THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

EDITED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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5	37,440	21	36,840
6	36,830	22	36,390
7	36,760	23	36,980
8	36,580	24	36,950
9	36,660	25	35,800
10	36,820	26	36,780
11	35,550	27	36,880
12	37,240	28	36,480
13	37,110	29	36,500
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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1907.
(Seal) 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.

Tom Lawson is betting that he will win the pennant in the Copper league.

Minister Wu is a great lover of base ball, a regular Chinese fan, as it were.

The Stove trust has been boosting prices. It is time for stoves to go up.

Mighty is the house of Ak-Sar-Ben and King Ak-Sar-Ben XIII most mighty of all.

"Modesty is a disease," declares an English physician. Oh, well, most of us are immune.

There will be another state in the union as soon as the president puts his "O. K." on Ok.

Wonder if Mr. Root took a course teaching him to like chile concarne while he was at Muldoon's?

"We must walk in the light," says John D. Rockefeller, who is willing to supply the light, at the usual rates.

Senator Foraker is learning that the country appreciates the difference between a trust buster and a trust booster.

Speaker Cannon says his presidential boom is a joke. The joke would be on him if the people took him seriously.

Senator Beveridge has returned from Europe to find that his presidential boom did not suffer any in his absence.

The stranger within Omaha's gates during Ak-Sar-Ben week should be the special care of everyone who lives in Omaha.

Mr. Bryan is specially proud of Oklahoma. The new state seems to be wearing a lot of his old political clothes.

The Chinese government is asking for a council of deliberation. Our Omaha paving contractors would fill the bill.

Senator Dick is still on the doubtful list in Ohio and in danger of letting both the bandwagons get away from him.

That Cherokee Indian elected to the United States senate from Oklahoma is also a millionaire. His credentials seem to be complete.

The increase in the price of diamonds may not be a combination in restraint of trade, but it certainly is in restraint of engagements.

Attorney General Bonaparte's proposition to inflict the death penalty on habitual violators of the law would go hard on the automobile scorchers.

Two Baltimore young people, "who went over a precipice together a year ago," have decided to get married. Going to repeat the performance?

New York papers insist that Colonel Bryan is losing ground, but he will not worry so long as no other democrat seems to be gaining any of it.

When James Hamilton Lewis announced that he would be a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Illinois it snowed in Chicago the same night.

George Fred Williams declares that Bryan is the greatest living American statesman. It is a cheering sign when George Fred Williams concedes first place to anyone.

THE FEAST THAT FAILED.

Among other things for which the recent meeting of Nebraska democrats in state convention at Lincoln should be remembered is the failure to pull off the banquet to Colonel Bryan, which with it was to have furnished the background for a key-note speech by the "Peerless Leader" and the formal launching of his third expedition in quest of the White House. The feast that failed was advertised in the local democratic organ a week ahead of the date in the following language:

> The big event of the meeting will be the banquet Wednesday evening. The speakers, who are to follow the disposition of the menu, are well worth the price. The invitation is to everyone who cares to attend at the price per plate of $1.50. The visitors from the several cities will be entertained free.

In due course special invitations were sent to the faithful in various parts of the state. One of them was read out loud at the meeting of the democratic county committee here in Omaha, which promptly resoluted to accept and to arrange to charter a special train, providing 100 devotees of Bryan could be gotten to develop the necessary conditions of hunger and thirst. Far and wide from the shores of the muddy Missouri to the western edges of the sand hills hopes of the dismantled democracy were aroused in expectation of a square meal, followed by a flow of wit and oratory, culminating with the advent of another full-fledged presidential boom.

But these hopes were only raised to be quickly blasted. Announcement was made a day or two later that the great Bryan banquet would have to be "postponed" to a later date because the guest of honor, then taking his vacation in the mountains, did not feel that he should be asked to cut short his rest and recreation and would be unable to be present. The half-famished faithful could not go back of the returns and had to accept this ultimatum. The order for special trains was rescinded, the difficult beginning made to save $1.50 had to be abandoned and all incentive to go to Lincoln to attend the platform convention was destroyed.

Yet, lo and behold! when the day of the "big event" rolled around here was Colonel Bryan back in Lincoln, ready to respond to the call for a convention speech and congratulate the delegates on "the bright prospects for democracy." The flow of oratory was "well worth the price," but was sadly lacking in provision for the inner man. The great meeting had taken place on schedule time, the guest of honor was on the spot, but the feast had failed. The mystery of the reason why is still to be cleared up.

MR. ROOT'S VISIT TO MEXICO.

When his trip to Mexico, which is about to occupy several weeks, shall be completed, Secretary Root will have set a precedent in the administration of the Department of State by having visited every important country of the western hemisphere. While other members of the cabinet have made tours of this and other countries in an official capacity in the past, former secretaries of state have been content to hedge themselves about with diplomatic dignity and to conduct all their negotiations with other countries by agents or correspondence. Departing from this custom, Secretary Root has made it his personal business to touch with the official representatives of the other American peoples. He has already made a pretty complete tour of South American capitals and has been twice to Ottawa and Toronto, on official and friendly visits to the Canadians. The excursion to Mexico will round out a remarkable series of journeys, all conceived in the statesmanlike spirit of improving our relations with our neighbors.

Without disparagement of his predecessors, Secretary Root must be given credit for being the first to appreciate the advantages to this nation of the establishment of better trade relations with Canada, Mexico and the Latin-American countries. Mr. Blaine had a theoretical grasp of the situation and gave it some direction by the organization of the Panamerican association, but Secretary Root has planned for the perfection of the alliance in a perfectly practical way. The purpose of his visit to South America was to impress upon the peoples of that continent that the United States harbors no designs of encroachment, but earnestly seeks by all legitimate means to promote closer and mutually profitable relations and the advancement of all in peaceful, enlightened government and prosperity.

Perhaps one serious criticism that can be made against the administrations at Washington in the past is the neglect of trade with our near neighbors, while great effort has been made to develop business in remote parts of the world. Trade emissaries and consular agents have been sent to Abyssinia, Algiers and to obscure ports in Turkey and Asia, while little or no direct effort has been made to encourage trade relations with Canada, Mexico, Brazil and the rich countries of South America.

This oversight is particularly true as to Mexico. Within ten years our exports to Mexico have grown from $23,000,000 to $75,000,000 annually without any special effort on our part. It is estimated that $750,000,000 of American money is invested in Mexican railroads, mines and manufacturing establishments, and more Americans are finding investments there every year. At the same time Mexico buys more goods in Europe than in the United States. The republic is a great consumer of cotton products, and every yard and pound of cotton should be supplied from the mills of the south instead of from England. Mexico's manufacturing interests are in their infancy, and until able to meet the local demand the United States should supply Mexican wants. The completion of the Panama canal will give Mexico a new importance in the world's trade and Mr. Root's visit should do much toward binding the two republics closer together.

Secretary Root's visit should also have another significance. Just now Mexico is sharing with the United States the role of peacemaker for the turbulent Central American nations. Mr. Root's visit as the representative of the greatest power of the new world will be construed in Mexico as a tribute to the Diaz government and a compliment to the ruler who has rescued Mexico from a state of anarchy and given it a place among the nations. The visit is certain, too, to impress the Central Americans with the fact that Mexico and the United States are in earnest in their plans for peace north of Panama.

DIVORCE REFORM THAT COUNTS.

New Jersey, whence the country usually expects no news but bad news, has given distinct impetus to the cause of progressive morality by adopting the restrictive statute recommended by the universal divorce commission. The new law does not change the statutory grounds for divorce within the boundaries of the state, but it throws many safeguards in the way of dumping on the state the divorce filth from neighboring commonwealths.

The importance of the Jersey legislation is apparent, in view of the fact that heretofore much of the business of its civil courts was made up of divorce cases from New York and Pennsylvania. Under existing law a deserted wife cannot procure a divorce in New York, but can cross to New Jersey and file her plea. In both New York and Pennsylvania decrees of separation have been made difficult to obtain except upon a square showing of facts. Thus New Jersey had become a veritable Mecca for the marital misfits of the east as Sioux Falls was in the west.

The new law requires that a decree of divorce will not be granted, where one of the parties is a nonresident, unless the grounds are recognized as adequate in the state from which the complainants come. In illustration, anyone seeking in New Jersey a divorce from a husband or wife living in Nebraska could win out only by citing grounds for the decree that are recognized as cause for divorce by the Nebraska laws.

The universal divorce commission has been working for some years to prevail on the different states to pass uniform divorce laws. Some progress has been made, but not enough to cause over-enthusiasm as to the final accomplishment of its aims. The New Jersey innovation offers an easy way out of what has promised to be a very complicated problem. The adoption of such a law by all the states would without question do much toward lessening the divorce evil and could be adopted in every state without in other ways affecting existing provisions of divorce laws. It would not change the grounds for divorce, the time of residence or any other features of existing laws, but it would put an end to scandals which have flourished in the past by parties going to other states to get divorces that could not be secured at home.

GENERAL BONAPARTE'S PENALTIES.

Attorney General Bonaparte's address before the Prison Reform congress at Chicago is arousing no end of discussion among reform workers throughout the country and is meeting with denunciation by those who have worked for years to abolish capital punishment and lessen the rigor of existing methods of dealing with criminals. General Bonaparte, stating that the primary purpose of punishment is to secure obedience to the law, proposed that when a man already had been thrice convicted of crime upon his fourth conviction he should be liable to the death penalty.

Public sentiment will be slow to endorse the Bonaparte proposition. Right or wrong, the trend of public sentiment for many years past has been setting toward the abolition rather than the extension of capital punishment. The question is still one open to debate, perhaps a majority of the people of the country holding that, while certain crimes should be punished by death, there should be a lessening of the work of the hangman and the executioner. In most states, where capital punishment is still the law, there is great difficulty in securing juries that will return verdicts for the death penalty. Many guilty persons, on that account, have escaped punishment who would have gone to prison on life sentences if the jury had possessed authority to dispose of cases in that way. This situation is becoming more and more pronounced each year.

The habitual criminal curse is well recognized and there is a growth of sentiment in favor of adopting heroic methods in dealing with it, but the sentiment is not yet strong enough to support the plan of the attorney general. Much of the abuse in enforcement of criminal laws today is the undue authority vested in pardon boards and the overzealousness of enthusiastic reformers who have an idea that after a man has served a few months in jail he should be pardoned or paroled in order that he may have a chance to lead a better life. Professional criminals, taking advantage of this sentiment among prison workers, use it to the limit, with the result that in many states it is accepted as a general proposition that freedom by pardon or parole comes to the most vicious criminal after a term of ten or fifteen years, although he may have been sentenced to life. A little more vigorous enforcement of the prison rules and a little less interference by pardon boards and prison reform associations would go far toward relieving the condition against which General Bonaparte complains and for which he offers a remedy which cannot possibly receive the approbation of the public.

Railroad Valuation and Rates

Victor Rosewater, Editor of The Bee, in September Journal of Accountancy.

From the standpoint of investors, a railroad property is overcapitalized only when it fails to pay full interest and dividends on all the stock and bonds secured by it. From the standpoint of the public, a railroad is overcapitalized when it is stocked and bonded for more than it coud be reproduced. From the standpoint of the shipper, a railroad is overcapitalized when it exacts from him exorbitant charges in order to pay the owners more than they are entitled to on a basis of value that is speculative rather than substantial.

That overcapitalization works an injury to the public seems to me to go without saying. We have had a very lucid example in the manipulation of the Burlington railroad. The stock of the Burlington was bought and impounded by James J. Hill, who issued in exchange therefor Great Northern bonds at two for one. In other words, he established a fixed charge of an 8 per cent interest account for all time to come in place of a variable dividend charge, which would go up and down according to the business barometer. Should the earnings of this railroad previously have fallen it could have omitted a dividend. Should its earnings now fail to meet the interest charges, it would be thrown into the hands of a receiver. This evil grows entirely out of the pernicious method of overcapitalization and is separate and distinct from the injury inflicted by mere stock jugglery for Wall street gambling.

As to the relation between freight and passenger rates and capitalization, the railroad spokesmen seem within the past few years to have veered completely around. Stuyvesant Fish has recently voiced their present position (address at Columbia university June 10, 1907), that "the capitalization of railroads has and can have no bearing whatever on the rates charged." On the other hand, when Nebraska in 1893 undertook to establish maximum freight rates the railroads attacked the validity of the law on the ground that it was confiscatory in failing to provide adequate returns upon the capital invested, and they succeeded in having their view accepted by the United States supreme court. In that case ("Smythe vs. Ames," decided March 7, 1898, and reported in 169, U. S.), the comprehensive opinion handed down for the court by Justice Harlan contains this declaration:

> We hold, however, that the basis of all calculations as to the reasonableness of rates to be charged by a corporation maintaining a highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used by it for the convenience of the public. And, in order to ascertain that value, the original cost of construction, the amount expended in permanent improvements, the amount and market value of its bonds and stocks, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under particular rates prescribed by statute and the sum required to meet operating expenses, are all matters for consideration, and are to be given such weight as may be just and right in each case. We do not say that there may not be other matters to be regarded in estimating the value of the property. What the company is entitled to ask is a fair return upon the value of that which it employs for the public convenience.

In some other cases the courts have held that what a railroad is worth for taxation it is also worth as a basis for rate fixing and earning capacity and vice versa. In another place (Political Science Quarterly, March, 1903) I have stated what elements, in my judgment, should be taken into account in the determination of values for assessment for taxation, and I believe the purpose for which the appraisement is had would warrant a difference in the method of arriving at the value and, perhaps, in the valuation itself. When we assess property for taxation we endeavor to ascertain what is its fair market value under normal conditions. When we seek a valuation as a basis for rate fixing we try to ascertain what its earning capacity in justice should be. The actual quotations of stocks and bonds on the market include a speculative element, which does not necessarily figure in administrative values and all of these might still vary some from a physical valuation of the railroad as an engineering and structural achievement, which would aim solely at the cost of reproduction. Yet there should not be much variation between valuations reached by each of these methods. The tendency would be, under stable conditions, for them to approximate constantly toward identity.

For these reasons I think a revaluation of railroad property would be a good thing for all concerned. It is not so important who makes the valuation, whether federal or state authority, or the railroad people themselves subject to review, providing it is honestly made and given full publicity. It would be of no benefit unless followed up by legislation designed to prevent future stock watering, if not to squeeze the water out of existing stocks.

The New York Yacht club has rejected Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenge owing to certain conditions he requested relative to rules governing the race. That saves him another licking and gives him the desired advertising.

A lot of people voted at the recent primary election without registering at the same time. If they want to vote again in November they must appear before the registrars and have their names enrolled on the registration books next Tuesday.

With the departure of Governor Sheldon for a three weeks' absence from the state, Lieutenant Governor Hopewell will have another chance to demonstrate his usefulness as an understudy.

"The American nation relies too much on its fleet," says General Linevitch. The general should understand that there is a difference between the American fleet and the one Russia relied upon.

In the Oklahoma election Cleveland, Jackson, Jefferson and Bryan counties went democratic, while the republicans carried the counties of Lincoln, Logan, Blaine and Garfield. Anything in a name?

President Roosevelt will deliver several speeches the coming week and it is a safe guess that not one of them will satisfy Colonel Bryan, no matter how many of his political clothes the president may put on.

The debate between Editor Sprecher and Democratic Candidate Loomis is becoming more interesting as it proceeds. Judge Loomis' invitation to uncover his public record is producing results unexpected by him.

Marconi promises that a complete wireless telegraph service will be established across the Atlantic in three weeks. Marconi is as full of promises as is a politician just before election.

The enthusiasm of the old guard of the populist party in Nebraska for the fusion nominee for supreme judge this year is noticeable chiefly by its absence.

The municipal expenses in New York are $14,700 an hour. That is more than it costs in Omaha, even including the salaries and expenses of the water commission.

Mr. Rockefeller says he never had the advantages of a thorough education. He appears to have quit school after he had learned addition and before he got to division.

While no formal announcement has been made, it is presumed that cocktails will be barred at all the banquets to be tendered to the president on his trip down the Mississippi.

Wall street is much concerned lest the telegraphers employed in the financial district be called out. It would not make so much difference to the west, which has come to look upon no news from Wall street as good news.

Mr. Hearst says he can conceive of no circumstances under which he would accept a presidential nomination. The country can conceive of no circumstances under which he could be elected if he should accept the nomination.

An Economical Lead.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

The estimate that tramps, stealing rides on the railroads, cost the latter $25,000,000 annually suggests the wisdom of turning in and abolishing the tramp nuisance and using the $25,000,000 to balance the alleged loss on 2-cent fares.

Not Afraid of it Now.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There was a time when Theodore Roosevelt could have given points to the nature fakirs. He came home from church, when a small boy, in terror of that weird animal, the zeal. The text explained it: "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up."

Merely a Starter.
Kansas City Times.

Several of the head officers of the Standard Oil company have retired and the company will reorganize, but these are only a few of the "re's" which are needed. The Standard ought also to reform, repent, recede, reflect, refrain, regenerate, regret, remit, refund, repay, renounce and retreat.

The Coin is the Thing.
Baltimore American.

It is said there is likely to be filed a protest against putting on the new gold coins the profile of a young Irish woman selected by the late Saint Gaudens as the model. But the model on coins does not interest the large majority of the population. The general sentiment is: "Just let me get ahead on the coin, and the coin can get any old kind of a head on it it will."

Modern Affinities.
St. Louis Republic.

This thing of married people finding "soul-sisters" and "spirit-brothers" is all very well in its way and harmless enough to the divorce and remarrying point. What we cannot understand is why they should deem it absolutely necessary to transmute spiritual affinities into physical relations. Cannot the minds and spirits and understandings of a man and a woman communicate with perfect innocuity and pleasure outside of the marriage or physical relation?

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Robert Allan Pinkerton left an estate valued at $3,000,000. It takes a good detective to detect a good thing.

Sharks have been observed in the Potomac river some distance from Washington. And congress is two months off!

By the free distribution of birthday beer among the Hamburgers, the king of Siam can have a majority vote whenever he gives the word.

"Acute confusional insanity" is the latest kink in criminal technicalities. It is much more agreeable than a necktie party or a life sentence.

Just to prove the prediction that the international peace conference is a failure, Guatemala and Honduras are arranging to pull off a small war.

Since Tom Johnson received his fourth nomination for mayor of Cleveland he has put on "the intellectual pose of a man chewing toothpicks."

The affinity business is not enjoying smooth sailing. Two exemplars of the system are in jail in New York City, another is in a Chicago hospital, having received a variety of injuries in a mixup with an indignant wife.

The sentimental and sympathetic Board of Pardons of Illinois five months ago turned loose a penitentiary bird before his term was half served. A woman now lies dead in Chicago, the murdered victim of the pardoned criminal.

Vast as the profits of the Standard Oil company appear, the percentage is away off compared with the loot of the Pennsylvania capitol contractors. One thousand per cent satisfied the Standard people. Pennsylvania's loot went as high as 4,305 per cent.

Three hundred new street cars of the pay-as-you-enter style are ready for business in Chicago. The object of the traction company is to make sure connection with every nickel coming to it and relieve conductors of the peril of taking microbe money into their systems.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

No man ever created anything greater than himself.

Sermons prepared for the ears never get beyond them.

The Lord will not lift the man who does not try to rise.

One day's charity is a poor balance for six days' robbery.

Use the knowledge you have and you will have all you can use.

There is no solution of any social problem without sympathy.

The influence of your life depends on the affluence of your heart.

The poorest man of all is the one who affects to despise the poor.

The tallow dip man always has illuminating ideas on the responsibilities of an arc light.

There's a lot of difference between the works of friendship and working your friends.

Some folks think they have lots of grit because they know how to grind their neighbors.

It will help the world wonderfully when we can make virtue as interesting as vice already is.

When you base your honesty wholly on policy the tempter always can show you better premiums.

When faith sees the glory of character at the end of the way it does not need a fence to keep it in the road.—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Brooklyn Eagle: Long faces in Georgia. One cannot have wine even at a communion service. The gospel says wine, but the legislature says water, or sarsaparilla. Of course, it would not do to allow the parishioner to have his say in the matter, because this is a free country—for legislatures.

Cleveland Leader: Preachers in this city have raised their voices for a raise in pay. One has gone so far as to suggest a union by which to enforce a demand for a higher scale of remuneration in the city where John D. Rockefeller loves most to worship. The charge is made that salaries have not advanced in ten years, while necessities of life cost so much preachers must squeeze each penny.

Buffalo Express: Another clergyman is driven publicly to regret that he performed a wedding ceremony for a divorced man. He says he made a mistake, and was deceived as to the facts of the divorce. A license system, putting those intending marriage upon record and laying them open to prosecution if they misrepresent, would protect some clergymen who are curiously unable to protect themselves.

Philadelphia Record: Divorce has been made easier to accomplish in Russia. The holy synod has added the following additional grounds for untying the matrimonial knot: First, mental derangement exceeding three years' duration; second, infectious disease; third, maltreatment causing physical and moral suffering and endangering health and life; fourth, desertion for three years, and, fifth leaving the orthodox church.

CONCERNING GHOSTS.

Individual and Party Afflictions Hard to Shake Off.
New York Sun.

A certain Chicago widow avers that for fourteen years the ghost of her husband has visited her and behaved shabbily. The mischievous spirit persists in turning up every night, "sitting on the ridgepole, where it amuses itself by singing and tearing shingles off and throwing bricks at the goat shed." A Poltergeist, a robustious nuisance. The lady can't get married again. The Poltergeist forbids. He clatters and yells and hurls things. The unfortunate widow weeps and wails.

No tipstaff can arrest a ghost, no injunction restrain it. The only consolation for the victim is to know that there is another and a greater sufferer from the same cause.

For fourteen years the democratic party has been haunted unremittingly by the Poltergeist from Nebraska. Does the democracy wish to be off with the old love and on with a new? The old love howls horribly and the bricks go a-flying through the air. The democracy sobs and peaks and pines.

Poor lady of Chicago! Poor old democracy! That is, if they can't learn not to be afraid of ghosts.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Mrs. Softheart—Do you believe in all the modern progress that a woman really finds any use in a club?

Mrs. Strongarm—That depends whether she wants to use it for her own head or on her husband's.—Chicago Tribune.

"She's too fond of talking behind her back."

"Behind whose back?"

"Her own. She's a regular rubber neck."—Philadelphia Press.

Mollie—I wish you were more like Mr. Simpson.

Coddle—My dear, if I were more like Mr. Simpson I should have a married woman more like Mrs. Simpson.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"It's dreadful the way the cost of living has gone up. The price of diamonds has increased so, my husband found where he went to get me that necklace he had promised me that he can't afford it at all this year."

"Yes, it is certainly hard. I wonder how poor people manage to live."—Baltimore American.

"We were dared to get married, parson, and we never take a dare."

"Very good. Come around once a week and I'll dare you to stay married."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I wonder why old maids are usually thin?"

"Dispensation of Providence, perhaps. A woman with sharp elbows can make her way through the world without the assistance of any man."—Chicago Post.

Young Wife (sobbing)—My husband was in a furious temper at the breakfast table this morning, and he—he—broke his word to me.

Older Wife (consolingly)—Never mind, my dear. Be thankful it wasn't one of the cups of your best set of china.—Baltimore American.

"Where shall the weary find rest?" exclaimed the Rev. Dr. Fourthly, with dramatic emphasis.

A soft snore from the pew occupied by Deacon Hardesty was the only response.—Chicago Tribune.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

Atlanta Constitution.

The Lawd hear de po' man cryin',
An' He ax him why an' how,
An' de po' man say:
"Hit's de rich man's day,
An' whar is de po' man now?

"Whar is de po' man now—
Whar is de po' man now?
Too po' ter stay,
Or ter move away—
Oh, whar is de po' man now?"

De Lawd hear de rich man cryin',
An' He ax him why an' how,
An' de rich man say:
"Dar's my fine ter pay,
An' whar is de rich man now?

"Whar is de rich man now—
Oh, whar is de rich man now?
Kin I rise an' shine
Wid de gover-mint fine?
Oh, whar is de rich man now?"

Den de angel come f'um glory
Ter take 'um ter de worl' dat's new,
But de rich man say
Dat he reckon he will stay,
An' de po' man sesso, too!

Dey ain't in a hurry fer to go—
Oh, dey ain't in a hurry fer to go—
De worl' is a trial,
An' a big self-denial,
But dey ain't in a hurry fer ter go!