THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	29,190	16	28,930
2	29,270	17	28,910
3	29,370	18	28,870
4	29,370	19	28,860
5	29,350	20	29,445
6	29,795	21	28,280
7	29,620	22	28,880
8	29,370	23	28,530
9	29,290	24	28,730
10	29,150	25	28,720
11	29,230	26	29,205
12	29,310	27	27,240
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14	29,030	29	28,850
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Total			862,230
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Net average sales			28,424

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D., 1903.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The Nebraska campaign of 1903 will pass down as one of the tamest in the state's political history.

Good morning, Mr. Bob White. Keep a watchout for the festive sportsman celebrating the advent of the open season.

The general "no-treat law" has been a dead letter ever since it was enacted, and the "candidates no-treat" law is as near a dead letter as it possibly can be.

When it comes to seeking the best market for his wares this year, the American manufacturer will not be likely to overloook the Nebraska farmer with his full bins and barns.

The arbitrators are busy trying to settle the controversy that is stagnating Montana's mining industry. If ever there were need of speedy and effective action here is the call for it.

If you have neglected to register for the coming election you must consider yourself self-disfranchised. Don't bob up afterwards with any complaint about the wrong men being elevated to office.

If Governor Mickey wants to keep his hand in at manual labor he need not go out in the fields to help reduce a wheat stack. There are a few holes left in Omaha pavements where his work might tell.

Congress will be asked to provide $6,000,000 for the Agriculture department for the next fiscal year. The next task is to persuade congress that the people will get their full money's worth.

The newly appointed British ambassador to the United States expresses his pleasurable anticipation at being transferred to Washington. That is the kind of foreign representatives the American people like to receive.

It will not be fair to charge up the frightful accident to the fated foot ball train to the gridiron casualty list, although without the foot ball fever the catastrophe would not have happened. The list of foot ball fatalities is long enough as it is.

Remember that the county assessor to be elected next Tuesday will inaugurate assessments under the new revenue law in Douglas county. Remember, too, that Harry D. Reed, the republican nominee, is by experience and fitness the ideal man for the place.

It ought not to be hard for the Nebraska exposition commission to get corn for the state's exhibit at St. Louis. With more than 213,000,000 bushels of the yellow ears raised in this state a few hundred or a few thousand bushels of prime grade will not be missed.

Sutton is being sandbagged because he would not allow himself to be held up by South Omaha grafters, and Sears is being sandbagged because he would not allow himself to be bulldozed into voting G. M. Hitchcock's preference for United States senator. Hence these steers.

Senator Gorman would like to force a political duel between himself and President Roosevelt. We do not believe the president would be averse, but Gorman has several competitors in his own democratic camp who would insist that he is not the right man to go to the front as the party's representative.

Friends of President Roosevelt in Nebraska who want to discourage most effectively the plots of his enemies to prevent his nomination and election next year can do him no greater service than to help roll up a decisive republican majority in this state at Tuesday's polls as an emphatic endorsement of his administration.

REVIVING OLD ISSUES.

The speeches recently delivered in Maryland by Senator Gorman forcibly recall the adage "Scratch a Russian—find a Tartar." Transposed into southern chivalry dialect and applied to existing political conditions the terse Napoleonic epigram would read, "Turn the radium light upon a southern democrat and find a galvanized pro-slavery swashbuckler."

In his polished but virulent address delivered at Baltimore the senator is quoted as saying:

> I regret that the race issue has been raised, but it was not raised by the democratic party. The slaves were elevated and educated by being the slaves of a white race, and all over the inhabited globe the negroes, when they are under subjugation and guidance of white men, are honest and thrifty, but otherwise they are degenerate and unprogressive. * * * All thoughtful men in the south, except a few politicians, and every thoughtful man in the north have arrived at the conclusion that no greater crime has ever been committed against the business interests of the south and the safety and honor of the women of the south than the enfranchisement of the negroes by constitutional amendment. * * * We have now in Washington an emperor, a czar, who sends for his leaders and orders them to do as he says. He tells them, "Bring your men into line, wheel up your thousands of colored voters and support me in my policy of social equality for the negro, both north and south." He knows that colored men are being brought into West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware to give the republicans control of these states. West Virginia is almost beyond redemption, and Delaware, that gas-ridden state, has gone down.

Senator Gorman is presumed to be fairly well informed in political history, and especially the political issues that have divided the parties within the past forty years. When he declares that the race issue was not raised by the democratic party he insults popular intelligence. Every school boy north and south familiar with current political history knows that up to the election of McKinley the south was kept solidly democratic by the constant agitation of the race issue. Even in Maryland the children of democrats have been fed on race prejudices and inoculated on both arms with negrophobia.

In the palmiest days of southern negro slavery no fire-eater from William Yancey to Bob Toombs went further than does Senator Gorman when he asserts that the negroes were elevated and educated by being the slaves of the white race, and can be made honest and thriftly only under the subjugation of the white man. A fitting climax to Senator Gorman's pro-slavery ebullitions is his assumption that all thoughtful men north and south have arrived at the conclusion that the greatest crime committed against the business interests of the south and the safety and honor of southern women was the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States by which the negro was enfranchised.

If Senator Gorman hailed from the Catskill mountains we might be led to imagine that he had spent the last thirty years in a Rip Van Winkle state of blessed obliviousness in Sleepy Hollow. Surely, no man endowed with lucid perceptions could possibly labor under the delusion that any considerable number of men or women, north or south, deplore the abolition of slavery, or would favor the return of the negro to a state of serfdom. Perhaps Senator Gorman is oblivious of the fact that the enfranchisement of the negro went hand in hand with the amnesty extended to the confederate leaders, who had forfeited their citizenship by levying war upon the government that cost hundreds of thousands of lives and more than a billion of treasure. Probably Senator Gorman has forgotten also that the compact for confederate amnesty and negro enfranchisement was regarded by representative southerners and the masses of the southern people as a magnanimous concession, instead of a great crime.

How the honor or safety of the women of the south has been endangered by the enfranchisement of the negro, people in this section of the country will not be able to comprehend. The greatest crime perpetrated against the white men and women of the south was committed by their ancestors when they dragged the poor, ignorant negro from his home in Africa and brought him in chains to slave it and wear his life out in southern rice fields and cotton plantations, in keeping his masters in affluence and idleness. If the south has paid the penalty for this crime against humanity, it must lay the blame where it properly belongs—on the blue-blooded cavaliers who made the inscription on the liberty bell that was suspended over Independence hall a sham.

Senator Gorman's bugbear of social equality with the negro will not frighten any rational person either south or north. It is simply re-echoing the exploded ridiculous question, "Do you want your daughter to marry a negro?" There is no such thing as social equality among white men, and nobody knows this better than Senator Gorman. The broad line of demarcation that separates the classes from the masses is nowhere more pronounced than it is in the great American cities, including Baltimore. The multi-millionaires do not meet the millionaires on a social equality, and the doors of the millionaires are hermetically closed against the people who have no bank account. The only place where there is social equality among white men is in the penitentiary, and even there the bank wreckers, treasury embezzlers and trust promoters hold up their noses when brought in contact with common horse thieves and burglars.

It is simply amazing that the coming leader of the democracy in the United States senate should indulge in such diatribes against the president as has Senator Gorman. Theodore Roosevelt is the last man on earth to assume the role of a czar, or the airs of an emperor. There is no American so thoroughly democratic and so outspoken against political coercion. The senator's wail for the loss to the democracy of West Virginia and Delaware confirms the impression that the senator has been out of politics for a number of years. West Virginia came into the republican column not because of negro colonization, but by reason of the popular conviction that West Virginia's industrial resources could be developed only through a protective tariff that would keep its mills in active operation. His reference to Delaware gas reflects seriously upon the Delaware democracy. If the democrats of that diminutive state have been hynotized by gas boodle they are made of very vulnerable stuff. The truth is, that Delaware has ceased to be a southern state either in interest or in sympathy. Its prosperity is bound up with its progressive neighbors, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and it is not likely to be frightened back into the democratic fold by the negro social equality bugbear.

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL.

A short time ago Associate Justice Brewer of the supreme court of the United States said in a public address that the right of appeal should be taken away as one means of checking the lynching evil. This from so distinguished a jurist naturally attracted a great deal of attention and was subjected to much criticism. The very general opinion expressed was that Justice Brewer had taken a mistaken if not an indefensible position, for which it would be utterly impossible to secure the support of any considerable number of the American people.

Criticism and objection, however, have not in the least dismayed Justice Brewer, who manifests his earnest faith in the wisdom of his contention by returning to its discussion and urging his view with no less vigor and plausibility than marked his first presentation of it.

In a published article he says that what is meant by the right of appeal is practically a claim of a right to two trials. It is neither a natural right nor one guaranteed by the federal constitution, but simply a statutory privilege which the state may give and which it may take away. In regard to the effects of the unrestricted right of appeal, especially in criminal cases, Justice Brewer points out that it tends to prevent the punishment of crime, which is unquestionable. How it operates in this way is clearly set forth, the chief point being the delay that is caused, out of which grow conditions that make against the proper administration of justice. As a consequence it too often happens that the guilty escape punishment, a result which Justice Brewer remarks is a tacit admission that something is radically wrong in our present modes of criminal procedure. He points out that it also works injustice to both the trial and appellate courts, to the injury of the community. The position of the trial courts is belittled, tending to create a feeling of indifference in both judge and jury, while there is injustice to the appellate courts in the fact that their dockets are so crowded that long delays are inevitable. Moreover, the multitude of cases taken to the appellate courts so burden them that they are unable to give that full consideration to each case which it deserves.

Justice Brewer says he believes in granting full power to appellate courts to review the judgments of trial courts, but what he objects to is the right of the party defeated in one court to compel such review in the other. "The judgment of a trial court should remain final unless on application to an appellate court, or some judge thereof, it or he shall certify that there is probable reason to believe that injustice has been done. The whole control of appellate proceedings ought to be in the appellate court." There is undeniably much force in Justice Brewer's arguments and they will commend themselves especially to those who understand to how great a degree the law's delay is responsible for crime, particularly that of lynching. But the right of appeal has been so long recognized and is so firmly established that any interference with it would undoubtedly encounter an overwhelming popular opposition. The subject is certainly a most interesting one and well worthy of the widest consideration.

WHAT IS THE MINISTER'S DUTY?

How far should the minister of the gospel go to prevent the remarriage of divorced persons? This question received an emphatic answer last week in the general convention of the Universalist church in session at Washington, which among other things embodied in its resolutions enjoined on the minister of the church the utmost care in performing the marriage ceremony and a rigid investigation into the proposed remarriage of any divorced person "in order that none but the innocent should have the service of the ministry."

The evident sentiment intended to be conveyed by the Universalist convention is that no minister should under any condition perform the marriage ceremony for anyone divorced for cause arising from his or her own misconduct. That there are some ministers in different churches who follow this rule goes without saying, but it is notorious that the vast majority comply unhesitatingly with a requisition for officiation at marriage with no other preliminary than an assurance that the technical requirements of the law with respect to entrance into the marriage contract have been observed. They follow this course on the theory that the marriage service constitutes a lucrative and legitimate foundation for ministerial perquisites and that if they refuse to respond some other minister with less scruples will be found to render the desired service. And this assumption is undoubtedly correct unless all the ministers of all churches should become imbued at the same time with compunctions against marrying divorced persons and even then the plenitude of civil officers authorized to legalize the marriage covenant would still afford a way out not likely to be ignored.

Summed up in a few words, it devolves upon each minister of the church to shoulder his own responsibility. If he or his church professes uncompromising opposition to the remarriage of divorced persons it ill befits him to continue to perform the marriage service within the objectionable lines even though convinced that his refusal to officiate will prove no insuperable bar. It is the old precept of practicing what one preaches and the preacher is the first one to whom it applies. To denounce divorce from the pulpit and to scarify the remarriage of divorced persons, while at the same time stimulating the divorce industry by lending active aid to the consummation of its objects, is hypocrisy pure and simple.

CANADIAN NATIONALITY.

That the question of Canadian nationality is being very seriously considered by the people of the Dominion is plainly shown in the expressions of leading newspapers of that country, some of which are the acknowledged organs of prominent politicians. The utterances of some of these papers are unqualified in favor of action that will give Canada a larger measure of power in dealing with other countries and if this be inconsistent with the imperial relations of the Dominion that steps be taken to sever those relations. Perhaps never before was resentment there so strong and general as it is at present and as yet there is no indication of its abatement.

We have heretofore noted the remarkable speech of Premier Laurier, in which he expressed regret that Canada has not the treaty-making power. In that same utterance he said: "The difficulty, as I conceive it to be, is that so long as Canada remains a dependency of the British crown the present powers that we have are not sufficient for the maintenance of our rights. It is important that we ask the British Parliament for more extensive power, so that if ever we have to deal with matters of a similar nature again we shall deal with them in our own way, in our own fashion, according to the best light we have." It is easy to understand that this attitude of Canada's most distinguished liberal statesman has made a very decided impression upon the popular mind. In regard to the prevailing sentiment a "Canadian" writes as follows to the New York Sun: "To grant the Canadian demands will be to open a rift between the metropolitan and colonial states, and to withhold compliance will be dangerous. In any case, the recent decision (Alaska boundary) has given an immense impetus to the idea of independence, which first took definite shape some seven years ago, at the time of the Venezuelan dispute. At no distant date—perhaps, indeed, very much sooner than we expect—the question will come up for decision, and the term 'nation,' now applied somewhat illogically to Canada, will become an established fact."

The situation is of very great interest to Americans, and particularly those Americans who believe that it is the destiny of Canada to become a part of the United States. These will see, not unreasonably, in a movement for Canadian independence the initial step toward annexation to this country. With the Dominion separated from Great Britain and her people freed from the influence of the imperialistic idea, nothing would be more likely than the creation of a formidable party favoring annexation to the United States and doubtless such a party would receive a great deal of encouragement and support from this side.

DO AMERICANS EAT TOO MUCH?

According to Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, who has been conducting an investigation to determine what preservatives are harmful to the human system, the American people eat too much. He says they give their kidneys more work to do than they can possibly perform, resulting in Bright's disease, which is more prevalent in this country than in any other. "The Americans are better feeders," says Dr. Wiley, "than those of any other nation, with the possible exception of England. Their dietaries are far larger than those of the Italian or the French or the German, and the result is found in the numerous cases of broken down kidneys." He expressed the opinion that our people could cut down their rations by one-fourth or one-fifth and be better for it in every way.

It is perhaps true that the American people as a whole eat more than is necessary. The opinion that such is the case is not original with Dr. Wiley, but has been expressed by many others. That, however, is not the only trouble, the manner of our eating generally being in no small degree responsible for kidney ailments. The average American eats in a hurry and therefore does not properly masticate his food. In this way the digestive organs are unduly taxed and the effect in time is necessarily bad. But it is to little purpose to give advice on the subject, however high the authority. The hustling American will continue to eat as he has been doing and take the chances and he can point to the fact that withal our people are as healthy and as vigorous as those of any other nation.

According to the bogus reform organ that portion of the judicial ticket which is not also a portion of the bar ticket is a partisan ticket. This is decidedly rich. Suppose Judge Dickinson had succeeded in getting the nomination at the republican convention, would he still be a nonpartisan? Suppose Judges Baxter, Estelle and Day had been defeated at the republican convention, would they have ceased to be partisans? Does the organ of sham reform take all the people for fools?

According to the World-Herald, Mr. Sears' work as a member of the joint revenue committee of the last legislature has suddenly made him a bold, bad man. It is needless to add that the measure formulated by that committee was by unanimous action of its members, among whom were Senator Charles L. Saunders of this city and Representative George L. Loomis, the democratic house leader. In fact, the democrats did not discover that they wanted to oppose the revenue bill until it came up for final action in the house. We can say without fear of refutation that were it not for Mr. Sears' firm stand in a number of vital matters the law would have been more inequitable than it is.

Trend of Maritime Law.

Baltimore American.

The supreme court has decided that in matters of federal jurisdiction canal boats are ships. The navy is quaking for fear the next step will be to declare that sea dogs are barks.

Strenuous Pace in Winter.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is hardly a probability that the public will lack for excitement during the approaching winter. By the time the foot ball season shall close the women's euchre clubs will be in active operation.

Menace of School Fads.

Buffalo Express.

The school system is not one of those institutions which can do without the necessaries of life if they can have the luxuries. Simplicity in the curriculum and soundness in elementary studies rather than a superfluity is what the public need demands.

Widows on the Pension Roll.

New York Tribune.

It is an interesting fact that the name of a single survivor of the war of 1812 now appears on the pension rolls, that of Hiram Cronk of Oneida county, in this state, who is 103 years of age. But no fewer than 1,115 widows of the soldiers in our second war with Great Britain are still getting money from the federal treasury. Young women who are willing to marry aged warriors with the hope of pensions are plentiful. Long after every man who bore arms in the Mexican war, the civil war and the Spanish war has drawn his last breath there will be a host of widows still obtaining pensions.

RETURN OF NORMAL CONDITIONS.

Good Reasons Why We Will Not Have Hard Times.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is undeniable that business conditions in the last six months have not changed for the better. It must be admitted that there is depression in certain industries and that there has been, at times, a lack of confidence in financial circles that under favorable conditions would have bred panics. It is true that merchants are talking of dull trade, and manufacturers of the natural depression that follows a period of abnormal activity and overproduction. It is not true, however, that these things are necessarily the forerunners of a period of downright hard times.

A period of depression does not lead, necessarily, to hard times. It does not follow that because some manufacturing plants have been closed, and because trade is not as active as it was three years ago, and because the stock market is subject to greater fluctuations than it was a year ago, that all mills are to close; that hundreds of thousands of workingmen are to be thrown out of employment; that trade is to be paralyzed, and that the conditions of the hard times of 1894 and 1896 are to prevail this year or next year.

Actual conditions in the country are against the return of hard times. We have more producers and more consumers. In the last seven years our population has increased from 70,254,000 to 79,000,000. There are in round numbers 10,000,000 more consumers and producers, more workers and purchasers, than there were seven years ago.

In five years the wealth of the nation has increased from $77,000,000,000 to $94,000,000,000. In the same time the money in the country has increased from $1,506,434,000 to $2,249,390,000. This is money on a gold basis, subject to no discount. A dollar is a dollar to every man. No depreciation is possible.

In seven years our exports have increased from $882,606,000 to $1,381,719,000. This indicates a constantly increasing foreign demand for our manufacturing and farm products. In ten years our farms have increased in number from 4,564,641 to 5,739,657, and the farm products have increased in value from $2,460,107,000 to $3,764,177,000.

As long as there is a foreign demand for our products, with a constantly increasing home consumption, there must be profitable employment for workers, activity in manufacturing, opportunity for safe investment and general conditions absolutely prohibitive of downright hard times.

THE RISE IN DIAMONDS.

Syndicate Gems Going Up While Syndicate Jims Are Going Down.

Philadelphia Record.

The large crop of millionaires created by the prosperity of the last five or six years, and by the avidity with which the inexperienced bought shares from 1899 to 1902, will be gratified to learn that diamonds are going up. They have bought their gems, and with the stock market going down and diamonds going up, not many other people will indulge in "sparklers," so that the distinction of the persons who have gathered in their piles and secured their diamonds will not be obscured by an additional heavy production of stock market princes and common share barons and captains of other people's industry.

It is odd that diamonds should be going up. When the Boer war broke out they went up because their production was restricted. It was predicted that they would go very high, because predictions of that sort impelled people to buy. They had an idea that diamonds were good investments, and they could wear them while they were rising, which could not be done with shares. But the Boer war is over, and instead of going down, diamonds are again going up. Advances of 5 per cent on small and 10 per cent on large stones have just been made, and in two years the advances have been 20 to 25 per cent. One explanation of this is that the mines are giving out and the De Beers syndicate, which controls 93 per cent of the world's production of diamonds, is determined to follow the example of Mr. Brown, of cotton fame, and anticipate a scarcity price.

Of course, there may be something in this, but it sounds too much like stories of a failure of the corn crop which are circulated around the exchanges at times when it seems to some persons desirable to send corn up or railway shares down. We are not impressed by this story of the approaching exhaustion of the Kimberley mines. The probable cause of the advance is not decreased production but increased consumption. Americans have been wearing diamonds lately to an extent that has occasioned a remarkable increase in imports. The importation of uncut diamonds has been nearly $8,000,000, against something over $4,000,000 in the same part of last year. The gentlemen who promoted trusts, the underwriters of industrial syndicates, the talented financiers who were able to sell nothing for something, have bought diamonds until the price has very naturally advanced. But diamonds will be cheaper; many of these gentlemen will be unloading their diamonds if they did not get all their stocks sold before the slump in Wall street.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Post: Somebody should tell Pope Pius X. that "America" means the United States and nothing else. The idea of his using the term to include Brazil!

St. Louis Republic: Dowie may not agree with clergymen in their declarations that more preachers are needed. The needs of Dowieism, or Dowie, may be different.

Philadelphia Press: A New Jersey pastor has been censured for selling beer at a church fair. He might have saved himself trouble by getting incorporated and hiring a dummy bartender.

Baltimore American: A Kansas professor is inveighing against ragtime music in churches. If not stopped in time, this revolutionary reformer may go to abolish sensationalism in sermons.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: A Chicago professor—the Chicago is scarcely necessary—says that he believes prayer meetings should be enlivened now and then by a lively college yell. Let the professor carry out his idea at the next prayer meeting he attends—and then watch the enlivening process.

New York Times: Now, Dowie isn't a prophet of God. He is a vulgar mountebank; he is a swaggering, self-indulgent, ostentatious, coarse-mouthed humbug; he hasn't a glimmer of an idea with which to enlighten the world. Divine wisdom may overrule his puerilities, his horseplay, his egotistical bombast and his indecent vituperation to the edification of hearers, but divine wisdom never chose him for a messenger. It would have converted him before it sent him out. There have been plenty of uncouth prophets, but there was never one so supremely selfish and hopelessly vulgar as J. A. Dowie.

Philadelphia Press: Church unity was the subject of liberal action by the Pan-American conference of Protestant Episcopal bishops which has been in session at Washington. A resolution was adopted asking the Presbyterian and Methodist bodies to consider seriously the subject of church unity, with a view of "arriving at intercommunion and possible union of them and us." The enthusiasm shown when this matter was referred speaks well for the Protestant Episcopal church. If there could be union it would greatly promote the missionary and other work now carried on by all and would enable small churches to be supplied with more efficient ministers.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

As soon as the majordomo of Zion passed the hat in Gotham every native yelled Doughie.

Senator Stewart did not waste much time in courting. When a man reaches 76 he hasn't much time to burn.

After all, the open door in China has its uses. Empress An may extract some pleasure from mankind's interest in her age.

The speed performances of the battleship Missouri is pronounced "out of sight." A fitting supplement to the native run for Old Mexico.

The National Spellbinders' association is bestirring itself for 1904. By the time congress adjourns it will be in shape to launch a hot air trust.

"My soul gropes sadly, searching in a mental fog," exclaims Czar Nicholas. It has been suspected for some time that the czar anxiously awaited a little sonshine.

A New Jersey jury awarded a lawyer damages in a suit over the "loss of his nerve." The jury showed a discriminating sense of duty to a man thus maimed for life.

Another symposium of advice to young men by Chauncey Depew appears in the Sunday papers. The season is peculiarly suited to a word picture of the joys of chestnut gathering.

Bright, balmy, smiling October! The "rare days of June," of which the poet sang, have no greater charms of sunshine and cheer as the tenth month of 1903 put up. No wonder it shed tears on going.

A Brooklyn man with a grievance rivals Dowie in throwing vulgar epithets at newspapers and newspaper men, both declaring that "Hades is yawning for editors and reporters." The familiarity of con men with the tropical hereafter implies friendly relations with the boss fireman. When all members of the tribes gather on their favorite reservation editors and reporters will, out of their abundant charity, fold their wings and forget 'em.

The nut crop along the Minnecadusa is said to be especially heavy and the squirrels are laying by a large supply, which is regarded as an unfailing sign of a hard winter. The goosebone prophet of Saddle Creek declares the goosebone points unerringly to a mild, open winter. Meanwhile the official weather clerk hands out his daily bunch of dead sure predictions, as though the ancient seers had not made the job superfluous.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Hilary—You can't tell whether you want to marry her or not?

Rupert—No; I've tried fifty times to tell her, but she won't let me.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Edmonia—Have you any rules in your married life?

Eustacia—Yes; Eustace insists that the one who begins the quarrel must begin the making up.—Detroit Free Press.

Wederly—Why don't you get married?

Singleton—I can't afford it.

Wederly—Can't afford it! Why, when I was your age I was so poor that I had to marry.—Chicago News.

"Ah!" sighed Miss Antique, with a languishing glance in the direction of Mr. Oldboy, "if I had been born in the days of chivalry!"

"Well," he said, as he scratched the bald spot on the top of his head, "you came pretty near it."—New Yorker.

"I hate to see a big woman and a little man mated."

"So do I."

"A man ought to be taller than the girl he marries."

"Or else he ought to have a lot of money."—Chicago Post.

Mr. Hunnijar—Why isn't this hat good enough to wear to the horse show, I'd like to know?

Mrs. Hunnijar—Because it's old fashioned and a fright. It will make people talk.

Mr. Hunnijar—Not if you get started to talking first.—Philadelphia Press.

"Would you marry for money?" she asked the duke.

"I'm sorry—really I am—but Miss Billyuns over there proposed to me half an hour ago and I was foolish enough to say yes. She's so much homelier than you are, too! Why didn't you speak earlier?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

A SONG OF THE RACE.

F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

It's a gallop, my hearty, the life-race to win,
But—what does it mean when the racers are in?
Through the night and the blast
We rode far and rode fast,
But what means the race to the racers at last?

The rider is weary—
The Dark whispers "Rest!"
Silence and dreams,
And a rose for his breast.

It's a gallop, my hearty—the life-race that seems
An echo of Phantoms that race through wild dreams!
And the racers that ride
O'er the track dim and wide,
Behold not the pale, phantom-hosts at their side!

The hosts that, grown weary,
Heard Night whisper, "Rest!"
And reaped from the race
But a rose for the breast!

It's a gallop, my hearty!—Break bolts—shatter bars
On the track where we trample the dust of dead stars!
Ho! Night comes apace—
Take the rose for the race,
And the shadows fall soft on each still dreaming face!

The rider is weary—
Keen thorns at his breast;
God's stars light him home
Where the Silence sings "Rest!"