

THE OMAHA DAILY RECORD

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Parties leaving for summer: The annual Fourth of July slaughter of the innocents is a blot on American civilization.

Tom Hector is the only consistent member of the Board of County Equalizers. He declared at the outset that he did not see anything wrong in the assessors' returns.

Salvation Army ethics are very peculiar. When a Salvation Army captain horsewhips her husband for gallivanting with a woman that wears a feather in her hat, she does so purely as an individual and not in her official capacity.

Chicago speculators should be in no hurry to stampede on account of reports of damage to corn owing to the hot weather. While these stories are being circulated, corn is coming right along, attending strictly to business.

General Gomez has arrived in New York to talk over Cuban politics with T. Estrada Palma. The atmosphere of New York ought to prove an inspiration to them—the air they breathe is charged with politics of the most practical kind.

The Cripple Creek grand jury has come to the conclusion that the school board of that city has been unduly influenced by politicians. If the Cripple Creek jury is of the opinion that the only place where such a condition exists is in that city, it is mistaken.

Eastern papers are printing stories about Nebraska farmers forcing tramps to work in the harvest field. Nebraska farmers could undoubtedly make use of some extra help just now, but they learned long ago that it was useless to seek it from this class and he just puts in a few extra hours himself.

The legal questions involved in a poker game are rapidly being solved. An Indiana jury has decided that a man is guilty of no crime for putting a lead ball into a jack pot and now a Minnesota jury has decided that a player who killed an opponent whom he caught cheating is not guilty of murder.

South Carolina objects to paying the internal revenue tax levied by the general government on retail dealers in liquor. The business in that state all being conducted by the state. The officials have wisely decided, however, to test the matter in the courts without going to the extent of defying the government. The south is undoubtedly progressing.

The new cup defender met the same fate as the new challenger—defeated in the trial race by the old boat. To make sure that the cup stays on this side the New York Yacht club better get off its high horse and let the Boston boat have a show in the trial races.

For sentimental reasons the whole country takes a great interest in this trophy and does not wish to see any chance to retain it thrown away.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.

On Sunday morning, June 16, The Bee published the following authorized declarations from the five members of the County Board of Equalization:

Commissioner James P. Connolly—There should be a change in the property of the levying of taxes, and above all, the big corporations should be made to pay their just and equitable share.

Commissioner Henry E. Ostrom—I believe it is entirely proper to bring the franchise corporation assessments up so as to add \$2,000,000 to the total valuation of the county.

Commissioner A. C. Harte—I am convinced that the franchised corporations, packing houses, bridges, smelters, stock yards and other big concerns ought to be raised to at least 10 per cent of their actual value, and I am in favor of immediate action along this line.

Commissioner Peter G. Hofeldt—I am in favor of raising the assessments of the packing houses and big corporations to the same percentage at which other assessments are made. Their assessments are ridiculously low.

Commissioner Thomas Hector—I am not satisfied with the value of the property of the big Omaha corporations, but I know that the South Omaha packing houses are assessed at a great deal lower percentage than other property. I don't think it would be policy to raise them, except, perhaps, a little bit.

On Sunday morning, June 30, The Bee published the following semi-official declarations:

Commissioner James P. Connolly—I think the aggregate raise should have been \$1,112,000, and I am so on record.

Commissioner Henry E. Ostrom—I was in favor of raising all corporations, providing they were all raised on an equal basis, but I did not want to jump up one and let the other down. I don't think the corporations have been assessed at any lower percentage than have many other property owners.

Commissioner A. C. Harte—I think the raise we have made in the corporation assessments is a good one.

Commissioner Peter G. Hofeldt—I held out for a larger increase, but it was no use.

Commissioner Thomas Hector—I am satisfied with the work of the board.

To comprehend the meaning of this extraordinary change of mind it is only necessary to invite attention to the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Includes Omaha Gas company, Omaha Railway company, Omaha Water company, Thomson-Houston company, Omaha Street Railway company, Cudahy Packing company, Armour & Co., Swift and Company, Hammond & Co., Omaha Packing company.

Total assessment of five packing houses \$332,099. In Kansas City, Kan., the assessment of three of these packing houses is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Includes Cudahy Packing company, Armour & Co., Swift and Company.

Total assessment of three packing houses \$1,753,000. It is safe to assume that the five packing houses in Omaha are equal to least in value to the three packing houses of Kansas City, which are by no means assessed at full value, but represent about 25 per cent of the actual value.

The contrast is striking and speaks for itself.

WILL NEED AMERICAN WHEAT. The outlook is most favorable for a large American wheat crop. The conditions in Europe promise a less than average yield, so that there is every probability that the foreign demand for our wheat this year will be as large or larger than last year.

According to the latest estimates the wheat crop in France cannot possibly be larger than last year and will probably be less. If it should not be more France will have to import at least 40,000,000 bushels and the amount may exceed that. In Prussia wheat and rye are both very bad and in the rest of Germany the reports are more or less unfavorable. The official estimates are for a shortage of 56,000,000 bushels and taking 36,000,000 bushels as an average import the needs for the coming year would rise to \$2,000,000 bushels. The American consul general at Berlin reports that the cereal harvests in Prussia will show the largest and most disastrous deficit that has been recorded in recent years. The later reports are more gloomy than the earlier ones. Forty-seven per cent of the winter wheat area in Prussia has been plowed up and the quality of the remaining 53 per cent was very poor. At the beginning of June the winter wheat crop of Prussia promised to be about one-half of what it was last year, leaving a deficit of more than 38,000,000 bushels. It is stated that more than 11 per cent of the Prussian rye fields have been winter killed and plowed up, so that a larger importation of rye this year than last is probable.

As now indicated, the English wheat crop will be under the average and mediocre results are expected in Austria and Bavaria. European requirements for wheat, says the New York Journal of Commerce, promise to be larger than those of any previous year since 1897. The United States has the good fortune to be blessed with fine harvests when those of Europe are poor. Our two largest crops were in 1898 and 1891, with or following poor crops abroad, and present indications are that our wheat harvest this year will be the second or third best in our history.

The tariff in France and Germany works heavily against our wheat and in spite of the shortage in the latter country the agrarians are asking for an increase of duties, urging that now is

the opportunity to enable them to recoup.

It is not at all likely that any need will be given to this demand. It will have a most determined opposition from consumers, but in any event there will be no reduction this year in the European demand for American wheat and this must certainly tend to keep up the price. It is a situation upon which the American producers can be congratulated and which will do much to maintain prosperity here.

A WITFUL CONTROVERSY.

The controversy regarding Pension Commissioner Evans is said to be doing a great deal of harm. The Washington Post remarks that its tendency is not only to embarrass the commissioner himself, but to undermine his authority and, in the same ratio, to demoralize the pension office force.

No one knows what the president intends doing in the matter and in consequence there is among the employees of the bureau a state of suspense and irresolution.

"In fact," says the Post, "the whole office labors under a languor fatal to effective and harmonious achievement," and that paper urges that the president should well afford to speak plainly and thereby put an end to the mischievous gossip and unfortunate uncertainty.

The effort to have Commissioner Evans removed has assumed a more serious character than heretofore because of the active part taken in it by General Daniel E. Sickles, who two years ago was an earnest supporter of the commissioner. General Sickles claims to have found reasons since then for concluding that Mr. Evans' administration of the pension office is not satisfactory and he also alleges that he was assured, during the last presidential campaign, by members of the republican national committee, that the commissioner would be removed. He does not pretend, however, that the assurance was committed by any such assurance. In his opposition to the retention of Commissioner Evans it is doubtless true that General Sickles represents a majority of the Grand Army, but it is not easy to reconcile his present attitude with that of two years ago.

President McKinley will undoubtedly speak when he thinks the proper time has come to do so. In the meanwhile it is safe to assume that he does not share the opinion of Sickles and other opponents of the pension commissioner, for he certainly would not retain in that position a man whom he believed to be unfair and unjust to the union soldiers.

INDENITY QUESTION UNSETTLED.

It had been supposed that the question of the indemnity to be paid by China was settled and disposed of, but such is not the case. It appears that the aggregate amount of claims by the eight powers interested in the indemnity is less than China agreed to pay and now the powers must agree among themselves as to what they will do with the excess. A Washington dispatch says it is known that Japan is not satisfied with her share of the indemnity, which is less than the cost of her military operations in China, and it is expected she will ask for an increase of her indemnity. Germany, also, is understood to be disposed to increase her claim and it is possible that some of the other powers will ask for more indemnity.

Against anything of this kind it is believed that Great Britain will protest, while the United States will not, but will probably propose that the excess offered by China be returned to that country. It is hardly necessary to say, however, that no such proposition would be accepted by a majority of the other powers. It seems very remarkable that China should have offered more than was claimed by the powers, but the explanation is offered that the Chinese imperial authorities, in order to bring the question to a settlement, were willing to promise any sum, no matter how big, knowing that the foreigners did not rely on the Chinese to collect and pay the indemnity, but would themselves ultimately be forced to assume the responsibility for payment. The meaning of this is that the powers must take the control of the customs taxes, which some of them are in favor of doing, the consequence of which would be a lasting bar and impediment to the complete open door to China.

The British foreign office, it is said, looks upon the indemnity as a perpetual charge on the Chinese customs and therefore that there will be no open door to trade with China, the effect of the indemnity being to defeat all plans for commercial intercourse with that empire. It is an entirely reasonable view to take of the matter. It was proper to demand some indemnity, but had the powers adopted the suggestion of the United States and been moderate in their claims, looking rather to commercial concessions than to a money consideration, there can be no doubt that in the end they would have benefited by it. As it is they will get back no more than they have expended and a restriction will be placed on commercial intercourse with China for many years.

The mayor of Lincoln has issued a proclamation forbidding Fourth of July fireworks and firecrackers within the boundaries of the Capital City. The mayor gives as an excuse for this eminently prudent proclamation the protracted heat and consequent danger from a conflagration. This excuse was superfluous. The dangerous Fourth of July fireworks and firecracker practice should be prohibited in all cities whether the temperature is high or low.

Indications are that the great steel combine and organized labor are preparing to lock horns in a life and death struggle. Both from an economic and sociological standpoint such a struggle is to be deplored. It will prove a serious blow to our expanding steel trade no matter which wins. As long as the manufacturers and labor organizations are both strong enough

to render each fearful of provoking a struggle there will be no question about the development of the industry along legitimate lines with prosperity in sight for both laborer and employer.

The country does not wish to see either the industry or the men crushed. Common sense should prompt both to submit their differences to arbitration.

What is a fad and what have fads done for our public schools? These questions are propounded by a member of the Chicago school board and answered to his own satisfaction with this conclusion: "I cannot regard the average fad as harmful or even dangerous." That may be true, but fads in the public schools are very costly and, being costly, they divert money that should be expended for the essential branches of education in preference to the superfluous. By robbing a large number of school patrons of the opportunity for acquiring useful and almost indispensable knowledge for the benefit of the few, they become harmful if not dangerous.

After all the talk about the American marines being responsible for looting thousands of dollars worth of property from the Chinese company which owned the buildings in Tien Tsin in which they were quartered it appears that the property lost was rice and coal. The former was distributed among the starving Chinese and the latter was used by the navy as a military necessity. The American marine has won a good name for himself wherever he has been and the people of this country were slow to believe that he had deliberately stolen several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property.

Chicago also complains of favoritism in the assessment of corporations, but the returns, as compared with Omaha, would be classed as high water mark. For example: The Union Traction company is assessed at \$1,547,000; Chicago Edison company, \$900,000; Crane Elevator company, \$1,540,450; People's Gas Light company, for North Chicago, \$1,000,000; General Electric company, \$1,000,000; American Linseed Oil company, \$500,000, etc.

In proportion to its population Switzerland is the greatest manufacturing country in the world. In natural resources there are few which are poorer than Switzerland. With the immense natural resources of the United States and the energy of its people these facts give a slight indication of what can be accomplished here when those resources are thoroughly developed—they are only scratched at present.

Heavyweights to the Front.

Philadelphia Record. President McKinley has certainly been successful in selecting men of weight to govern the Philippines. The average of the members of the Taft commission is 222 pounds.

When David Called on Bill.

Washington Post. One year ago today the Hon. David Bennett Hill made that famous journey from Kansas City to Lincoln to try to induce Mr. Bryan to consent to a reasonable platform. Doubtless David feels that his position in the matter was amply vindicated by the election returns.

Enough and to Spare.

New York Tribune. The wheat crop which the northwest is about to harvest will, it is predicted, break all records for magnitude—a bit of news which countries with deficits in their usual stores of cereals will bear with a feeling of thankfulness in at least one of the world's great granaries there is always enough and to spare.

Working for His Salary.

Chicago Record-Herald. Mr. Schwab, the president of the United States Steel company, kissed two women and several babies in Braddock, Pa., the other evening. Also, he has built a church as a memorial to his mother-in-law, who is still living. Mr. Schwab was strongly suspected of trying, by exhibiting eccentricities, to prove that he is a genius.

General Harmony on Deck.

San Francisco Call. It has been noted by political experts that the republican party now free of factions is more united than at any time in thirty years; while the elements of opposition are more hopelessly divided than at any time since 1860. It seems as if the people as a whole have decided to support the republican platform and let republican statesmen run the government.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.

In every county in Nebraska the commissioners should build the best bridges. They are the cheapest. The culvert made of vitrified brick or of iron sewer-pipes should be placed instead of bridges wherever a gulch is crossed in which water runs. In Nebraska City there is a steel bridge which has been in constant use night and day for thirty years. It is the best and cheapest bridge Otes county ever owned.

Quality of Infallibility.

Kansas City Star. According to Mr. Bryan's theory of politics, once an issue always an issue. In his scheme of procedure there is no such thing as dropping, modifying or repudiating a declaration once made. Every committee or delegate must subscribe to the last national platform. Delegates and committeemen must make their new declarations conform to that platform. No matter what the people say, the "organization," otherwise the "machine," must see that this plan is carried out. Under such a rigid system it would be impossible to correct an error, and a supreme bigot like Bryan, who attributes to himself the quality of infallibility, would formulate party policies along such lines.

The Speaker and the King.

Springfield Republican. Speaker Henderson is getting laughed at so much because of his remarks about the quiet chat with King Edward that he may really be compelled to announce that he was not reported accurately by the London press, and that he did not present it during the time since anything quite so delicious as Henderson on this occasion has been granted to us. Speaking with due reverence his visit to royalty, the lowest still cannot refrain from announcing the joyful news: "While the details of our conversation may not be repeated, I can assure my American friends that England may be depended upon in any ordinary controversy that may arise between the two countries, and the rest of the world." Blessed be David! He and Edward have fixed it up, and we are safe.

Proof of Prosperity

Baltimore American.

Those who care to study closely the pulse of American business will find it interesting to note how persistently that pulse continues to beat with a strong and healthy vigor. Last year when this country seemed to be in the midst of an unusual prosperity there were some who claimed that it was artificial, insinuating in fact, that it was being factitiously stimulated in order to have a favorable record on the presidential election. Those same cynics predicted that before this time this year there would be such a serious relapse in business conditions that the change would be akin to a change of seasons.

Events have so emphatically contradicted their prophecies that the people have almost forgotten that such prophecies were made. Instead of business suffering a relapse, it has gathered in successfully an extra measure of prosperity. Our country has progressed, rather than retrogressed. Trade is more flourishing now than it was a year ago. The percentage of growth actually exceeds that of last season's splendid record. Everywhere, in every direction—north, east, south and west—the same reports are heard. Nor is the verification of this claim dependent solely upon hearsay testimony. There are facts and figures to back up every statement. No better witness is needed than the doings of the railroads. They prosper with prosperity and languish when business is quiet. For that reason their reports are usually conclusive proofs as to what the true con-

ditions may be. When increased earnings are the prevailing rule that indicates a corresponding increase in the volume of business. The larger the stream of moving commodities, the greater will be the receipts into the railroad exchequer.

Now, what do the reports reveal? The last complete authentic monthly compilation, representing 123 roads, shows an increase in net earnings over the same period of last year equal to 17.80 per cent. That becomes doubly significant when it is recalled that last year itself was 13.97 per cent better than the year preceding. It has been seen that 1900, which was so glorious because of its great business achievement, has been eclipsed by the steady advancements made in 1901. Nor has this record been made possible by any special local conditions. The whole country has felt the impulse. This can be seen by reference to the different sections of railroads. The net earnings of the trunk lines showed an increase of \$88,444; the anthracite coalers, an increase of \$18,151; the eastern, middle roads, an increase of \$77,670; the middlewestern roads, an increase of \$629,575; the northwestern roads, an increase of \$197,718; the southeastern, an increase of \$1,309,523; the north Pacific roads, an increase of \$38,228; the south Pacific roads, an increase of \$782,541; and the southern roads, an increase of \$229,385. It is thus seen that the expanded volume of business has favorably affected all sections of the nation.

Impossible. The souvenir is a reproduction in gold of the famous waterfall from which the company takes its power, and through turbines wheels, barometers and electric motors. The representation of the falls is in gold and silver. The water is in solid silver and the banks and trees are in solid gold. More than sixty ounces of gold and silver were used in building the souvenir, which stands more than seven inches high. Beneath the waterfall is a complete reproduction of the company's power houses, the machinery and piping being in solid gold.

BITTS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Scenes and Incidents Observed at the National Capital.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle, commenting on the shocking death of Adelbert S. Hay at New Haven, says his record as consul at Pretoria was not so successful. No better witness is needed than the doings of the Transvaal republic under circumstances that were highly prejudicial to success and came back with the knowledge that he had won the entire confidence of President Kruger, and that he had discharged his duty fearlessly and impartially. He protected Americans and American interests, and on several occasions aided in looking after the interests of citizens of other countries. While enroute to Pretoria young Hay stopped in London and incidentally called upon Lord Salisbury, the British prime minister, whose guest he became at luncheon. That visit aroused a storm of protest and convinced the South African patriots that the new American ambassador was prejudiced against their cause, but that he was coming to Pretoria in the capacity of agent for the British government. It took young Hay a long time to disabuse the minds of the officials of the South African republics on the subject of his mission.

A monument to the memory of Dr. Thomas King Carroll was dedicated in Cambridge, Md., the other day. It was the testimonial of the people in Dorchester county, where Dr. Carroll had practiced his profession for more than fifty years with untiring devotion to his patients and with heroic self-sacrifice in time of pestilence.

A Yamada, a representative of the Japan Cotton Trading company, limited, of Osaka, is on the Pacific coast to select the best cotton to export to Japan. He is attending to this matter he will spend three years in an exhaustive examination of American methods, especially in relation to the cotton industry.

The Fair estate, which has been in the executor's hands for six and a half years, is at last declared by the executors to be in a proper condition for distribution. The total now asked for is \$2,300,000. The praisement, it is calculated, will amount to about \$18,000,000. The millions go to Fair's two daughters and one son.

Gradually the government is doing away with the distribution of rations to Indians. In five years the system will be practically abolished. There are now in the United States 268,000 Indians. Of this number 45,250 draw rations regularly, while 12,000 more are provided for at various times when they are unable to work or do not feel like it. In the latter class are included most of the Indians who have grown old and are deserted by their young relatives.

St. Paul lets go a mighty roar against the threatened residence of Summit avenue, the well residence street of the city, by the erection of an apartment house flush with the street. At present the residences have large, beautiful lawns in front, lined with shade trees, should one apartment house be built as planned it would destroy the perspective of lawn and shade. Property owners and press are so warm over the matter that they do not look at the thermometer resting at 80 degrees.

Rev. Henry C. McCook of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, is one of the fighting McCooks, having made a record in the civil war. The wholesale rascality in connection with street railroad franchises there stirred the old soldier up and from the pulpit last Sunday he denounced the corruptionists in unmeasured terms. The theft of the franchises, he said, was municipal treason, and the curse of God would rest on the men who for personal gain betrayed their city. Mr. McCook has been a lifelong republican.

A blunder on the part of the designer of an envelope stamp recently made for the philatelists, who, however, have not noticed the error, is as follows: The first stamp is "Taxpayer," "Old Citizen," "Taxpayer" and those fussy people who like to kick under cover at everything Uncle Sam does, fell to criticizing the new design. It was true that the martyred president was somewhat Svangalistic, as shown up by the designer. His whiskers curled up from his chin, as if to meet his nose, which member itself was very aquiline. Uncle Sam soon suppressed the issue. The designer got his three entire specimens, with reverse result still. More sinister was the countenance and to cover the elongated neck of the first design the bust of the second was closed, showing a collar and necktie. The second design did not suit Uncle Sam, either. A third was accepted and we see it today.

Through the carelessness of some employee of the firm supplying these envelopes a box printed from the second or third design got into the press and received the card of a firm in the New York Produce exchange. A whole box was sent to the firm, which used nearly all before some shrewd philatelist awakened to what was going on. Only three entire specimens, unused, remain. They command a big premium. Merely the stamps cut out of used specimens sell for \$15 each. Even the envelopes first circulated and objected to sell at twice their face value.

A few days ago President McKinley received a handsome souvenir from a water power company at Seattle. It was the intention of the company to present it during the president's visit to the northwest, but the changes in the president's plans owing to the illness of Mrs. McKinley, made this

EFFECT OF BAD REPUTATION.

Failure of the City of Philadelphia to Obtain Bids on a Loan.

Philadelphia Record. The Record takes no pleasure in recording the failure of the effort to place the latest issue of city bonds, but it must admit that a more complete failure never before followed upon the loan offerings of this or any other American municipality.

There must be a reason for this failure. It is not because Philadelphia cannot pay its obligations that this loan has not taken place. The hundreds of millions of property that afford security for Philadelphia's promises to pay are still held by thrifty citizens whose industry and economy created the enormous aggregate. It is not because there is not enough and to spare of capital seeking investment. At but a shade above the rate of interest offered by Philadelphia little municipalities all over the state can borrow all they want. The city of New York recently found no difficulty in placing a loan of \$22 per cent.

Why is it, then, that Philadelphia has passed out of the rank of highest credit and in order to float her loans must offer an increased rate of interest that will duly reflect the current capitalistic estimate of the increased financial risk involved? It is because the people of Philadelphia have allowed the management of their affairs to pass into the hands of men who, while reflecting the confidence of the community, had \$2,000,000 offered when \$9,000,000 was asked for.

It is character that commands the high premium in all the affairs of life. Philadelphia as a municipality has paid the inevitable penalty of a bad reputation. Therefore the rate of interest has been worked up.

POINTED REMARKS.

Detroit Journal: "Miss Passay seems to dislike Mr. Phuttinette." "Yes, he tried to pay her a compliment. He is—er—somewhat older than she is."

Puck: "He (watching another couple)—He is—er—somewhat older than she is." "She—Very likely. I presume she didn't marry him just on account of his age."

Chicago Tribune: "I wonder what has caused the quarrel between Agasson and his wife." "That makes you think there is any quarrel?" "I know there is. Last week he had some photographs taken and she said they flattered him."

Brooklyn Life: He—it seems to amuse you when I offer to give up all my disposition if you will marry me." "She—Yes, it strikes me as funny to think of your denying yourself the only thing that could possibly occupy your mind."

New York Weekly: Mr. Bronston—Mr. and Mrs. Bronston both had on new suits in the picture. Mrs. Bronston's dress was tailor-made. Mrs. Bronston—Huh! How do you know it was tailor-made?" "Mr. Bronston—Because Mr. Upton's clothes were ready-made."

Philadelphia Press: "You are not in the habit of going to the movies?" "I declared the nickel-plated safety pin." "Oh, you haven't any nickel-plated safety pins?" "I've got a couple of them. Speaking of classes, some of us have occupied chairs in the foremost schools and colleges."

Detroit Journal: "You find spring water a very great advantage in dairying, I presume?" "Oh, I don't know," said the milkman. "The average person buying milk doesn't know the difference between spring water and any other kind."

Pittsburgh Chronicle: "What a dreary bore this long journey is!" exclaimed the man in the wheel who had just started. "Why, I thought you were taking this trip for pleasure," commented the other. "I am—for the pleasure of my wife and daughters."

A SONG TO THE POPPY.

Glorious mid-summer poppy. Radiant child of the sun, who do you not proud, brave blossom, of the homage you have won? For we bow before the poppy, of your petals' wondrous sheen. In these rapturous moments, when you are queen, fair flower, queen!

May flowers spill their perfume. June passed while the roses held sway. Still with drooping head you were planning the miracle of the poppy. You knew the other flowers would go. When the days grew hot and long. That the rose would droop and languish; And you said: "I will wait and grow strong."

So you drank of the sun's golden glory. Drank deep of his wine of light. And all the tints of the rainbow. Were yours as you burst on our sight; No jewel, however brilliant, Can rival you in your pride. Red as the glowing ruby, Or pure and white, like a bride.

You bathed in the dew of the evening. Absorbed the moon's mystical light. And deep in your heart lie hidden. All the witcheries of the night. No wonder the butterflies Wooing forever in vain. Grow suddenly faint with their sense of loss. Dizzy and faint with pain.

Yet, in seeming cruelty, you are kind. For your pain feeling is regret. As with soothing subtle, mysterious power, You help them at least to forget. None may think you are cold and void you. Brave to bloom, but of contact shy. A breeze too familiar, a touch too bold, And a splendor too vivid.

Beautiful dream haunted poppy. Frail, but so passing fair. That I fancy, even though rooted in earth. You are kin to the spirits of air; And that when your brief reign is ended. You will fly to the spirit world away. To shine in a color symphony In the light of eternal day.

Others may sing to the peerless rose. The lily, the great blue flower. And all flowers born to the purple—Hut, poppy, I sing to you. Others may court and pass you by. And hint at your origin mean. But I love you, my friend, and I love you. And welcome and hail you even now. Omaha. ARLETTE WOLCOTT.

Advertisement for Browning, King & Co. Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager. The ad features a large illustration of a man in a suit and a hat, and text describing the quality and variety of their clothing.