

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1907

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 man who invented the Teddy bear has been arrested—but not for that.

The Board of Education is figuring on the school levy. The taxpayers are figuring on a lower levy.

Money is scarce in San Francisco. What was left by the grafters has been used in punishing the grafters.

"Is the baby a nuisance?" asks the New York World. Depends upon whether it is yours or your neighbor's.

No insurance at Kearney yet over the final failure of that normal school appropriation. Hurrah for Kearney!

Philadelphia is experiencing the novelty of being awake for a whole week at a time. The Elks are there.

"Yakkiguma" is the Japanese for jingoes. We sometimes call them worse names than that in this country.

Japan and the United States have practically agreed not to go to war until they have something to fight about.

Dexter Marshall is getting careless. He omits Judge Alton B. Parker's name from a list of "Celebrities Who Have Been Forgotten."

Mr. Harriman says he will reply to the charges of the Interstate Commerce commission. He may reply to them and still not answer them.

President Roosevelt has been pitching hay on his Oyster Bay farm. Senator Tillman does not use his pitchfork for any such commonplace purpose.

Twenty-five years should be the limit of any franchise rights in the public thoroughfares whether granted by the city council or by the county board.

A New York policeman has retired from the force with a fortune of \$500,000. He is no hog, but willing to give the other fellows on the force a chance.

Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco says he is sorry he was never admitted to the bar. He appreciates the difference between appearing at the bar and behind the bars.

The decision of the supreme court confirming the tenure of office of City Engineer Rosewater seems to be particularly distressing to the local democratic organ. Cheer up.

Senator Elkins believes Mr. Cortelyou will be nominated for the presidency next year. Mr. Cortelyou will hardly feel as confident, now that Senator Elkins has endorsed him.

After looking over the 100,000,000 acres of growing corn Secretary Wilson assures the country that there is no danger of going hungry or thirsty for another year, at any rate.

Texas are trying to live up to laws passed by the last legislature making it a misdemeanor to drink intoxicating liquors on trains, prohibiting cock fighting, closing brokerage houses and bucket shops, taxing dealers in pistols and requiring hotels to furnish bed sheets nine feet long. There'll be something doing when Texas starts to backslide.

CONFUSING THE ISSUES

Republican politicians and newspapermen who are bending their energies to foment a sharp contest for the republican nomination for supreme judge on the ground that it is necessary to save control of the party machinery to the reform element seem to be laboring under a misapprehension. They seem to have been persuaded that the success of one candidate or another for supreme judge in the primaries to be held throughout Nebraska will determine the complexion of the state committee and the identity of the state chairman and other committee officers.

Careful scrutiny of the new direct primary law falls to show where any power is vested in the nominees on the state ticket, individually or collectively, by which they could directly or indirectly control the organization. The law expressly prescribes the method by which the state committee shall be chosen. The committee is to consist of one member for each senator chosen from the various senatorial districts by the state convention meeting to formulate the platform and the committee thus selected is to choose its own chairman and other officers. The convention from which the state committee will derive its authority is to be made up of one delegate from each county selected by the county committees of the several counties and the county committee of each county is to be selected by the candidates for county offices winning out at the primaries.

The fountain-head of the state committee, which is the state organization of the party, is, therefore, to be found in the nominees for county offices who are far removed from, and absolutely independent of, the successful candidates for state nominations. As a matter of fact, under the situation created by the new primary law, it is about as impossible for any interest or influence not in full sympathy with the rank and file of the party to capture the state organization either by stealth or by open fighting, as it possibly could be.

A wilful attempt to subordinate the merits of opposing candidates for the important office of supreme judge to a scramble for control of the party organization appears to us to be as uncalled for as it is unnecessary. There is no question but what the rank and file of the republican party in Nebraska are determined to stand firm for the reform program inaugurated by the last legislature and against any return to corporate domination. But it will be hard to make republicans believe that this issue is involved in the claims and qualifications of aspiring supreme judges.

SAVINGS BANKS AND LIFE INSURANCE

An interesting experiment, of concern to wage earners and small savers, is to be tried in Massachusetts, under the provisions of an act passed by the legislature authorizing savings banks to establish departments for writing industrial life insurance. The question of savings banks insurance has been agitated in several states in the past, but Massachusetts is the first state to plan for giving the law a trial. The Massachusetts law provides for an insurance system which is modeled along the lines of the general life insurance companies, except that it does not guarantee the policy holder any fixed amount, in case of death. It provides, however, that the accumulated premiums, with a very liberal interest rate, shall be paid, in lump, in annuities or in other of a dozen different options such as are usually set out in the average life insurance policy.

The one striking and appealing feature of the new kind of insurance is the guarantee limiting the cost of insurance to about 5 per cent of the premiums. The three big companies that write the bulk of the life insurance of the country have shown that 37.21 per cent of the premiums paid by policy holders has gone to defray the expenses of management and operation. In contrast with this the Massachusetts savings banks show that they have used but 1.47 per cent of their deposits in the cost of management. The difference represents what the policy holder must look upon as an economic waste for which he is taxed. This, then, is the most attractive feature of the Massachusetts law, a promise to the policy holder that his premiums, minus a very small part for cost of management, will go into an accumulation fund in which he will share instead of being used in the payment of fancy salaries for managers, officers, advertising and other heavy expenses which the developments of the last few years show have eaten up a very large proportion of the premiums paid by the policy holders to the big life insurance companies. It is but fair to the big insurance companies to state that radical reforms have been introduced in their methods and their operating expenses are being greatly reduced.

Life insurance is one of the most complex problems that confronts the man of the day. Under perfect conditions, with each man his own monitor, adviser and agent, there would be no occasion for such investment, but conditions are so far from perfect that life insurance has become recognized as an essential factor in the economic scheme. Until it shall have been tried the savings bank's life insurance system must be considered an experiment, pure and simple. Life insurance represents an outlay, while the depositor in the savings bank is inspired by a motive of increase, rather than expense. Whether the two plans

will work in harmony remains to be determined. But the experiment is to be made in Massachusetts and the result will be watched with interest.

TO ROAD EARNINGS FOR JUNE

One point should be borne in mind in considering statistics of railway earnings this year. They are all based on comparisons with the record of last year, one of the most successful in the history of railway transportation in America, in which an increase was shown for every month over the business of 1905, which, in turn, showed a gain over the business of 1904. With this fact in mind, the report of gross earnings for the month of June reflects a remarkable prosperity for the American railroads. Returns reported by fifteen railroads, covering 98,854 miles, for the month of June show increased gross earnings of \$9,544,023, or 13.08 per cent as compared with June, 1905, in which month the earnings were 13.24 per cent over June, 1905.

Preliminary estimates, from railroads that have not reported official figures, indicate that the gain throughout the entire country will be fully as large as that shown by the railroads which have already made their reports. The roads reporting are scattered throughout the country, so that the large gain shown is not due to any local conditions that might abnormally increase the business of any particular road or group of roads. The situation is one of encouragement to the railroad manager and investor and furnishes another proof of the general prosperity of the country.

THE CHIEF OF THE JINGOISTS

Colonel Henry Waterson, in addition to withholding the name of his dark horse candidate for the democratic presidential nomination next year, has added another mystery to his collection by refusing to give the name of the "democratic member of congress" who has written this letter to the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal:

I read your article the other day defending Roosevelt. You don't know the man. He came the last two years has been to break up both parties, to organize a Roosevelt following strong enough to hold the two opposing party fragments, and then to precipitate a crisis which will place extraordinary power in his hands and enable him to shape things just to suit himself. This entire Japanese business has been worked to that end. What he is after is to lead Japan into a hostile attitude. The naval demonstration in the Pacific has no other object before it. If by hook or crook he can get some pretext for martial law you will soon see what he will do with recalcitrant newspapers and bucking politicians. Mark my words, Teddy means business and is out neither for his amusement, nor his health.

Commenting on the letter, Colonel Waterson writes that "Our congressional friend is not Senator Tillman nor Champ Clark." Of course not, Senator Tillman and Champ Clark are both radical, to the point of crankiness, but neither is a fool. Neither has a brain so addled as to give birth to such visionary nightmares as that outlined in the letter. Neither is President Roosevelt so poor a politician as to hope to gain prestige, if he needed it, by such methods as he is accused by this "democratic member of congress."

The masses have no interest in this gossip that is going on in official and diplomatic circles about a war between the United States and Japan. The country is disposed to set it all down as a part of the inevitable "stilly season" talk that is sent out from Washington every vacation season, on some subject or another. Much nonsense has resulted from the discussion of the situation and most of it has been of the harmless variety, some of it even entertaining, but it is a matter of regret that the cap sheaf of foolishness should be put to stack of inanities by a man who holds membership in the national congress and should, in the natural condition of affairs, be supposed to know better. Colonel Waterson should disclose the name of the congressman.

It would be surprising if the State Board of Equalization should stand for the performance of Lancaster's county board in cutting off 20 per cent of all the personal assessments made by the county assessor. If the state authorities should permit such tax dodging on the part of Lancaster county another year would see every county in the state under competition to see which could cut down the assessments most. The power of reform is vested in the State Board of Equalization just to catch smart tricks like this.

An Indiana school teacher went insane while trying to memorize all the speeches made by Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900. That is the finding of a lunacy commission, but there is a suspicion that the insanity had its origin when the teacher undertook the task.

The staff correspondent of the World-Herald, specially sent to Lincoln for the purpose, has discovered that "a general spirit of hopefulness characterized the meeting of the democratic state committee." While there is life there is hope.

Those Omaha automobile scorchers who object to a \$25 fine as oppressive for fast speeding should go up against some of the justices of the peace in New England who make a living by lying in wait for millionaire chauffeurs.

Nebraska democrats, by their self-constituted bosses, have proclaimed to the world that their purpose is neither to endorse nor to block the new direct

primary law. This sounds big, but the fact is that they endorsed the plan of nominations by direct primary in the last party platform and would be stultifying themselves now to take the opposite position. As to blocking it, they undertook to do that very thing in the legislature and it was not their fault that they failed.

Governor Davidson of Wisconsin has signed the 2-cent fare law enacted by the Wisconsin legislature. The railroad rate makers will take due notice that the 2-cent zone has been enlarged by the addition of another state.

The democratic pow-wow at Lincoln is said to have refrained carefully from discussing candidates. It is a safe guess, however, that everyone who was there got a tip for whom he is to plug when he returns home.

One thing may be said in favor of Jesse Grant's candidacy for the democratic nomination for the presidency. Democrats will have no difficulty in remembering his last name, particularly the southern democrats.

The Hague conference has decided that hereafter a formal declaration of war must precede the opening of hostilities. That wise precaution will prevent Japan from licking us without letting us know about it.

Japanese spies who are said to be making a tour of inspection in the United States ought to be furnished with a photograph of that \$7,000,000 surplus which is worrying the secretary of the treasury.

Either the date for the annual picnic of the grocers and butchers must have slipped a cog or the weather man who is responsible for these daily freshets is mixed up on his calendar.

Scientific experiments show that the smoke of tobacco or hay arrests the bacilli of diphtheria and typhoid. A man may acquire the taste for hay smoke by using campaign cigars.

When the Finish Comes

Washington Post. After the Tobacco trust is busted it will be quite appropriate to equip every cigar store Indian with a big stick instead of a tomahawk.

Like Davy's Coon

Brooklyn Eagle. "Don't shoot, I'll come down" is the attitude of the Burlington railroad system on 2-cent fares. The attitude of the other coons in the railroad brush is "Non Possumus."

A Government Worth While

Brooklyn Eagle. In the French army no less than 15,000 soldiers are unable to read. In our own army there is not one illiterate. See what comes of having a government that is worth while.

Easy When You Know How

Pittsburg Dispatch. "Save; work hard; practice self-denial," is the rule laid down by John D. Rockefeller for becoming rich. As this is what a great many poor people are already doing without the accumulation of egregious wealth it is possible that Mr. Rockefeller has omitted some small but indispensable factor as making arrangements with the common carriers for exclusive privileges in the matter of rates.

Harriman's Good Roads

Philadelphia Record. Harriman's methods are not admirable, and the sentiment of the public is very strongly against having all the transportation interests on land and sea controlled by one man. But we may as well be just. Previous owners, whatever he may have done to other people, and he has increased the services rendered by the transportation lines to the public. In stating the results of its inquiries into the practice of Harrimanizing railroads the Interstate Commerce commission says that every railroad Harriman has captured is today a better road physically than it was before he took it. A man can't make money out of railroads by hocus pocus alone.

Dahlman As Bryan's Manager

Eastern Critic Doubts the Ability of Omaha's Mayor. Washington Star. Mayor Dahlman of Omaha—referred to at times as the cowboy mayor—is a Bryan man of so much ardor, and enjoys so completely the confidence of his hero that when he speaks about him and his plans much weight is attached to the deliverances. He speaks quite often, and has just spoken. The latest information with which Mayor Dahlman has favored the public is that the next democratic national platform is already as good as written. Which is to say that the matter is in Mr. Bryan's hands, and will represent his view on all the vital questions of the time. For particulars, wait until next year.

From another source comes some information about Mayor Dahlman himself. This is that he is booked for the chairmanship of the democratic national convention in succession to Thomas H. Hargett, and will represent his view on all the vital questions of the time. For particulars, wait until next year.

If Mr. Bryan is the candidate he will, of course name the campaign manager, and may be expected to put such momentous business into the hands of a man in whom he has complete confidence. But because the business is so momentous he will likewise have to be most particular about the man. The party also should have confidence in the man, and Mayor Dahlman might not pass muster.

To begin with, that sobriquet would hurt. The cowboy mayor would suggest too many things to the trust to the middle states. Votes are not to be taken with a larrikin, or by larrikin methods. The candidate himself will easily provide all of the spectacular campaign will stand. A campaign carrying too much of that sort of thing might degenerate into a wild west show.

An assessor or a middle states man manager would do better. Mr. Bryan, it is true, on a platform of his own writing, would have small chance of success in the east, and would face a hard fight in the middle states but he would have to try for votes in both sections, and unless his manager knew the ground, and was known to the voters, he would be utterly out of all calculation.

Not the cowboy mayor, then, for that post. Something better for him and for the party could be provided later, as a reward for his affection and duty, in case fortune smiled at the polls and put into Mr. Bryan's hands the thousand and one good things that are in the tempting dish of what is called government jobs.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot

Uncle Sam is not as hard a taskmaster as some of his employees assert, nor is he at all parsimonious when his various scales of wages and salaries are averaged. Omitting members of the congress, who look after No. 1 with becoming fortitude, your Uncle treats his hired help quite liberally, particularly in the matter of vacations, going down into his capacious pocket for about \$2,000 annually to sugar a thirty-day layoff. This sum is for the army of employees in Washington alone and does not include the thousands of others who are on duty and on the payrolls throughout his vast domain and in foreign countries. Liberal lawmakers decided that ten months each year was long enough for employees to work, and that thirty days should be allowed for sickness and for various other annual leaves. At first this law was for the officials and clerks only and did not include printers, pressmen and navy yard workmen. Eventually these were given fifteen days annual leave and finally, through hard and persistent efforts, the full thirty days. No sick leave, however, has ever been granted them, and, strange as it may appear, they seem to be the healthiest class of government workers.

The government printing office, the bureau of engraving and printing and the navy yard are not classed as "hospitals for invalids," as the Treasury and other departments are termed. Not getting pay for being sick, and not entitled to such leave as the officials and clerks only and did not include printers, pressmen and navy yard workmen. Eventually these were given fifteen days annual leave and finally, through hard and persistent efforts, the full thirty days. No sick leave, however, has ever been granted them, and, strange as it may appear, they seem to be the healthiest class of government workers.

So badly abused has been the sick-leave privilege that at the last session of congress what appeared to be a determined effort was made to repeal the law, but the matter was permitted to go over, giving the Keop commission and other reformers an opportunity to make further investigation and secure facts and figures. If one is to judge by the policy of retrenchment and reform so strenuously carried out by the present administration, it is entirely safe to assert that sick leave will not be one of the pick-ups now employed by government workers after the next session of congress.

There are in Washington about 25,000 employees of Uncle Sam. The salary and wages paid will average \$2,000 each, male and female. This gives to each individual employe \$100 leave money, and is ready on call for officials and clerks any time during the calendar year, but employees of the class stated were not entitled to leave until the beginning of the fiscal year—July 1.

When Colonel Hill Stetson first went to Washington to report the news of the capitol for his Texas papers, he had desk room in the office of the late General H. V. Boynton, then the militant correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. General Boynton spoke out in meeting, relates the Saturday Evening Post. He said things about statesmen that made the statesmen angry. He had many personal encounters with patriots whose feelings had been ruffled.

One night a man came into Boynton's office loudly proclaiming that he intended to shoot Boynton. The general grabbed a chair, beat the intruder over the head with it, knocked him down, and threw him out. When the man came back, his desk looking up in great amazement.

When the man landed in the gutter Stetson came timely over to Boynton. "General," he said, "being a new hand here, I don't know the practices of this office nor the customs that pertain to Washington correspondents, and I didn't want to intrude. Now that I have seen what has happened, I trust you will allow me a question?"

"Go ahead," said Boynton. "When the next man comes in, would it be too forward if I should crave the privilege of kicking him a few times in honor of the sainted confederate dead?"

Among the numerous employees of one of the government departments in Washington are two men whose names, though they differ in the way of spelling them, are not altogether unlike in the manner of their pronunciation. Both of them have the good fortune of being close friends of a prominent druggist, and the elder of the two has frequently obtained from the medicine man a supply of medicated cigars which he finds to be of value in giving him relief from a catarrhal affection.

Recently he called on the druggist and requested him to have prepared for him a box of the cigars, relates the Washington Post. After a few days, not having received them, he wrote a note inquiring as to the cause of the inattention, and received in reply that the medicated cigars had been sent to his office several days before the complaint was made.

The next thing was a call made at the drug store by the man with the catarrh, who was disposed to be indignant, and the porter who had been dispatched with the cigars was called in. He said that he took them to the office and handed them to a messenger, who promised they should be delivered without any delay. They were, however, and it became necessary to investigate the mystery.

An explanation came next day, when the other friend with a name sounding like that of the sick man called on the druggist and thanked him for what he thought had been sent to him. He wanted to find where he could procure another box, as he had used all of these. There was a peculiar flavor to the tobacco, he said, that he liked very much. He didn't know they were medicated cigars until the druggist told him, and the matter was set straight by the other gentleman being promptly supplied with a catarrh remedy, and then they all enjoyed the joke.

Contracts with Injunctions

Kansas City Star. Attorney-General Bonaparte's plan of using the process of injunction to control the trusts has a exceeding great merit in that it is a more effective method of control than the injunction by the trustee to control the government. It is quite in line with the forward march of events that now the most effective branch of the government, the judiciary, should be appealed to on behalf of the co-ordinate departments instead of against them.

Dredging the Missouri

Kansas City Times. For \$40,000,000 the Missouri river could be given a fourteen-foot channel from the Mississippi up as far as Sioux City. But the railroad lobby is not likely to allow congress to undertake such a work.

Punishment to Fit Crime

Chicago Record-Herald. It would be a fortunate thing for humanity if the people who work up war scares for their own benefit could be compelled to do all the fighting in the front ranks.

Advertisement for Uneeda Biscuit. The strongest sometimes eat the least, but they eat wisely. Not what you eat, but what you digest, gives you strength. Uneeda Biscuit is the most nourishing and digestible food made from flour. Eat wisely—eat for strength—Uneeda Biscuit. In moisture and dust proof packages. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

SOME OF THE MELON JUICE

Uncashed Express Money Orders Make a Snug Sum. Minneapolis Journal. There is one feature of the express money order business to which very little attention has thus far been paid. So far as known, the American Bankers' association, which has enlisted in a crusade against this branch of the express business, has made no allusion to it. A certain percentage of the express money orders sold to the public are never cashed. They are lost, destroyed or forgotten. Quite naturally, the express companies have nothing to give out about the large amounts of money that accumulate in their hands from uncashed money orders. The government's experience, however, furnishes proof that these sums must be considerable. There is now in the treasury of the United States a fund of several million dollars, which represents the proceeds of money orders that have never been cashed. The government makes every endeavor to find the persons to whom this money belongs. It is at their disposal whenever found, no matter how many years elapse, providing satisfactory proof is made.

MERRY JINGLES. "Does your wife ever go through your pockets at night?" "Never." "You're lucky." "Am I? The reason she doesn't is because she draws my pay."—Cleveland Leader.

Sunday School Teacher—Gerald, you know one of Bunyan's characters is "Heart's Ease, don't you?" "Little Boy—No, ma'am, but if he had bunions he couldn't have had much heart's ease."—Chicago Tribune. "I met young De Peyer, of the upper set, the other day and he looked me square in the eyes without speaking." "That's what they call the society uppercut, you see?"—Baltimore American. "Do you believe in the fatalistic theory that the hour of a man's death is foretold?" "Well, I ought to know, I'm a doctor."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Ruben—I thought you'd be busy this time of year getting ready for your summer boarders." "Ruben—But you don't appear to be planting any vegetables." "Farmer Skinner—Certainly not, I'm a putting in most of my time a-writing of the advertisements."—Philadelphia Press. "Is it true, doctor," asked the summer girl, "that eating cucumbers will remove freckles?" "Of course," replied Dr. Kidder, "under certain circumstances." "Really? What circumstances?" "Well, provided the freckles are on the cucumbers."—Philadelphia Press. "Mosquitoes large here?" "Pretty large," answered Farmer Corn-tassel; "but I wish they were a little bigger. Then maybe some of those fellows that so crazy for huntin' would come down here in olehion suits an' shoot at 'em."—Washington Star. "Is—Women never take any time for prolonged reflection." "She—Don't they? What do you suppose looking glasses were made for?"—Baltimore American.

PERSONAL NOTES

When Miss Czastanlovak of Connecticut was married to Mr. Frinknowsky she expressed delight at being rid of her old name, but the loss optimistic with difficulty discern any improvement.

Kicker—Can she chin the bar? Brock—No, but she can get her well down over her chin by wrinkling her nose.—Harper's Bazar.

Dr. Charles A. Davis of the University of Michigan, who has recently completed a report of the peat deposits of Michigan, has been engaged by the United States geological survey to make a reconnaissance survey of the peat formations of the coastal plain from the Carolinas northward during the summer.

"Why does the old man holler halleluia so loud?" "Well, they ain't been answerin' his prayers lately, and he wants to wake up the angels."—Atlantic Constitution.

F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, the New York sculptor, who was chief of sculpture at the St. Louis exposition, has received a \$10,000 commission to execute for Statuary hall, in the capitol at Washington, a statue of John C. Calhoun, senator, secretary of war, secretary of state, vice president and author of the doctrine of nullification. The money was appropriated for the statue by the state of South Carolina.

"Mrs. Chugwater (who has been reading about the peace conference)—Joshua, why do they call that place 'The Hague'?" "Mr. Crugwater—'The' is short for 'Theodore.' Anybody with a bit of sense would know that without being told—Chicago Tribune.

Secretary Cortelyou is at work preparing an authorized life of William McKinley. His task will require much time and will not be completed for several years. It is intended to be for McKinley what the work of Messrs. Nicolay and Hay was to Lincoln.

Evalene Stein in the Independent. Far, far away, beyond the ripening wheat, The forests stand in mantles of soft blue; While wrens in music, near and heavy-sweet, A lark scours singing from the meadow-rue.

C. Parker Woodbury, a New York banker, will build for himself a glass house. He has engaged an architect to draw plans for the novel dwelling, which is to be erected at Beechhurst, Long Island. Bricks of compressed opalescent glass will form the walls. The interior partitions are to be of the same material, worked into thin slabs, and the roof is to be of glass. In fact, wherever it is possible glass is to be employed, as Mr. Woodbury is a great believer in sunlight.

Along the roads, where sheltering sumacs grow, A wild rose lingers and defy The bright midsummer, but the elders know Has faded in the sunshine of July.

Senator Newlands of Nevada prides himself in fiery language and the various flights of fancy which he indulges in frequently during the last session in one of these flights Senator Newlands sat down with much satisfaction after saying: "Indeed, Mr. President, perjured oratory may be pardoned, for this subject furnishes all the food eloquence needs." He was a bit abashed, however, to read in the Congressional Record in the following day that his asserted topic "furnished all the food elephants need."

Through fallow fields the scarlet fire-weeds flame Like little Ghibber shrines among the grass, And with their blazing blossoms worship the sun. From all their pilgrim butterflies that pass, A drowsy languor tinges all the air; And in the garden, nodding o'er the wall, Tall lollyhocks weave spotted shadows white. From fragile stems red poppy petals fall, Small epinec pills about the doorway shine. Bright orange links away along the walks, And through the fence hold ragged robins twine. And under up the tallest sandflower stalks. A warm breeze stirs the cedars and floats through The feathery willows; while within the sky As white as wind-flower buds against the blue, The summer clouds go slowly blowing by. So honey-sweet the earth is, and so pure The tender leaves, sending overhead, I think no heartaches here could long endure, Nor any pain remain uncomforted!

JULY

Along the roads, where sheltering sumacs grow, A wild rose lingers and defy The bright midsummer, but the elders know Has faded in the sunshine of July. Through fallow fields the scarlet fire-weeds flame Like little Ghibber shrines among the grass, And with their blazing blossoms worship the sun. From all their pilgrim butterflies that pass, A drowsy languor tinges all the air; And in the garden, nodding o'er the wall, Tall lollyhocks weave spotted shadows white. From fragile stems red poppy petals fall, Small epinec pills about the doorway shine. Bright orange links away along the walks, And through the fence hold ragged robins twine. And under up the tallest sandflower stalks. A warm breeze stirs the cedars and floats through The feathery willows; while within the sky As white as wind-flower buds against the blue, The summer clouds go slowly blowing by. So honey-sweet the earth is, and so pure The tender leaves, sending overhead, I think no heartaches here could long endure, Nor any pain remain uncomforted!

THE BEST PIANO AT ITS PRICE. KIMBALL style 12 \$260. KIMBALL style 14 \$300. KIMBALL style 15 \$365. The reputation of the Kimball piano is one of the few things in this world that improves with age. Remember in connection with the price that we might just as well obtain \$400 and \$450 for the instrument—as many others do for pianos of like quality. But our prices are \$260, \$300 and \$365, and we sell them every day of the year at these figures. The Kimball bears its name cast in the metal plate and our personal guarantee accompanies each. They are manufactured in the largest factory in the world and are absolutely reliable in every particular. You may take thirty days or thirty months in paying for one—surt yourself. A small interest per annum for such time as you may take. That's fair and it's good business. You can't do better than buy a Kimball. Come in today and test the latest beautiful Kimball just arriving. Remember there are no pianos to compare with Kimball style 12 at \$260, Kimball style 14 at \$300, Kimball style 15 at \$365. Pay \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 or \$10.00 monthly. Send for catalogue if you can't come. A. HOSPE COMPANY, 1513 Douglas St. We Do Expert Piano Tuning and Repairing. ONE PRICE. NO COMMISSION.