine a predatory octopus a part of the spoils it has rifled from the pockets of the public itself is precisely like punishing a highwayman by making him restore a percentage of what he has just taken from his victim.

There seems to be growing union of opinion upon this matter of making imprisonment something to be feared by the big law-breakers. The more indelibly this knowledge is stamped upon the minds of the commercial pirates who have believed that the possession of many millions rendered their owner immune from the ordinary processes of law, the nearer the country will approach to better feeling between the masses and the classes.

The Limit of Trouble.

Portland, Oregonian.

Poor old Frisco is certainly getting more than her share of trouble. With the horror of the earthquake not yet forgotten, came the disagreeable graft exposures, and for months the work of reconstruction has been hampered by labor troubles. Now comes the bubonic plague. Fortunately a city that has been nerved up to survive the earthquake and fire and the Schmitz regime, can regard this latest affliction as only moderate.

SHAKING THE LEMON TREE.

Knicker—Was your auto speeding? Hocker—No, the landscape was going too fast.—New York Sun.

"I hear Mr. Awi King, the big financial magnate, is going to take the baths for his health."

"What kind? Hot baths?"

"No, immunity baths."—Baltimore American.

"There's nothing like exercise to stimulate growth," said the man who posed as an authority upon physical culture.

"It doesn't always," replied the other man. "I've got a young fox terrier that exercises his stumpy tail every time any one speaks to him, but the tail doesn't seem to grow any."—Philadelphia Press.

Judge—What brought you here?

Prisoner—Two policemen.

Judge—Drunk, I suppose?

Prisoner—Yes; both of them.—Chicago News.

The ardent Cuban patriot had raised an army of seventeen men and started a revolution.

"But what do you expect to achieve by it?" asked one of the newspaper correspondents.

"Immortality!" he exclaimed. "Did you ever hear of one of us empire builders getting killed? Not on your machete!"

Thereupon, to avoid being run in by the police, he took his devoted band and hid for the mountain fastnesses.—Chicago Tribune.

THE WORRYING BROTHER.

Uncle Remus' Magazine.

Satin come a-chasin' me lively throo' de night.

Run me dum de shadders ter de breakin' er de light.

An' I can't climb ter heaven an' de yuther place in sight.

An' I don't know what's a-comin' on ter-morrer.

He run me—oh, he run me des es far ez he kin see.

He swim de ragin' river an' he climb de burn tree;

An' I wonders what he wantin' wid a sinner pe' as me?

An' I don't know what's a-comin' on ter-morrer!

He shoo' got time—I tell you!—ter be runnin' 'roun lak dat!

Wish de hurricane would head 'im, or de earthquake shoo' 'im dat!

De sinners shoo' be burnin' on de griddle whar dey at—