

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of January, 1908.

ROBERT E. TRENKLE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The Nebraska lumber dealers will now disperse and take to the tall timber.

There are still other letters—quite a few of them. Why not print them all?

Internal vaccination may be all right, but how is it to be proved to the satisfaction of the teacher by showing up the scar?

Tom Lawson says the people deserted him. Funny that the people never realized it.

It might be a good plan to hand freedom to the Cubans in homeopathic doses until they acquire the habit.

It is gradually dawning upon Senator Forsaker that the Ohio voters have broken themselves of responding to his alienisms.

A Chicago restaurant man has failed with assets of \$2,000 and liabilities of \$200,000. He is serving a hot roast to his creditors.

No man is safe if the example of the Thaw trial is followed and boyhood pranks cited as proof of insanity in long after years.

George Ade has decided not to go into politics. He probably found the political situation in Indiana funny enough without him.

Every little bit helps. Evidence has been introduced to show that Harry Thaw received a milliner's bill the day he shot Stanford White.

A Frenchman named Ular declares that the American girl is "a goose, a flirt and a hypocrite." There's an "it" missing from that man's name.

"Where do all the silk hats go?" asks a New York editor. Oh, to church, to weddings, to funerals, to prize fights and to directors' meetings.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota says he likes to hear Mr. Bryan talk. So there is at least one thing upon which Governor Johnson and Mr. Bryan agree.

An Omaha man credited with more or less political ambition has just been elected president of the Nebraska State Horticultural society. Apples or lemons?

Secretary Taft thinks the Cubans will be able to govern themselves by 1908. Some other people will continue to believe that they will be nearer that condition by 1999.

This proposed law placing a tax on international marriages is unnecessary. Every American heiress who marries a titled foreigner is required to pay a heavy export duty in advance.

After having observed the progress and development of the Taft boom in Ohio, Senator Forsaker doubtless refuses to recognize any truth in the old saying that large bodies move slowly.

Our amiable local democratic contemporary has discovered already that Taft is growing weaker and Bryan stronger, each within his own party. It wishes it could make itself believe it.

The men who are preparing to escort an anti-Bryan movement to the convention at Denver will not notice that carload of snow which the committee on arrangements is going to bring down from the mountains.

JUDGE PARKER AND COLONEL BRYAN

The renewal of the interchange of courtesies between Colonel Bryan of Nebraska and Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, after an armed neutrality extending over nearly four years, makes interesting reading. It also has political significance in that it shows the foil of all efforts to get the conservative democrats of the east and the radical Bryanites of the west united for this year's campaign.

In his address to the Kentucky legislature Colonel Bryan declared that in 1904 "he took his medicine in Parker, although Parker was the man above all others that he did not want nominated." Judge Parker retorts that Bryan led leading democrats to believe, just prior to the 1904 convention, that Parker would be more acceptable to him than any other democrat mentioned in connection with the nomination at St. Louis and left the inference that he would support, with his friends and followers, the ticket in case of Parker's nomination. "It would have been very much better," says Judge Parker, "if Bryan had said in 1903, before the sentiment had crystallized, as he says now that 'Parker is the man above all others that I do not want.'"

After New York had endorsed Parker Mr. Bryan made a speech at Cooper Union hall, in which he denounced Parker as a straddler, unworthy of trust and the tool of Belmont, Cleveland and others, who were "taking the party back to Wall street." After the St. Louis convention Colonel Bryan published a statement in which he said he was going to vote for Parker, with a half-dozen different reasons why he was doing so under protest and for the sake of party regularity. He declared that the party was under control of the Wall street element and that no good could come of a democratic victory. In other words, he explained why he, himself, should vote for Parker, but gave cogent reasons why all other Bryan democrats should not do so.

The most significant feature of the controversy of 1904 was the promise contained in this statement made by Mr. Bryan at Lincoln on July 12, after the convention:

As soon as the election is over I will, with the help of those who believe as I do, undertake to organize for the campaign of 1908, the object being to marshal the friends of popular government within the democratic party to the support of a radical and progressive policy to make the democratic party an efficient means in the hands of the people for securing relief from the plutocratic element that controls the republican party and, for the time being, controls the democratic party. The contest for economic and political reform will begin again as soon as the polls close and be continued until success is achieved.

Colonel Bryan has kept that pledge, which implied a threat to the forces which dominated the St. Louis convention. He has absolute mastery of the party organization and at Denver will dictate its nominations and its platform. Judge Parker and other eastern democrats who may desire to renew or continue their activity in the party ranks may do so, on Bryan's terms. They will have no excuse for being deceived this time as they think they were in 1904.

PRESIDENT FOR A DAY

David Rice Atchison, in whose honor the city of Atchison, Kan., was named, served one day as president of the United States in 1849. Yet his name does not appear on the roll of presidents.—Exchange.

The above item is making its quadrennial round of the press. It finds new publicity with the opening of every presidential campaign, and its appearance every four years is almost as certain as the nomination of Bryan for president. As a matter of fact, David Rice Atchison was never president of the United States. The term of President Polk expired at midnight on March 3, 1849, and the term of Zachary Taylor began at that hour. As March 4 fell on Sunday that year, President Taylor was not inaugurated until March 5. Mr. Atchison of Missouri was president pro tem of the senate, Vice President Dallas having died. Mr. Atchison was not president of the United States even for that Sunday. He took no oath of office as such nor did he offer to take it. While President Polk's term expired at midnight on March 3, he was president of the United States until his successor qualified on March 5. In the interest of historical accuracy, it is necessary to spool the little fiction about Mr. Atchison having been president of the United States for a day.

A RECORD BREAKING TRADE YEAR

Final figures compiled by the federal bureau of statistics furnish ample reason for the nation's early recovery from the effects of the financial disturbance that unsettled conditions both at home and abroad in the early fall months. According to the statistics the trade of the nation for 1907 was the largest in history, the total of imports and exports amounting to \$3,846,825,114. The exports aggregated \$1,923,500,000. In no previous year did the movements, in either export or import trade, nearly approach the 1907 record. The exports were almost equally divided between manufactured goods and agricultural products.

The immediate effect of the financial troubles apparently did not influence the trade results much. The exports for December were the largest in history for any one month and were probably augmented by the desire of manufacturers and exporters to hasten foreign shipments in order to secure funds for the relief of the strained financial situation at home. For the same reason the imports declined for the month, so that the total trade was

probably not far from what it would have been had financial conditions been normal. The balance of trade for the month of December alone was nearly \$150,000,000 in favor of the United States. The country imported less gold for the year than it did in 1906, notwithstanding the unusual demand for the yellow metal in November and December.

As an indication of the important part played by the farmer in the nation's foreign trade it may be stated that the exports of agricultural products for the year amounted to \$967,338,947, an increase of \$65,000,000 over the record of 1906. This is the largest figure on such exports ever reached in the history of the United States. Agricultural commodities valued at over \$3,000,000 were shipped from American ports every day of the year 1907.

POWER OF A GOOD EXAMPLE

Addressing the Harvard graduates at their banquet table, Superintendent Davidson, endeavoring to answer the question, "How can Harvard be brought in closer touch with the public schools of Omaha?" cited the scholarship founded by the late Edward Rosewater to provide for the education of the deserving son of some mechanic in an institute of technology, and said that it should serve as an example for the foundation of similar scholarships in other universities and colleges open to graduates of our high school.

While on the subject Mr. Davidson emphasized the great good which the Edward Rosewater Scholarship of Technology is doing and is bound to do for all time and expressed the hope that before long many high school graduates, both boys and girls, would annually go to college to complete their education as a result of some public-spirited gifts or bequests. To bring the good example more directly in point, he suggested the eminent propriety of a Harvard club scholarship to maintain a graduate of the Omaha High school at Harvard university.

Omaha is a comparatively new city, with few traditions and little accumulated wealth, but as the community grows older and lays more emphasis upon culture and deep-grounded education the means should be provided by which our public schools may be made to send forth its shoots into all the great university centers and later receive them back to leaven the whole population.

If the example set by the Edward Rosewater Scholarship of Technology will help bring this about sooner, it will accomplish the two-fold purpose of its founder.

Previous to his retirement from the cabinet, former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw was at one time seriously considering connection with a large financial institution in Omaha which held out additional inducements to him by being so close to his old home in Denison. If the location of Mr. Shaw in Omaha should yet be brought about the acquisition of such a strong man to our business community would be a matter of solid congratulation.

"Who is the biggest liar in the United States?" asks the New York Sun. Most folks are committed on that proposition, but a good many will vote their second choice for the Sun man who has been writing those stories about war being inevitable and imminent between the United States and Japan.

Colonel Bryan says "It does not lie in the mouth of the republican party to deny responsibility" for the panic "after all these years of brag." A few weeks ago he said, "Don't blame the sheriff, blame the horse thief." A political campaign is plainly getting closer.

The democratic candidate for president in 1908 will be nominated by democrats who have remained loyal to democratic principles as enunciated in democratic platforms.—The Commoner.

As that apparently narrows it down to one man, why hesitate about speaking his name right out in meeting?

The Japanese fleet is anchored in home waters. Richmond Pearson Hobson evidently did not share the minkado's confidence when he declared that the Jap fleet was to attack San Francisco before the American fleet could get around the horn.

A test case has been started in the federal courts at Washington to determine what constitutes whisky under the pure food law. We have had judges on the bench hereabouts who would have stretched a point to get jurisdiction of such a case.

Senator "Jeff" Davis has declined an offer of \$2,000 a month to appear in vaudeville. The senator doubtless counts on getting a better offer after he has a little more preliminary experience in the senate.

A good government league is being organized in South Omaha, from which all politicians and officeholders are to be barred. The membership committee is surely up against a hard proposition.

Frank and Co.

Baltimore and Gen.

With confidence restored business will now take a fresh start and prosperity will soon return.

Isn't This Preposterous?

Indianapolis News

Bill, it is not surprising that members of the American Bankers' association should feel that they know quite as much about the needs of currency reform as do the members of congress, and even a little more.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE

Senator Burkett's "Star Twinkle as He Sleeps." Senator Elmer Jacob Burkett of Nebraska is sketched in an imposing attitude by the artist-correspondent of the New York Telegram. With palms uplifted and eyes staring the busy scene, he is depicted murmuring solemnly, "Comed Down, My Evening Star." The provocation for this melodious pose is explained by the correspondent in this way:

Senator Burkett is probably the last rising young western republican for whom little Mark Hanna predicted presidential honors and ever since his gibe has been turned upward toward that particular star in the political zenith which is supposed to lead to the chief chair in the White House.

He was found after a long search in a committee room of the capitol building. He was rather lazily leaning against a radiator, just as on cold mornings fifteen years ago he used to lean against the radiators in the class rooms of the Nebraska university law school. He wore a western frock coat and his eyes frequently were cast upward as though he might at any minute be expecting a ray of the presidential star to filter down through the light of day.

"I saw him first, and besides, he had a would-be postmaster to place. So he submitted.

"I don't like interviews," he said, as I approached. I reminded him that that was a phase new to the Nebraska politician, but he parried by replying, "I am a public servant, not a politician." He seemed to forget that Mark Hanna had said he was born to be the latter. I mentioned that fact, whereupon he looked far over my head with a sort of star-away gaze.

"Are you?" I began, but he broke in at once, saying, "I am in the hands of my friends."

"I saw I had begun on a wrong tack, so he backed out."

"Who is your choice for president?" "My state has declared for Taft," was the answer, but the senator glanced at a guilty sort of way when I smiled at his rather slender figure and wondered how he ever could hope to catch even a single ray of the star's light as a running mate to the round secretary of war.

"But you were very agile and active on your feet in your college days," I commented.

"Political sidestepping has kept in form," he replied, hopefully. Then he seemed to realize the gravity of the situation.

"You know," he exclaimed, "I have been and with due modesty, might say I am, being talked of as a vice presidential possibility. But I am hampered, terribly hampered, by tradition. Just look at all the Nebraskans who have been similarly talked of. There was Senator John M. Thurston and Senator Manderson and the late Edward Rosewater—well, and many more. The talk never seemed to be more than a whisper by an old newspaper office. 'What can I do?'"

"I pay to advertise," I said, and made a mental note to send him a rate card. "From 'Ploy Boy to President'—how does that sound?"

"S-s-h! Not so loud," he exclaimed. "That won't do in Nebraska any more. 'Then there is another thing,' he went on. 'You easterners don't realize what a power Nebraska has come to be. You don't appreciate it.'"

"But how about your vice presidential hopes?" I interrupted, and emphasized the word that in this instance meant second place. "Was there ever a 'Ploy Boy' candidate whose hopes soared no higher than that?" If it were true that your friends are planning to spring you at the Chicago convention as a western dark horse, and thus force, as did Bryan's golden cross, the public gaze to again turn westward?"

"Surprised by my boldness I waited silently for an answer, but none came. Glancing up I saw the senator standing motionless before me, his face turned up and his eyes seeking the rays of the star, and grim determination showing in his clenched chin. I still waited for an answer, but—"

I must have leaned too far back in my chair for just then I bumped my head and woke up.

Rough on Bryan

The following are several choice sentences from the speech of Senator Davis of Arkansas in Cooper Union Thursday night: "The old ship of state is on the verge of sinking."

"There are fifty-one magnets in this country who own over 1-3 of the wealth in the country. How did these men get such vast fortunes? By robbery and thievery."

"A trust is a combination of crooks."

"The relation between a nigger crap-shooter on the testimony of an editor."

"I can't believe that any man ever made \$1,000,000 honestly."

"And then this: 'William J. Bryan is the greatest man this country has ever produced.' Further fines of \$50,000.00. And yet Mr. Bryan is an editor and is rapidly getting rich."

How Business Humps Along

Philadelphia Record

The country has not time to shut up shop and complain of hard times for more than a few weeks it has too much to do. The staple exports last month—breadstuffs, provisions, cattle, cotton and refined sugar—amounted to \$115,000,000 and ran nearly \$15,000,000 above the figures for December, 1906. Wheat exports were worth more than three times as much as in December of the year before. Cotton showed a gain of \$4,500,000. The relation between our trade and agriculture is extremely close; the prosperity of the last decade is primarily agricultural, and last season's crops will make business good at least until the next harvests.

Another Long Haul in Prospect

Philadelphia Record

John D. Rockefeller's corporation has not yet paid the fine of \$25,000,000, and yet proceedings have begun looking toward the imposition of further fines of \$50,000,000. The Department of Justice has a little list of 4,000 cases of rebating charged against the Standard Oil, and in Judge Landis' court rebating costs \$20,000 per rebate. Therefore at the current Chicago price the fines would aggregate \$50,000,000. This and the fine already assessed aggregate a good bit more than the entire capital stock, but not—be it noticed—more than the assets of the company.

Profitable Learning

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Last year the people of the United States spent \$115,000,000 for electrical manufactures, yet many men still in active business remember the time when some simple instruments in college laboratories, without practical utility, covered the whole field of electrical knowledge. This world is unable to define electricity, but has learned much—about what may be done with it.

Disturbing a Dream

Baltimore American

The peace sentiment and international brotherly harmony which was to envelop the world after the peace conference has received another side-jolt by a hurry order of China to Paris for quick-firing guns. So exit high ideals when entering human nature that is thoroughly mad.

PARKER REPLIES TO BRYAN

Interesting Sidelight on Campaign of Four Years Ago.

NEBRASKAN TO SUPPORT JUDGE

Nomination Would Not Have Been Made Had It Not Been Understood Bryan Would Not Oppose Him.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Ex-Chief Justice Alton H. Parker of the court of appeals of the state of New York, who in 1904 for president of the United States, was in Albany today in attendance upon the court. His attention was called to an extract from the speech of William J. Bryan before the democratic members of the Kentucky legislature yesterday, in which Mr. Bryan was quoted as saying that in 1904 he "took his medicine in Parker. Parker was the man above all others that he did not want."

"What a pity," said Judge Parker, "that Mr. Bryan failed to be equally frank in 1904. Had he done so the situation of the party could be vastly better than it is. There were but few democrats in that year who thought it wise to have a third term candidate. But every man of sense knew that unless a man could be found who would receive Mr. Bryan's support his warm personal following would break round for the defeat of 1904 and 1905."

"So statesmen, politicians and interested citizens sought diligently to find someone that he would support. To some at least he said he would hold ex-President Cleveland, Governor Hill, Senator Gorman and Judge Gray, but that it would be hard to oppose Parker, as Parker had supported him."

"This attitude induced the impression among many that my nomination would be acceptable to Mr. Bryan as any except his own. That impression led to pressure upon many many quarters to change my plans for life. And it contributed in no small measure to the movement which led to the control of the convention."

"Subsequent events showed that Mr. Bryan had not been entirely open with those who had consulted him. For when, to his surprise, delegates began to be elected favorable to my nomination—when indeed the tide had grown too strong to be breast, he started out on his famous tour of denunciation. The dragon's teeth which he then sowed yielded an abundant harvest—aye, all that he could wish."

"But it would have been very much better for the party had he said in 1903, before sentiment had crystallized, as he says now: 'Parker is the man above all others that I do not want.'"

Bryan at Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 23.—W. J. Bryan rounded out a very busy day in Nashville with an address before a most attentive audience at Ryman Auditorium last night. He was accompanied by Hon. Judson Harmon, who also spoke briefly to-night.

Mr. Bryan in his speech tonight took occasion to say that the idea that prosperity was an inherent result of republican ascendancy and administration had been rudely exploded in the last few months and contrasted the ridicule heaped upon his advocacy of the silver dollar with the prayerful anxiety with which capitalists had so recently grabbed for clearing house certificates and other securities, the cost of it and the wrong of it. His history of legislation against trusts and the prosecutions that have been undertaken met with hearty applause. He did not blame President Roosevelt for the panic, but scored the laws and their executors who would compel the people "to stand and shiver every time a Wall street gambler got cold."

The main idea of his speech was that the democrats everywhere are united, while the republicans are divided, so that the railroad regulators, the tariff reformers, the unionists and the protectionists, the labor and the trust busters, are, he said, in an overwhelming majority. He praised the new constitution of Oklahoma, particularly the safeguarding of bank depositors. He predicted that this feature is going to be initiated by Kansas, Illinois and other states as soon as action may be had. He said that the only redeeming feature of the Fowler currency bill in congress.

Grosscup Is for Cannon

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Uncle Joe Cannon was, in my judgment, safely and confidently given the place at the wheel," said Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States circuit court, speaking tonight at the banquet of the Illinois Lawyers' association.

"As a progressive among progressives," said the judge, "one whose ideal is that the corporation may be so reconstructed and through it, as a trustworthy institution, the property of America, incorporated as it is, unincorporated, will eventually become the property of the people of America. I wish to see the next president of the United States a man not wholly an idealist, a man not wholly a practical man, but a man who, animated by the nation's best ideal, will set out to reach them on practical lines—will travel toward by roads that are laid on solid earth. Ahead of this generation of Americans lies a work that in time will constitute one of the greatest triumphs of our history. But to successfully adopt a joint resolution, we must be able to get past the dangers of panic and business depression on the one hand and the dangers of a greed and selfishness that wishes to remain un molested on the other."

North Dakota Is for Taft

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23.—A special to the Pioneer-Press from Fargo, N. D., says that the republican committee of North Dakota today selected Mr. Taft as the place and May 14 as the date for the state convention to elect delegates to the republican national convention. The committee declared in favor of the nomination of Secretary Taft.

Bryan to Address Ohio Solons

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 23.—The house this afternoon adopted a joint resolution inviting William J. Bryan to address the general assembly on February 19 on the general subject of guaranteeing bank deposits as provided in several bills introduced at the present session. It is expected the senate will concur in the resolution.

SHELDON AT CONFERENCE

Governor Will Preside at Sunday Session of Charities and Correction Meeting.

Local committees, making arrangements for the eleventh annual session of the Nebraska Conference of Charities and Corrections held their final meeting Thursday morning in the rooms of the Commercial club. Reports of the various committees were received and Vice President S. P. Morris announced that everything was ready for the conference.

Headquarters adopted a joint resolution at the Home hotel Saturday, and the first meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at the First Methodist church, when Governor Sheldon will preside. Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, will address this meeting on the subject, "Civil Service, or the Merit System in State Institutions."

The Monday morning session will be held at the Home hotel, when the committees will be appointed and the delegates notified.

We Know How Please learn what a difference there is in baked beans, and what makes it

First the beans. We pay \$2.10 per bushel for ours, to get the choicest Michigan beans. Some sell for 30 cents. We get only the whitest, the plumpest, the fullest-grown. Then the tomato sauce. We could buy sauce ready made for exactly one-fifth what ours costs to make. But we use only vine-ripened tomatoes.

We have spent 47 years in learning how best to prepare these beans

We cook in live steam, so the beans are not browned, not broken. They are baked until mealy, yet they are nutty. Our ovens are heated to 245 degrees, so the fibre is broken down, and the beans are digestible. The beans, the tomato sauce and the pork are all baked together. Thus we get our delicious blend.

Van Camp's pork and beans baked with tomato sauce

Compare them with home-cooked beans. Home beans are heavy and hard to digest, because you lack the facilities to apply the needed heat. Some are baked to a crisp; some are less than half baked.

And if you ever compare Van Camp's with other brands you will see why we advertise.

Beans are 84 per cent nutriment. They are Nature's choicest food

Beans form one of the cheapest foods, compared with their food value. And one of the very best. Then why not serve the best beans, so that your people will want them more frequently?

And why not carry a dozen cans in the house? Then you have a hearty, delicious meal always ready.

10, 15 and 20¢ per can.

Van Camp Packing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Carrie Nation says that she expects to meet the brewers in the hereafter. Not if the brewers see her first.

Mark Twain says that a receivership costs more than a farm. This, there is reason to believe, belongs to the category of hearsay testimony.

Justice Greenbaum of the New York supreme court says that woman's bad cooking drives man to drink. Of course it doesn't, but this excuse is as good as any other.

An employe in one of the government departments at Washington was sent to the insane hospital one day last week because he had asked for an increase in salary. On examination he proved to be otherwise perfectly sane.

The Maryland farm house where Edwin Booth and his brothers lived for some time, near Belair, Md., is now used as a summer boarding house. The place is reached by a narrow-gauge railroad that runs from Baltimore to York, Pa.

Captain Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the Northwest passage, announced on Sunday that he would head an expedition which will start in 1910 for the north pole. He will start on this trip from San Francisco and will go through the Behring strait.

Jason Brown, the only surviving son of famous John Brown, and who was with his father at Ossawatimie, celebrated his 85th birthday at his home near Akron, O., on Sunday. At the home he has many relics of the early days in Kansas and of Harper's Ferry.

MONTE CARLO OUTCLASSED.

Gambling Operations of the New York Stock Exchange.

New York World.

Nowhere on the earth does another such gambling institution exist as finds shelter in the New York Stock exchange—an unincorporated, irresponsible institution. According to the statistics carefully compiled by James Creelman in Pearson's Magazine, there were sold in 1906 on the Stock exchange 38,418,963 shares of stock of the par value of \$25,000,000, besides 65,000 thousand-dollar bonds; on the Consolidated exchange 126,000,790 shares of stock, besides 184,000 bushels of wheat. This does not include club sales. These gambling transactions amount to over \$300,000,000—four times the value of the products of all the farms of the United States, half the value of all the land and buildings, one-third the census valuation of all the wealth of every kind in the country.

Last year there were sold on the Stock exchange \$3,299,710 shares of Reading, fifteen times the total amount of Reading stock in existence. Of the Union Pacific, Harriman's road, there were sold 26,751,000 shares, twenty times as much as existed in 1906, and one-half part of these transactions, according to Thomas W. Lawson, are nothing except bets that the price goes up or down. They are as much gambling as betting on a horse race or on the card that comes out of the faro-box or on the odd-or-even fall of the dice.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT BURNS.

(Born January 25, 1733.)

While winds blow keen as tho' across a lake, And snow descends in many a glittering flake, Or on the wheel the graceful skaters glide in safety on the river's frozen ice, The cheerful neighbors tinkle in the street, Blythe the winter's come again,