

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation categories and corresponding numbers. Includes items like 'Total', 'Less unsold and returned copies', and 'Net total'.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1901. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

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

Wall street is learning that water-proof stock pays best.

A California astronomer pronounces marriage a crime. Evidently it would be in his case.

"Roosevelt has destroyed confidence," declares a Wall street paper. Whose confidence?

Are you one of the 1313? If not, get right with King Ak-Sar-Ben XIII before it is too late.

The lesson of the San Francisco and Vancouver riots is that the Americans like the Asiatics in Asia.

Perhaps it is only a coincidence that "The Chorus Girl" is following "Brewster's Millions" on the theatrical circuit.

Senator Bailey has arrived in Washington, but declines to discuss political issues. That is very considerate of him.

Speaker Cannon understands the difference between being in the presidential talking and in the presidential running.

Superintendent Ink has been erased from his position in an Ohio infirmity, his conduct having been found a little off color.

Governor Sheldon will now be able to put a whole company of colonels in the field as soon as the tocsin of war is sounded.

"What joy," asks a mere man, "can a man find in a woman's hat?" Well, he does not have to wear it—which helps some.

"There is more money than we realize," says Mr. Harriman. Perhaps that explains why Mr. Harriman has not got all of it.

Congressman Burton says he is going to smash the Foraker machine. For a job of that kind, Foraker is his own best chauffeur.

Just to show Tom Lawson what he thinks of superstitious claims, Mr. Taft sailed for the Philippines on "Friday, the Thirteenth."

Mrs. Annie Besant declares that she does not believe in any code of morality. At least she can not be charged with being inconsistent.

That question, "Reese or Loomis?" may prove to be premature. It is just possible the choice of the voters will be confined to Reese or Albert.

Mark Twain declines to pilot the boat that is to take the president down the Mississippi. Mark has no reason for endangering the president's life or his own.

"My love is dressed in sunbeams with a rainbow round her brow," sings a Texas poet. The Ak-Sar-Ben managers should engage her at once, as a carnival attraction.

Secretary Loeb announces that the president will not speak in Cleveland in the mayoralty campaign between Tom Johnson and Congressman Burton. The local democratic organ should apologize.

The Moors are said to have supreme faith that they will finally triumph over the French forces. The outlook would be brighter for them if they could swap some of their faith for modern firearms.

IOWA IN CONGRESS.

The Des Moines Register and Leader is becoming almost peevish over the formal announcement by Senator Allison that he will seek re-election. The Register and Leader, which has a pronounced leaning toward Governor Cummins, asks if Iowa must establish the principle that a man once chosen to office shall be re-elected as long as he lives.

The question of a life tenure in high office is not the issue in Iowa. If it were, the past experience of the Hawkeye state in national affairs would not deter the voters from supporting Senator Allison. Iowa holds a commanding position in congress, due largely to two facts, the choice of high grade men to represent the state in the house or the senate and their return year after year until they have won recognition and influential positions which have made them important factors in congressional legislation.

David B. Henderson was, twice speaker of the house, an honor earned by years of hard work on the floor. W. P. Hepburn is chairman of the Interstate and foreign commerce committee, one of the most important committees of the body. Robert G. Cousins heads the foreign affairs committee, the direct spokesman of the State department on the floor of the house. G. N. Haugen is ranking member of the committee on agriculture and J. P. Lacey was for several years chairman of the committee on public lands. Walter I. Smith is fifth on the great committee on appropriations and B. P. Birdsall is a member of the judiciary committee and of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries. John A. T. Hull has been chairman of the committee on military affairs for years. Thomas Hedge on the committee on postoffices and postroads. J. P. Connor on the committee on labor, public grounds and buildings and public library, while other members of the delegation serve on minor committees, their rank being determined by length of service.

Iowa is equally strong in the senate and its strength there is contributed most by Senator Allison. He is chairman of the appropriations committee, the real holder of the public pocket-book, in which position he has achieved an enviable record. He is a member of what is known as the steering committee of the senate, which decides upon the legislation to be pressed or suppressed and is also of the committee on finance, expenditures of the executive department, the library of congress and the university of the United States. Despite his advanced age, he is still a tireless worker and a potent factor in national legislation. But neither is Senator Dolliver a figurehead. As chairman of the committee on education and labor and a member of the committees on agriculture, interstate commerce, postoffices and postroads and minor committees he does much to hold up Iowa's prestige at Washington.

The fight against Senator Allison is evidently a fight in behalf of aspirations of other Iowa men who have waited so long for his seat and who, rather than have their hopes again deferred, are eager to crowd him out without further ceremony.

MR. CARNEGIE'S COMPLAINT. While a majority of the American people have little sympathy with the rich men who devote time and money each year in an effort to avoid paying their just share of taxes, Andrew Carnegie can hardly be blamed for his efforts to secure a reduction of the assessment on his New York property. Mr. Carnegie states the case plainly and succinctly when he says he is being assessed for what he is worth and not what his property is worth. The assessors have fixed a valuation of \$1,450,000 on Carnegie hall and \$2,500,000 on Mr. Carnegie's home.

In presenting his argument for a reduction of the assessment, Mr. Carnegie explains that Carnegie hall is of no benefit to him. It was erected at a cost of about \$1,000,000, or considerably less than the amount for which it has been assessed, and was designed and is being used for the benefit of the people of New York and not for personal profit. His home, he explains, is assessed for its full valuation, while other residence property in New York is assessed at about 60 per cent of actual value.

The complaint in all cities has been that the burden of taxation is borne by the small property owners, while the rich escape their just share of taxation. That evil is being corrected rapidly, but it is just as reprehensible to place an undue burden on the rich man as it is to place it on the poor. They belong and should be kept on precisely the same footing, each paying in the same proportion. If Mr. Carnegie has been overtaxed, as the showing seems to indicate, he is entitled to redress just as much as though he were the owner of the humblest kind of a home.

THE FAILURE AT JAMESTOWN. The announcement that the government authorities at Washington, may take charge of the exposition at Jamestown and operate it until November, in an effort to secure the \$1,000,000 loaned to the management, marks the climax to one of the most disastrous failures in the exposition line that the country has seen. An effort is being made to keep the present management until the close of the exposition and then turn over the buildings and other assets of the company to the government and this may be accepted. In any event, the government stands to

lose the money advanced to the exposition.

It would be a waste of time to attempt to fix the blame for the failure of the Jamestown show. In addition to the fact that our people are tiring of expositions, the further fact remains that the management at Jamestown has been woefully incompetent from the beginning. Little effort was made to get the show in shape at the opening date and many of the buildings planned are not even now completed. Many banquets have been given to officials and plenty of money spent in dress parade affairs, while actual work on the exposition buildings and exhibits was neglected. The guests were invited, but no arrangements made for their reception. The people of Norfolk, who planned great things and invested money in anticipation of a harvest from exposition visitors are also heavy losers, with little chance to recoup their losses.

The country has earned a short rest from big expositions. Beginning with the Centennial, expositions have been held at New Orleans, Atlanta, Chicago, Omaha, Charleston, Buffalo, St. Louis and Portland. Of these the Centennial and the Omaha exposition were the only ones that were financial successes. The expositions have all furnished excellent and instructive entertainment, but they have come out short in gate receipts and seriously discredited the exposition idea.

CREAM RATES AND CREMERIES. The State Railway commission after careful investigation has promulgated a new schedule of transportation rates on cream and butter fat to meet the present condition of the dairy industry in Nebraska. This schedule of rates is by no means what the railroads asked for, nor is it precisely what the creamery men wanted, but it ought to answer all legitimate demands.

In the hearing on cream rates the railroads strangely enough undertook to secure an increase in rates by posing as friends of the small creameries as against the big centralized creameries. The railroad lawyers imported theoretical experts from outside of the state to convince the commission that it was its duty to destroy the centralized creameries and build up local creameries in the interest of a better development of the creamery business. They undertook to prove that small creameries could be run at a profit at numerous points throughout the state, creating local competition for cream and butter fat, that would tend to increase the prices paid and augment the farmers' profits.

It remains now to be seen whether these opinions of the theoretical dairymen will work out in practice. The new Nebraska cream schedule reduces the rates on short hauls instead of increasing them on long hauls. If the contention of the railroads and their witnesses is correct a great growth of local creameries should be witnessed as the outcome without materially affecting the big central creameries.

That is to say, a local creamery should be profitably conducted at any point where enough butter fat is produced within a short haul radius to keep it going at full capacity while the cream requiring long hauls will continue to go to the centralized creameries in the larger cities.

If the small creameries do not materialize there will be no great amount of short-haul shipments and the railroads will not suffer at all, but neither will they be able to squeeze the big creameries for higher rates to be taken out of the prices paid the cream producers.

The president of the Northern Pacific has written a book on the railroad question, which will doubtless be freely distributed at the expense of the various railway publicity bureaus. This book will, at least, have the merit of proclaiming for itself that it is written by a railroad man to present the railroad side of it. To that extent it should have a better reception than was accorded the last book given away by the railway publicity agents, which pretended to be written by a Chicago university professor who had been subsidized to argue against railroad regulation of any kind.

The action of the State Board of Health proscribing the use of passes by the under secretaries calls for another resolution by the political medics who must see in this a blow at their time-honored privilege of serving the railroads and the state at the same time, but it is not likely to distress the public. The next reform in the State Board of Health should be a change of the law to make membership purely honorary and turn the fees now pocketed by the secretaries into the state treasury.

It is said that Louis Glass and Eugene Schmitz of San Francisco are not on speaking terms, each considering himself above the other. Glass was convicted for giving a bribe and Schmitz for receiving one and both are scheduled for terms at San Quentin, where the rules prohibit conversation, regardless of the social status of the inmates.

A man in Marengo, Ia., predicts the election of Senator Foraker to the presidency next year. Almost any man can get his name and that of his town in print by such methods.

Addicks is for Cortelyou for president, Senator Platt is for Hughes, Dewey is for Roosevelt and Tillman is for Taft, so no one candidate will have to bear all the handicaps.

Under a new law in Pennsylvania, school teachers must receive at least \$40 a month. This does not prohibit

them from receiving more if the school boards are willing.

The postponement of the Bryan banquet at Lincoln is bad news for the Omaha democrats who were preparing to charter a special train for the occasion and who will now have to cherish their thoughts of a square meal for three or four weeks longer.

The local marriage license bureau has struck a new line in listing candidates for wedlock at "over 21." If the license clerk wants to be on the safe side he should adopt the trade-mark "of uncertain age."

Several democratic papers are speculating on the choice of their party for vice president. Is it possible that Mayor "Jim" overlooked that when he made up the Bryan ticket and cabinet slate?

The taxpayers of Omaha are ready to vote bonds to build all school buildings that are really needed, but they should not be asked to vote bonds for school buildings that are not yet needed.

A long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether now will give every republican candidate to be voted on in Douglas county a good big safe majority.

Three elopements resulted from a fishing excursion at St. Louis. Spoon hooks should not be allowed in mixed fishing parties.

With Clipped Wings. Washington Post. The Postoffice department has barred the matrimonial agency of Prof. Jay of Omaha from the mails. The professor must be a bird.

Effect of Yellow Spectacles. Brooklyn Eagle. There is no yellow peril in America, and never was. The yellow press is the only yellow thing that Americans need fear. Yellow journalism hates its own color.

The Usual Frost. Chicago Record-Herald. A New York man has been sentenced to serve seven years in the penitentiary for stealing \$100,000. The woman to whom he gave the money does not appear to have expressed a determination to carry any flowers to him.

The Missouri as a Land Grabber. Kansas City Journal. In two years the Missouri river has destroyed 60,000 acres of farm land, as Walter Wellman figures it. The average Missouri farm contains 110 acres. That means that each year fifty Missouri farms are tumbled over into the muddy water for want of adequate protection. Nor is this cheap land. It sells at an average price of \$100 an acre, even with the menace of the river hanging over it.

Critics Confounded. Springfield Republican. As the particular allies of Japan the British people have on their hands quite as delicate a problem as the United States in the development of a bandits' mob of their own on the western American coast. The English newspapers will not have to draw upon new sources of phraseology in commenting upon the Yaggoner outbreaks. The severe articles directed against the United States in relation to the San Francisco riots and school exclusion performances will serve for the present case with little alteration.

States' Rights and Federal Courts. Philadelphia Record. Governor Sheldon, of Nebraska, too, is wroth at the federal injunction restraining the enforcement of the state's rate legislation. The state's rights issue is confined to no section, but is alive in the north as well as the south, the east and west. Governor Sheldon is wrong, however, in his idea that an amendment of the constitution is necessary to stop the interdiction of state legislation by the federal judiciary; the constitution as it stands expressly reserves to the states the jurisdiction of the judicial power of the United States. Some of the recent railroad legislation may be very unwise, but that does not excuse the attempts to annul it by unconstitutional means.

WHAT IS A REPUBLICAN. How He Looks and Acts on the Maryland Reservation. Baltimore American. Although the word "republican" is not a power, and, therefore, is not a burning question, nevertheless in these days of political definitions it may be well to remark that a republican is one who does not get his political opinions from epigrams. He lives, politically, not in the past, but in the present. He is anchored not to party antipathies, but to wholesome present day opinions and issues. He knows how to give an answer for the faith that is in him, without consulting a book or oracles or seeking occult divination. His political propensities are honored not according to the principles of expediency, but only as they lived vitally in the forward movements of their times. He never makes tombstone appeals to the people or supports pleas deciphered therefrom.

While the democrats are always harking back to the antebellum period—date, 1855—before the attention of the public indignation carried them out to sea, the republicans are ever turning toward the future and seeking to derive from the course of progressive society the forms of political faith that the people believe. In this way the republican becomes aware of the distinction of the people who have many millions of dollars invested in the state to trust its welfare into the hands of any party that does not place these interests before the sixty upon new sources of phraseology in commenting upon the Yaggoner outbreaks.

The War department is in receipt of four of the campaign or service badges which have been adopted. These are the medals which represent service in the Philippine insurrection, in the Spanish war and in the China relief expedition as well as the congressional medal. The latter medal was issued to those who are entitled to receive it by virtue of voluntary service in the Philippines after the expiration of their period of enlistment, and, of course, it will be issued to those who are not now in the service or to their surviving families or heirs. In the case of the other badges the medals will only be issued to those who were in the service at the time the badges were authorized. This, of course, excludes a large number of enlisted men who served in the Spanish war and who were not in the service at the date when the badges were originally authorized. Steps will be taken at once to send out these badges to those entitled to receive them. It is possible that there will be some legislation which will enter the War department to issue the badges to those undoubtedly entitled to them and who are not of the class under the present legislative restrictions.

Relics of Bygone Glory. New York Sun. Oldsters may regain a moment's smack of youth when they read in a dispatch from a Connecticut town that at a sale of the goods of an old, long-locked store "beater boots with red and green tops and brass toe plates" were sold for \$2.50 a pair. Cheap at thrice the money. When the world was young, boys wore red-topped boots (green were too quiet), red-topped boots with brass tips, guards for a coarser's toes in the days of "clippings" slides, when double runners or "traverses" were not worn much. No to modern boys can be as happy as the wearers of those red-topped and brass-tipped boots were.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register. The failure of discharged soldiers to re-enlist is the subject of serious consideration at the War department. Reports continue to show a very great increase in the percentage of those who do not desire to continue in the service. At Fort Riley during the month of August there were fifty-seven men discharged and but one re-enlisted. During the same period there were twenty desertions. This shows that conditions in the service are unattractive and men are seeking civil employment. The question of pay enters largely into the matter, for, while the wages of all laborers have advanced considerably in the last few years, the soldier still receives the pay he did a third of a century ago. His pay must be increased to compare favorably with that paid to men outside the service, or the problem now being considered will become a menace to the efficiency and numerical strength of the army. From the same source comes the startling information that during the entire summer the ratio of August has kept up and the strength of the garrison is but half the authorized number.

The present indications are that the American troops will be kept in Cuba for some time to come, as the present and prospective conditions do not seem to warrant the assumption that they can be withdrawn, or in fact their number at all reduced, within the next year. As showing that the authorities look forward to a continued military occupation of Cuba are the steps that have been taken toward providing troops with somewhat permanent barracks equipment. Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry, commanding the 10th Central Postal Directory, has recommended to the War department that, in order to make the troops serving in Cuba more comfortable, as well as to contribute to their health, bunks, mattresses, sheets, pillows, pillowcases, tableware, chairs, etc., be provided for their use. A number of requisitions have been received by General Barry from organizations in Cuba for the articles mentioned. These recommendations have been held pending information as to the policy of the war department in this regard.

Some weeks ago the Postoffice department employees were quoted as holding that employees of the postal service could not serve in the national guard or organized militia and retain their places under the Postoffice department. In a recent case, a postal employee who was a member of the Indiana militia was confronted with the prospect of obeying the militia law and losing his government job. The Indiana militia authorities have now asked whether the Postoffice department is in a position to discourage service in the militia. The War department has nothing to do with a question of this kind beyond an approval of the fact that the government has shown in many ways its desire to encourage service in the national guard. It is safe to say that the military authorities do not agree with the unfriendly attitude of the postal officials toward the militia organization. It is possible that the intention of the president may be called to this particular case.

The army officers who are interested in small arms practice and who had an opportunity to make some intimate observations during the national match at Camp Perry, O., have returned to Washington with enthusiastic accounts of that competition. The 2,000 men who were present at the camp for ten days were accommodated with comfortable shelter and little was left to criticize except the difficulties encountered in provisioning the visitors. The kind of sentiment that naturally arises with enthusiastic accounts of that competition, the 2,000 men who were present at the camp for ten days were accommodated with comfortable shelter and little was left to criticize except the difficulties encountered in provisioning the visitors.

When suits at law are brought against army officers they should, through the proper military channels, obtain the assistance of a lawyer from the Department of Justice. The procedure in such a case is very plainly set forth and is in effect that, where such lawsuit is based upon some alleged injury or damage inflicted while the officer was acting under proper orders, such officer shall, through his department commander, bring the matter to the attention of the War department and the latter will make formal request of the Department of Justice for the services of counsel. In a recent case at Fort Meade, S. D., an officer, acting under orders, drove some horses off the reservation and the owner brought suit for damages alleged to have been inflicted. The officer hired an attorney at law and paid him to defend the case. Unless the Department of Justice can be prevailed upon to settle with the attorney so hired the officer will be compelled to suffer a loss of the money thus expended.

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For half a century American housewives have found Dr. Price's Baking Powder a guarantee of light, sweet, pure and wholesome food. Makes the perfect biscuit, cake and bread.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT. Beatrice Express: It is found that Lancaster county was not entirely overlooked in the good selection of the new state senate. Of the forty-eight elected by that body eleven registered from Lancaster.

Thurston Gazette: Rumor says that there were eight more ballots in the box at Winnebago than the poll books called for. How is that good politics? Any one who has seen the Times says that "Both the whites and Indians the same top comes the startling information that during the entire summer the ratio of August has kept up and the strength of the garrison is but half the authorized number."

Schuyler Free Lance: Judge Reese owes his nomination to the country republican press, newspapers like the Aurora Republican. Centennial City Nonpartisan Central Tribune, Alton News, St. Paul Republican and others of that sort. The reform element in the republican party, headed by Governor Sheldon, is still in the lead.

Beatrice Express: Some newspaper remarks that the Lincoln ball team shows poor business judgment in trying to force Sunday baseball politics. Any one who has seen the Times says that "Both the whites and Indians the same top comes the startling information that during the entire summer the ratio of August has kept up and the strength of the garrison is but half the authorized number."

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York Republican: The State Journal and the Omaha Bee both tried to put some of the blame for the Higgins lynching on the stabbers of ex-Governor Mickey. That is a trifle far-fetched. The blame rests solely with the lynchers and those who permitted it to be done. Higgins is responsible for his crimes, but they are responsible for theirs. For all anybody knows, the same thing might happen any day. A Lincoln minister has twice butted into the columns of the Journal in defense of the cowardly proceeding. Perhaps the reverend gentleman is anxious to lead a mob himself. He talks that way at least. It only takes a little bit of that kind of sentiment to make lynching possible, but nothing can make it right.

Faullton Times: The general obtuseness of opinion of the newspapers of the state is to the effect that the new primary law is a success. However, there are many defects that have been demonstrated and they will, no doubt, be remedied by next legislature. The fellows who are objecting the strongest to it are the fellows who failed to control their gangs as of old. It has, in a large measure, broken down ring law, and when it is understood more thoroughly it will be more effective than at present. The ring has been a certain amount of sentiment, but as soon as the individual voter understands his right and power in the matter of selecting his party nominees the days of the ring will be numbered.

York Times: One of the greatest surprises of the recent primary election was the defeat of Judge Albert, on the populist ticket, by George L. Loomis. Both men ran on both the populist and democratic tickets and it was generally supposed Albert would surely get the populist nomination, and many thought he would defeat Loomis on the democratic ticket, but the returns show that Loomis is the nominee of both parties. This makes a square fight between Reese and Loomis, and makes it necessary for the republicans to get busy as soon as possible. The state is republican and Reese will be elected by a clean majority of 12,000 or 15,000 at least if republicans stand by him as they should and do not neglect to get out and vote. The result of the campaign is none too long to heal up all sores and awaken the necessary interest. Let us go to work wisely, conscientiously and untidily for the republican ticket and we will win in November. No disappointment should induce any good republican to lose interest in the result of victory. We want to keep Nebraska in the republican column, but it will require a united party and harmony all along the line to do it.

A Curious Comment. A New York World. Mr. Bryan is quoted as saying at Tulsa, I. T.: "Taft loves the dollar first and the people next, if at all." This is a curious criticism to come from a man who has amassed a competency by delivering political speeches for a share of the receipts at the box office.

LINES TO LAUGH. "Pop," "Pop, my son," "It was natural that there should be two winners in the Ark." "Why, my boy?" "Because winners nearly always come in pairs."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Some of the speeches delivered in congress are only a waste of words." "Yes," answered the thrifty statesman, "a great many speeches are delivered gratis which would command compensation from a lecture manager."—Washington Star.

"Has that city boarder of yours got any consumption, Hiram?" "Yes, he has." "Has he got any consumption?" "Just over the sea bars in our vegetable garden and meat house."—Baltimore American.

"The grapplestick and hamstrenuous landlord I ever knew," Uncle Allen Sparks was saying, "was a chap who, when he was a tenant, always put up the loudest howl about string landlords."—Chicago Tribune.

"This is a sad case," said the asylum attendant, pausing before a padded cell. "There is no hope for the patient whatever." "What's the trouble with him?" asked the visitor. "He thinks he understands a railroad timetable."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE LAST LEAF. Oliver Wendell Holmes. I saw him once before, And he passed by the door, And again placement stones rebounded As he stalked over the ground With his cane.

"They say that in his time, Ere the pruning-knife of Time Cut his hair, he had a head Not a better man was found By the crier on his round In the town." "And now he walks the streets, And he looks all he meets, Sad and wan, And he shakes his head, That seems as he said, 'They are gone.'"

"The mossy marbles rest On the lips that he has prest. In his hand, And the names he loves to hear Have been carved for many a year In the tomb." "But now his nose is thin, And it rests upon his chin Like a staff, And the crook is in his back, And a melancholy crack In his laugh." "I know it is a sin For me to sit and grin At him here; But the old three-cornered hat, And his breeches, and all that, Are so queer!" "And if I should live to be The last leaf upon the tree In the spring, Let them smile, as I do now, At the old forsaken bough Where I cling."

Genuine Piano Economy. MANY people are afraid to buy a piano because of the stories they have heard of how friends were taken advantage of. Some of these stories tell of the man who thought he secured a bargain because he paid only \$300 for the piano which the dealer tried first to get \$500 for, but which finally was sold to be worth more than \$175. Other stories leak out of dissatisfaction with pianos which the dealers can't make right because he paid a large commission to a third party.

A. HOSPE COMPANY, 1513 Douglas St. We Do Expert Piano Tuning and Repairs.