

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have their Bee mailed to them

Secretary Taft has been showing the Missourians: Those million-dollar rains can come in August as well as in April

Nebraska farmers are busy building bins to hold the crops that the green bug overlooked

George Bernard Shaw says that three meals a day are excessive. Also expensive these days

Possibly Secretary Root is down at Muldoon's place for the purpose of learning to play tennis

The Roosevelt Record is a new paper in Oklahoma. It appeals to the support of all good citizens

If it is true that Boston is sinking into the ocean they will not dare invite Secretary Taft up there again

While Mr. Root is taking lessons in wrestling, most of the other presidential aspirants are taking lessons in fencing

"Why," asks the London Gentlewoman, "are men better looking than women?" The only answer is they are not

The empress dowager of China insists that she has not yet had any confirmation of the rumor that she is going to abdicate

The telegraph companies and the operators seem to have settled down for an endurance test, the burden of which will be borne by the public

"The people of Illinois are hard-headed and thrifty," says the Chicago Tribune. Sounds like the opening sentence of a biography of Speaker Cannon

Governor Hughes is to make a tour of the county fairs in New York state. The report that he is not a presidential aspirant may prove to have been premature

Wall street is coming up a little groggy after each round and is showing some symptoms of inability to hold out against the prosperity of the rest of the country

A man named Noel has been nominated for governor of Mississippi. While the country does not know him, it is satisfied that he will be an improvement over Yardaman

Judge Alton B. Parker declares that "the power of the nation is limited." The judge may have made the error of basing the power of the nation on the size of the democratic vote

Mr. Bryan is going to Oklahoma to reply to Secretary Taft's speech. Now if the secretary will raise some new issues in Hong Kong, Guam and Manila it may result in luring Mr. Bryan out of the country for a few months

Messenger boys at Pittsburg went on a strike because the soulless corporations that employed them refused to furnish pie for luncheon. The country is safe so long as the youth of the land is ready to fight for their inalienable rights

Only forty men went to Kalamazoo the other day to attend the reunion of the men who captured Jefferson Davis. The small attendance is puzzling, in view of the fact that some 20,000 men have fled claims to participation in the capture of Davis

SAMPLE OF HIGH FINANCE.

The public utilities commission appointed by Governor Hughes to exercise control over the franchised corporations of New York City has just uncovered one of the most amazing swindles in the history of the metropolis, furnishing a striking illustration of some of the methods employed by the captains of high finance who are very busy just now abusing President Roosevelt and accusing him of attempting to ruin the country by assaults upon "vested interests."

The utilities commission has been investigating the history of the Twenty-eighth street railway in New York City. This was a horse car line, less than three miles long, chartered under a provision requiring it to turn over to the city 29 per cent of its gross earnings. The line was built at a cost of less than \$200,000, but it never paid and was sold a few years ago for \$25,000. The purchaser was the Metropolitan company, and in a very few weeks the line purchased for \$25,000 was bonded for \$5,400,000. This was a little demonstration of high finance

allegedly, the component parts being 200 parts water to \$1 of the original investment. To complicate conditions, the utilities commission has discovered that the books of the old company were deliberately burned and that the record does not show what became of the \$5,275,000 "profit" made in the reorganization of the three-mile line. Now the Metropolitan company is complaining that its lines are not paying. They cannot pay and ought not to pay, under such monstrous debt burdens. The people who bought the inflated stocks were cheated and the public, which is expected to pay the interest on this watered stock, is being robbed to that end.

Such exposures serve a good purpose in convincing the public, by actual demonstration, that the president's policies are not injuring the genuine invested interests, however damaging they may be to men engaged in manufacturing wildcat certificates and selling them as gilt-edged securities.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FILIPINO.

Statesmen who have been insisting that the Filipinos will not be ripe for independence and self-government for many years may have to revise their opinions. Reports through official sources from time to time have shown that the native of the islands has been making rather remarkable advancement in many lines. He is learning to use modern implements and modern methods in farming and is adopting up-to-date systems in commercial affairs. The schools are flourishing and the natives are adopting many American methods in various activities of life. The most convincing proof offered, however, of the Filipino uplift is found in a card issued by a native candidate for office in the recent Philippine election. The card, copied here from the Manila Times, is as follows:

- First—Indomitable patriot and Filipinist till death. Second—Intellect of the first order; high culture. Third—Magnificent, refined, manly and irresistible eloquence. Fourth—Daring bravery, unrivaled firmness. Fifth—His works surpass his words. Sixth—Lion-hearted, fearless soul. Seventh—He fears not death and hopes to conquer it. Eighth—Alive or dead, he will struggle for the emancipation and honor of the workmen. Ninth—He loves the people more than he loves himself and he would sacrifice everything for the liberty and independence of the Philippines and the Filipino.

No candidate for office anywhere has more thoroughly caught the spirit of patriotism and egotism that marks the true office seeker. This Filipino, of course, may be above the average in his assimilation of American ideas, but if there are many like him in the islands the contention that the Filipinos are not intelligent enough for self-government will soon be knocked higher than the late Mr. Gilderoy's kite.

A GOVERNOR IN EXILE.

Former Governor William S. Taylor of Kentucky is again being made a factor in the political campaign in Kentucky. He has been injected into the controversy through the Caleb Powers trial, in which he is wanted as a witness. The state authorities have made a request for the presence of Taylor at the trial and have guaranteed him immunity from arrest and the privilege of returning to his present refuge in Indiana. Governor Taylor has replied to the promise, intimating that he is not wanted so much as a witness as for the purpose of making political capital for the democratic machine of the state. He calls attention to the fact that his deposition has been taken in the case and that he could add nothing to the interests of justice by appearing in person.

The dispute between Taylor and the Kentucky authorities furnishes further proof of the contention that the Caleb Powers trial has degenerated into a judicial farce, kept on the boards for purely political purposes. Powers, who was arrested in connection with the murder of Governor Goebel, has been three times convicted, only to have the judgment reversed by the appellate court for the state three times. Taylor fled from Kentucky after the murder and has been protected by successive governors of Indiana, who have refused to honor requisitions for him on a charge of complicity in the conspiracy for the murder of Goebel. There is nothing in the evidence to furnish the state authorities hope that Powers

may be finally convicted, but everything to indicate that he is being kept in jail and before the courts for political purposes, a fact wholly discordant to the good name of the state of Kentucky. In the meantime, Governor Taylor is probably wise in refusing to return to Frankfort, for while the promised immunity from arrest may be in good faith, there are other matters to be considered. There are some mighty good sharpshooters in Kentucky who might not understand the meaning of the word immunity.

THE COUNTY COMPTROLLERSHIP.

The newly created county comptrollerhip for Douglas county will be filled for the first time at the coming election. This office will be one of the most important offices in the county, eventually absorbing the office of city comptroller, which is to be merged with it by self-acting operation of the law at the end of the term of the present incumbent of the city comptroller's office. The county comptroller to be chosen this year will, therefore, have the double task of organizing the auditing department of the county as a separate branch of the county government and also of adapting it to the auditing department of the city government when that shall come under his authority.

The law creating the office of county comptroller fixes the qualifications in general terms. It says that "he shall act as general accountant and fiscal agent of the county," that he shall exercise "a general supervision over all officers of the county charged in any manner with the receipts, collection and disbursement of revenues;" that he shall be "a competent bookkeeper and accountant," and sets out in detail what his work is to be. In a word, the first county comptroller will have to be not only a competent bookkeeper and experienced accountant, but he will have to have creative ability to organize the whole department and put it in good running order. Of the candidates who are asking for this nomination on the republican side one stands out pre-eminently as qualified above all the others. This one is Emmet G. Solomon, whose competency as a bookkeeper is not to be questioned, who has years of experience as an accountant and who is in addition familiar with the workings of the county government and especially its financial operations, through previous service in the auditor's office. With Emmet G. Solomon as county comptroller, there would be no experimenting and no guessing. The office would not be given as a reward for work done somewhere else, but purely in recognition of special qualifications for the position.

As a protection to themselves, the taxpayers of Douglas county should see to it that Mr. Solomon is nominated and elected county comptroller.

The most ominous sound of the final disintegration of populism is to be seen in the resurrection of a former populist leader of the legislature, more familiarly known as "Crook-neck" Taylor, to announce publicly that he is supporting Judge Loomis, the democrat, for the fusion nomination for supreme judge instead of Judge Albert, the populist. Taylor used to be a power in populism. It remains to be seen whether his edict can transfer the whole populist vote over to the state democratic machine.

The Lincoln Journal advises the people of Nebraska that, if they want to stand up for the 2-cent fare law, they can do it effectively by coming to the State fair in such numbers that they will overflow the grounds, and blast the claim of the railroads that the new law will "kill the fair" which formerly had the benefit of excursion rates. That is one way to do it. Another way is to attend the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities at Omaha next month in unprecedented numbers.

Lincoln newspapers are again taking shots at Omaha at every possible opportunity, seemingly afraid of Omaha's position as the metropolis of Nebraska. But if the Missouri river should cut out of its banks and carry Omaha over to the Iowa side, it would not make Lincoln one bit bigger or stronger. One thing that keeps Lincoln small as compared with Omaha is the smallness of its newspapers.

The new state wide direct primary is to be on trial in Nebraska in its operation for the first time next Tuesday. If the people show enough interest to attend the primary and participate in the choice of party candidates, the direct primary will be here to stay. If not, there will be a chorus of "I told you so's" and the direct primary will have to fight for its life at the next session of the legislature.

The paving contractors are respectfully admonished that Omaha hopes to entertain a large concourse of out-of-town visitors, paying homage to King Ak-Sar-Ben, in about four weeks, and that they would like very much to have the streets in passable condition in that time.

The Department of Agriculture has ordered a manufacturer of patent medicines to use acetanilid instead of acetophenidin in one of his compounds. That is perfectly proper. Persons who buy patent medicines are entitled to know what they are taking.

The democratic World-Herald declares that the republican state treasurer, auditor and secretary of state are "entitled to credit" for their firm stand in the matter of requiring university vouchers to be filed the same

as vouchers for other state expenditures. The local democratic organ, however, may be depended upon to invent some reason to urge why these republican officers should be turned down when they ask for a popular letter of credit in the form of a re-election.

The present school board has done reasonably well in the management of Omaha's public schools. The members of the board, however, are not charged with the duty of filling the places of those whose terms have expired. Their only interest should be that men of good repute be selected as their associates.

A New York man claims to have been robbed of \$300 within an hour of his arrival in Chicago. He does not explain how he happened to get out of New York with that much money.

Colonel Bryan has discovered that the president "yields to the entreaties of the railroads." Funny the railroads have not discovered the fact.

It Would Hurt Our Feelings. Surely no European nation would so ungenerously as to pick a war with us while we were parading our navy on the other side of the globe.

Some Clothes Left. Indianapolis News. Though Mr. Bryan is far from satisfied with the president's railroad policy, it is a satisfaction to him to find that none of his own original ideas have been cribbed for it.

Looking for Fireworks. Pittsburgh Dispatch. Those Nebraskans who set up half the night to see the mill and furnace fire of 1905, had a royal spectacle. They will not carry away the impression that this region is losing its supremacy in iron and steel manufacture.

Death Score Too High. Cleveland Leader. Only 134 persons are known to have perished as the result of Fourth of July celebrations this year. The aftermath of lockjaw cases was surprisingly small, but the credit belongs to the doctors, not to the 5,000 victims of more or less serious accidents.

Retaliation That Doesn't Pay. Brooklyn Eagle. The Missouri railroad which cut the baggage limit to 100 pounds, in retaliation for 2-cent fare legislation, has decided to go back to 150 pounds. This is wisdom. Annoying the traveling public is not the best way to meet hostile public sentiment. Molasses catches more flies than vinegar.

Agree on One Point. Indianapolis News. It was hardly to be expected that Mr. Bryan would approve the speech of Secretary Taft. And yet he thought to be flattered to be virtually nominated for the presidency by the secretary of war. He was recognized as the one and only leader of the democratic party, as indeed the only democrat really worth considering. Surely this part, at least, of the secretary's speech must meet with the cordial approval of Mr. Bryan.

TIME TO CALL A HALT. Federal Courts Owe Some Respect to State Courts. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The North Carolina trouble should have been instructive not only to the railroads but to the federal judges. But the similar "rebellion" that has broken out in Alabama shows that neither the Southern railway nor the federal judges of that section have learned anything from the North Carolina case. Against enforcement of the new Alabama law reducing passenger rates to 2 1/2 cents a mile, the Southern railway appeals to a federal court for an injunction just as it did in North Carolina, and Judge Jones is as prompt as was Judge Pritchard in issuing a writ. But the state officers are sworn and paid to enforce the state laws, and manifest a disposition to do so, as might be expected.

The matter of consequence in the development in Alabama of an acute clash of federal and state authority as disturbed the nation in the North Carolina case. Judge Jones of the United States court charges the grand jury, in a stump speech, to indict state officers who undertake to enforce the state law against his injunction. He gives the grand jury to understand that he will give the railroads until October 1 to obey the rate law, and if they then refuse he will call the legislature in session to uphold the dignity of the state and enact even more drastic laws.

Whatever may be the result of this conflict, some things are already obvious, as they were before it arose. The railroads claim to desire the good will of the communities through which they operate. Can they expect to obtain it by defying laws whose effects upon them they cannot possibly know beforehand? And, more especially, can they expect to cultivate the good will of the people by seeking refuge against state law in a federal court before they have tried the state courts? Furthermore, may it not be worth while for the lower federal judges to consider whether the power and dignity of these courts, and popular respect therefor, are likely to be enhanced by this extreme procedure as Judge Jones is now conducting in the case of Pitts against McGhee, which came up from the same state and involved precisely similar matters. The railroad company, the highest court said in effect, should first have fought the matter out in the state court, which was competent to determine the question as against the state law or policy affecting them, but instead they are giving it all the encouragement possible. The result has been to make railroads and the lower federal courts appear as though a recognized alliance existed between the two; and a popular impression has been created that the federal courts are not so independent as when the railroads fought so strenuously for "court review" in the rate bill enactment of the last congress. Let us have from the lower federal judges more respect for the rights and powers of the states.

STATISTICS OF RAILROADS.

Stocks, Bonds, Mileage and Earnings Shown in Poor's Manual. The fourth annual issue of Poor's manual, just published, is in many respects the most complete volume of the series, embracing 1,000 pages of statistical information concerning the railroad, street railway and industrial corporations of the United States.

The operation of various federal and state laws regulating transportation companies which public interest and makes accurate information on the subject timely and valuable. To all seeking light on this many-sided national problem the Manual for 1907 will prove an illuminative mine of information.

According to the Manual the total length of steam railroads completed on December 31, 1906, was 22,635.5 miles, as against 21,341.0 miles at the close of 1905, an increase of 1,294.5 miles. The actual construction during the year was 5,617.0 miles, the net increase was smaller owing to mileage abandoned, transferred to side track, or equipped with electricity.

The average receipts per passenger per mile in 1906 was 2.01 cents, as against 2.03 cents in 1905.

The average revenue per ton per mile in 1906 was .796 cents, as against .784 cents in 1905.

The average interest rate on railroad bonds during 1906 was 3.59 per cent, as against 3.73 per cent in 1905, and the average dividend rate on all railroad stock was 3.83 per cent, as against 3.7 per cent in 1905. These low average rates on capital invested in railroads are highly instructive as bearing on the question of the reasonableness of railroad rates in this country.

The increase in bonded debt during 1906 was \$45,845,875, the total funded debt of the steam railroads of the United States being \$7,861,107,778 at the close of 1906, as against \$7,425,261,501 at the close of 1905. The total stock of the close of 1906 being \$364,452,151, as against \$374,766,925 at the close of 1905. The total increase in liabilities of 1906, including stock, mortgage bonds, real estate and equipment bonds, and floating debt, was \$1,109,615,927.

The total assets of the steam railroads of the United States at the close of 1906 was \$17,334,381,623, an increase of \$1,241,600,810 from the close of 1905. The surplus of assets over liabilities was \$768,044,227, an increase of \$41,685,448 during 1906.

Table showing financial statistics for 1906 and 1905. Columns include Capital stock, Bonds, Other bond obligations, Accrued liabilities, etc.

Gross earnings of railroads reporting traffic statistics, earnings, etc., embracing 220,633.33 miles, amounted to \$2,346,640,526, an increase of \$234,442,516 during 1906, or more than 10 per cent. Net earnings from operation were \$799,157,712, an increase during 1906 of \$104,723,024, or more than 15 per cent.

The following table shows the income account of the American railway system as a whole for the year 1906 as compared with 1905:

Table showing income account for 1906 and 1905. Columns include Passenger, Freight, Other, Total, Operating expenses, Net earnings, etc.

Interesting traffic statistics follow: Miles operated 220,633.33, 215,607.95; Refined train mileage 488,654,209, 467,270,447; Passenger mileage 629,529,529, 659,424,648; Mixed 27,715,661, 27,715,661; Total 1,124,908,399, 1,163,420,647; Passengers carried 815,774,718, 745,448,941; Passenger mileage 25,462,462,029, 23,868,430,668; Freight 1,885,211,729, 1,885,211,729; Freight mileage 216,623,796,495, 197,276,821,237.

THE LABOR SHORTAGE.

Production Restricted Because Hands Are Not Available. Philadelphia Record. The shortage of labor in this country appears to be hardly a less distressing incident of the prevailing industrial situation than the shortage of capital to carry on great projected undertakings. The shortage on the farms is partly explained by the fact that the urgency comes and goes with the planting and harvesting of the crops, being redundant and insufficient by turns.

But the farmers are not the only sufferers. There is a scant supply of labor in nearly all the other industries. This is particularly evident in mining operations. The Record noted the other day the importation of Australian coals on the Pacific coast for consumption on the Harriman line of railroad because of inability to keep up the usual output at mines owned by the railroads. Large European orders for anthracite and bituminous coal for delivery at Philadelphia and New York have been declined because of a lack of a full force of miners in Pennsylvania collieries. Never before was labor in the United States in greater demand and never before were wages higher.

It is true that the cost of living has advanced in correspondence with the rate of wages, but the time seems inopportune for reviving the outcry against an increase of the labor supply as a result of immigration. Every able-bodied man who comes into the country willing to make his living by skilled or unskilled labor is a benefactor and not an interloper.

Demand for Immunity Bats.

Baltimore American. The number of persons who appear to be willing to win a position on the immunity band wagon by turning state's evidence in the coming Pennsylvania graft scandal trial indicates that, after all, there is a little honesty among thieves. The desire to blame it on the other fellow seems to spring eternal in the human breast, and gaining one's freedom by sending the fellow-culprit to jail is a method that unfortunately has a number of precedents.

INTEREST RATES ARE HIGHER

Go to Six Per Cent on City Property in Last Year.

WILL ALSO RISE ON FARMS

W. H. Thomas Says Demands of Russo-Jap War and Anti-Corporation Legislation Are Two Causes.

Interest rates in city property loans have been raised from 5 per cent to 6 per cent in the last year and now the big money-lending concerns are seriously considering raising the rate on farm loans to 6 per cent.

W. H. Thomas, who represents the United States Mortgage and Trust company of New York, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company of Hartford and the Mortgage Bond company of New York, says he doesn't know of a single agent in Omaha who is loaning money on city property at less than 6 per cent. He has made just two 5 per cent loans since the first of the year, one of \$6,000 to Sir Horace Plunkett on several pieces of formal realty and one of \$5,000 to another man. Though Mr. Thomas is uncommunicative on the subject, it is generally known in local financial circles that he has negotiated a loan of \$100,000 on the new Cohn building on North Sixteenth street and that that was at 5 per cent.

Due to Several Causes. A year ago, though a tendency to stiffen rates was becoming apparent, numerous loans were made at 5 per cent, which had been the usual thing for several years.

"The condition is due to several causes," said Mr. Thomas. "It required a lot of money for the Russo-Japanese war. An immense amount of wealth was destroyed in the San Francisco earthquake. Again, anti-corporation legislation has made investors a little uneasy about letting the corporations have their money, while the corporations must have it and are paying only 7 per cent. Once they could have obtained the money from Europe, but recent legislation has made European capitalists chary of American investments. "So the profitable rates the railroad and manufacturing industries have been compelled to offer are drawing the money into these channels and the rate naturally has to pay an increased rate."

Advance on Farms, Too. "Rates on farm loans are stiffening up," said R. C. Peters of the Peters Trust company. "The insurance companies are no longer anxious to place their money at 5 per cent, even on the very best of black Nebraska soil, and though no formal advance has been made, it is hard to get the money. I have here a letter from one of the big eastern life insurance companies instructing me to make a certain small loan at 5 per cent, but telling me in another paragraph of the likelihood of raising the rate to 6 per cent. Five per cent has been the current rate for a long time, and not very many years ago considerable money was placed on farm property as low as 4 1/2 per cent."

"Bonds and other securities in the east are paying remarkably well now, and as they offer investments of fifteen or twenty years' time the investors prefer them to real estate, unless they get better than the 5 per cent rate."

BIG LOAN ON COHN BUILDING

Hundred and Thirty-Five Thousand Dollars Taken on New Sixteenth Street Structure.

One of the largest loans that has been made in recent years has just been made on the new Cohn building on North Sixteenth street. It is reported that W. H. Thomas, representing an eastern insurance company, has advanced \$135,000 on this property.

The only loan larger than this, in the last two or three years, was \$150,000 made in 1904 to James Neville on several pieces of downtown real estate. Ninety thousand was loaned on the Wright & Wilhelm building at the time its new addition was erected and something like \$100,000 was placed on the Webster-Sunderland building at Sixteenth and Howard street. Another recent big loan was on the Parlin, Orendorff & Martin warehouse.

WAY FOUND TO "FIX" METERS

But Man Who Worked Scheme in New York Now Faces the Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Henry Barth, an electrician, is under arrest here charged with making and selling a device which has been applied to the meters of a company furnishing electric power to make them give fraudulent readings. The company, it is claimed, has been swindled out of thousands of dollars by the use of the device.

To contradict certain talk and to put the consuming public in possession of the truth, we say in plain words that no one in this town can sell as good coffee as Arbuckles' Ariosa for as little money.

Misbranded and make-believe Mocha and Java, or coffee sold loose out of a bag or bin, is not as good value for the money, nor can it be sold at as narrow profit, nor reach the consumer under as favorable conditions.

When you buy Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee you get more than 16 net ozs. of straight, wholesome Brazilian coffee from the largest coffee firm in the world, with that firm's direct assurance that they are giving you the best coffee in the world for the money.

ARBUCKLES BROS., New York City.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mulst Hafid will have to go and get a reputation before the powers can recognize him as being in the sultan class. The popular impression concerning a Moor is that he is a wild-eyed man with loose, flowing garments, a turban, a tangled beard, and a perpetual groan.

John W. Gates will not make his home in England in the future, as has been stated. He says he is in England simply for recreation and will go from time to time. He has been in London, France, where he has leased a beautiful preserve, and will then return to America.

William J. Wilgus, vice president of the New York Central railroad, has been asked to go to Chicago by Mayor Besse and suggest a plan for the electrification of railroads within the city limits, with a view to removing the evil of smoke which has been the chief complaint of the New York Central trains are broadside to New York by electric power.

A strange link with the history of the past is recalled by the death, yesterday ago in California, of Colonel Robinson. On the night that President Lincoln was assassinated it was Colonel Robinson who saved the life of William H. Seward, secretary of state, for which he received the thanks of the American people through congress and was awarded a gold medal.

Some one interested in statistics has compiled a list of the names of the possessors of the 100 largest fortunes in the world. John D. Rockefeller heads the list, and is followed by Bell and Robinson, the South African millionaires. Of the 100 largest fortunes it is found that fifty-one of them belong to the United States, twelve to England, six in Russia, six in Austria and six in Germany, with the rest scattered over the globe.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

"He seems to be a good man, but he cheats in a horse trade. How can he reconcile that with his conscience?" "My dear sir, when man trades horses his conscience always goes to sleep—Chicago Tribune.

"I wonder why this gun kicks so," complained the amateur sportsman, after missing another one about Chicago. "Maybe," suggested the guide sarcastically, "it's kicking at your hard luck—Baltimore News.

"Fanny—I think Slammer is perfectly grand as a pitcher, but I wonder why he ever married such a homely girl." "Fanny—Don't know, unless he was struck on her curly hair—Chicago Times.

"What did that Englishman say when he saw Niagara falls?" "He said, 'By Jove, but wouldn't it make a jolly big fountain if you could turn 'em over'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you think that horrid story about Beatrice is true?" "It must be, I heard it from her dearest friend—Life.

"What," queried the young man, "is the difference between white lies and black lies?" "White lies," answered the home-grown philosopher, "are the kind we sell; black lies are the kind we buy"—Chicago News.

"Folks out our way," said Uncle Eben, "is gettin' mo' an' mo' hesitating 'bout lectin' a man to office simply because he kin starve—Chicago News.

Keep Cool. Oh, never mind how hot it is, Keep cool! Just wear a pleasant, smiling phiz.

Don't fret and fuss and kick and stew As if the joys of life were few. This weather is enough for you, Keep cool!

RUBBER STAMP HUMOR.

New York Mail. If couples mated but for love; If women all were perfect books; If Hoosier authors wrote no books; If horses never left; If people in the flat above Were silent as the very grave; If foreign consuls were prone to save; If tailors did not dum—

If automobiles always ran As advertised in catalogues; If tramps were not afraid of dogs; If servants never left; If comic songs would always scan; If Alfred Austin were sublime; If poetry would always rhyme; If authors all were left—

If office boys were not all cranks On base ball; If the selling price Of meat and coal and eggs and ice Would stop at its market price; If when men started saying "Thanks" When men gave up their seats in cars; If there were none but good cigars And, better yet, police—

If there were no such thing as booze; If wife's mother never came To visit; If a foot ball game Would stop at its market price; If all the presidential news Were colorless; If there were men every mountain, seaside, glen, River and lake resort—

If every girl were fair of face; If Mr. P. C. Knox's boom Were bigger than the furnished room; If all these things were true, This earth would be a pleasant place, But when you put 'em all together, And whence would spring the paragrafs? And what would the jokers do?