THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	24,410	17	24,370
2	24,380	18	24,390
3	24,270	19	24,350
4	24,380	20	24,715
5	24,440	21	25,115
6	24,400	22	24,420
7	24,500	23	24,600
8	24,260	24	24,430
9	24,310	25	24,440
10	25,940	26	24,520
11	24,320	27	24,710
12	25,070	28	24,565
13	24,580	29	24,480
14	24,765	30	24,330
15	24,470	31	24,550
16	24,410		
Total			760,890
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Net daily average			24,228

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 24 day of June, 1899. F. J. SUTCLIFFE, (Seal.) Notary Public.

Mark Twain must be improving even on his own inimitable humor. He has succeeded in making an English audience laugh on the same evening the jokes were cracked.

The new federal building is to have another opening for the benefit of the public. The opening of the completed west wing, however, will be the culmination of the series.

Egypt is again menaced with the plague. But if the bible stories of olden plagues are true pictures no nineteenth century epidemic pest is worthy the name of Egyptian plague.

Strange, is it not, that the dastardly crime of 1873 is seldom heard mentioned these days except when some musty campaign documents of 1896 happen to be upturned in the periodic house cleaning.

Our back-number contemporary is still calling on General Otis to relieve the First Nebraska from service on the firing line. As if the Nebraska boys had not been withdrawn from the firing line weeks ago.

At the Kansas City band tournament Nebraska carried off the two principal prizes, the first going to a Lincoln band and the second to Omaha's Seventh Ward band. When it comes to music Nebraska does not take a back seat.

The public has been enabled to get a fair line on the fighting ability of the new champion. The next achievement of this modern Samson will doubtless be to follow in the steps of his predecessors and show what he can do with his jaw.

If the volunteers in the Philippines are accorded an invitation to re-enlist in the provisional army it is to be feared that a 16 to 1 ratio will apply to the relative number of officers and men who are eager to keep their places on the military pay roll.

The park board has permitted Dominick Moretti to place two gondolas in the Hanscom park lake. This action recalls the famous speech of the lamented Barney Shannon who, in the city council twenty years ago, favored the propagation of gondolas on the park lake.

The precautions taken to prevent any hostile demonstration when President Loubet goes to the races again indicate that people who are bent on trouble are likely to be impaled on the sharp end of a bayonet. Playing president in France is about as onerous as being czar in Russia.

The Michigan legislature has voted a bounty, not to exceed $35,000 a year, to beet sugar factories and Governor Pingree has agreed to approve the bill, which goes to show that Governor Pingree is not opposed to the encouragement of infant industries even if by so doing one of the principles of free trade is violated.

Attorney General Smyth advises the Platte county authorities that they are expected to protect the state from loss by defalcation of county treasurers. But suppose the county authorities look out for the county first and let the state shift for itself. What is the attorney general chosen for if not to uphold the state's interests, no matter how threatened?

The Michigan state senate has voted to amend the game laws restricting every hunter to the killing of three deer during a season. Each person is limited to the shipment of three and must make affidavit that he killed them himself. Non-resident sportsmen will, however, be allowed to ship only one antler out of the state. If this principle had been applied to the Nebraska wolf hunters so as to restrict the bounties to the men who actually killed the wolves instead of leaving the dealers to monopolize the wolf industry there would have been less fault to find with wolf-bounty taxes.

IS IT PURELY A PRIVATE MATTER?

When John D. Rockefeller was cited before a congressional investigating committee some ten years ago to explain the methods pursued by the Standard Oil trust he responded through his attorney that that was "a purely private matter." The same response will doubtless be made to the Industrial commission which has brought to light such a startling array of facts concerning the destructive competition carried on by this gigantic concern.

Viewed from the most charitable standpoint, with the most liberal allowance for personal grievances of witnesses, the country cannot agree with Mr. Rockefeller that the operations of this all-powerful combination are a purely private matter. Conceding all that may be claimed for the marvelously successful business enterprise and public spirit of its managers, the fact that it has distributed over $90,000,000 in dividends during the last three years affords striking proof of its irresistible power to crush all competitors and arbitrarily fix the price of its product by limiting the output of the oil fields.

Admitting that its managers have worked with surpassing skill to advance their interests by forming and conducting the world's greatest industrial organization and conceding also that they have converted the world to the use of their products and won markets for America which would have been closed to independent refineries, it is still a serious matter that they have been and are still able to bankrupt any concern that enters into active rivalry with them by temporarily depressing prices to the ruinous point through lawless collusion with public carriers. According to the testimony of State Senator Theodore F. Davis of Ohio the rankest discrimination has been practiced by railroad companies and pipe lines against the producers of petroleum not in the combine. If the testimony of this and other witnesses before the Industrial commission can be depended on the war waged upon competitors by the Standard Oil company is not merely within the bounds of legitimate competition, but resorts to practices no reputable business establishment would countenance.

Grant that the Standard Oil company has taken advantage to the fullest extent of the economies of production and distribution and has made from what were once waste products most valuable articles of commerce there can be no justification for systematic attempts to break up refineries and dealers carrying on legitimate business. This feature of the trade combination is the most offensive and dangerous to the public welfare and therefore cannot be treated as a purely private matter into which the public has not a right to inquire.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

With the growth of commerce there is increasing interest in education that specially fits men for a business career. This is manifested in the commercial nations of Europe to a most marked degree and is developing in the United States. Right Hon. James Bryce writes most instructively on this subject in the June North American Review. He says commercial education may be described as that branch of technical instruction which is concerned not so much with the methods of production as with the methods of distribution, with the processes of sale and purchase. It is concerned with them on their practical side. Economic science investigates the general laws which govern the exchange of commodities. The art of commerce deals with the practical forms which the process of exchange takes, shows the reasons for those forms, explains how they ought to be conducted and cultivates the various talents which are needed to conduct them with efficiency and success.

Thirty or forty years ago, Mr. Bryce points out, it was not supposed, either in England or in America, that any special training was needed for a business life. Then the phrase, "a commercial education," meant merely a non-classical education. It is now beginning to be used in a quite different sense, as denoting a special preparation for business, analogous to the special preparation given to physicians or lawyers or civil engineers. This is due to the example of Germany, France and Belgium, in which countries such special preparation has been given for many years. Germany has led all other countries in this respect and has derived great benefit from her system of commercial education. The achievements of Germany in applied science and the expansion of her export trade have set all the rest of Europe to study her methods. In England a strong and growing interest in the whole subject is being developed, while in this country Mr. Bryce says that a better educational provision has been made than yet exists in Great Britain.

There are business men who do not regard a special preparation for commercial life as of any practical use, but the experience of the European countries that provide for this education very conclusively demonstrates that it is of practical value. Of course special preparation for commercial life will not necessarily enable a man to achieve business success. Something besides teaching is required for success in business as in all other walks of life. As Mr. Bryce says, all that special preparation can possibly do is to make those who have the natural gifts that lead to success somewhat better and to make those in whom these natural gifts are deficient somewhat less bad. While special preparation will not of itself ensure success it gives to the one who has it some advantage over the one who has not received it, natural gifts being equal.

Commerce has become a more complex affair than it ever was before and consequently calls for greater ability and intelligence than ever before. Trade conditions are constantly changing and need to be studied more closely and carefully than in the past. The problems a business man has to deal with are now more intricate than a generation ago. Consequently knowledge of the "art of commerce" is more essential than ever before and to young men with business inclination and aptitude there can be no doubt of the practical usefulness of special preparation for a commercial career. It is probable that in the not remote future such education will be provided by every American university and college.

LOW BRED AND HIGH BRED.

There is much to be said in favor of good breeding. The apple rarely falls far from the tree. Taunted with being an Irishman Lord Wellington is said to have retorted, "If I had been born in a stable, would that make me a horse?"

These reflections are involuntarily inspired by the frequent jeers of a contemporary whose chief owner prides himself on being high bred because his progenitor acquired a seat in the national legislature by the same means that enabled the hero of "The Texas Steer" to say he had come by his place in congress honestly, having paid for every vote he got. While no man is to be held responsible for the defects or faults of his ancestry, neither is any man, especially in America, entitled to any credit for the position occupied or the honors won by his parents.

When the great Napoleon was presented with a patent of nobility by his father-in-law, Emperor Francis of Austria, he tossed the parchment into the fireplace, exclaiming, "Sire, my nobility begins with myself." This applies to men of all nations and all creeds. The high bred man is not always a man among men, even though he inherit two fortunes and is educated abroad in two languages. A low bred man is not necessarily a man of low degree, but he may rank among nature's noblemen without any purchased or inherited patent of nobility.

High or low breeding may depend on environment, but character is a fixed quality that stands out and impresses itself on society by achievements that tell for the honor and glory of humanity and the good of mankind.

A SERIOUS ALLEGATION.

An American minister who has been in Cuba makes the statement that if there should be an outbreak against American authority it will be due to the conduct of some of our officers toward the Cubans. He alleges that many American officers freely manifest dislike of the Cuban people and that this creates resentment. While General Brooke and General Lee are liked and trusted, other officers have incurred popular hostility, the effect being to cause a feeling of antagonism to the government. This person is of the opinion that the military government is doing harm and should be discontinued.

It is impossible to say how much credence should be given to this statement, but it apparently has a reputable and responsible source. If true it would seem that General Brooke is derelict in not requiring all officers to treat the Cubans properly, so as not to incite resentment and hostility. The mission of the United States in Cuba is one of pacification and every effort should be made by those in authority to win the respect and confidence of the people. Possibly some of the subordinate military officers are not at all times as discreet in their conduct as they should be, but we are inclined to think that there is no justification for the sweeping charge of Rev. Mr. De Barritt. Still his statement might well receive attention at Washington, for if true the fault should be remedied and if not true the reflection upon our military officers should be removed.

As to the assertion that the military government is unnecessary and harmful and should be discontinued, it merits no serious consideration. The military authority must be maintained in Cuba until a stable government shall have been established and unfortunately the indications are that that time is somewhat remote.

SEEKING RECIPROCITY.

Jamaica is about to open negotiations with this government for a reciprocity agreement and the matter is said to be regarded with much interest at Washington, as likely to bring to a focus the whole question of the future of the British West Indies. The people of those islands are exceedingly anxious to effect closer trade relations with this country, upon which their future welfare apparently depends, and there is a considerable sentiment here favorable to promoting their desire. Nearly a year ago negotiations looking to a commercial arrangement with the British West Indies were conducted by the British ambassador at Washington and the special reciprocity commissioner, Mr. Kasson, but the imperial government having taken under consideration proposals for affording the islands relief the negotiations were terminated. The government having failed to do anything, Jamaica now proposes to enter into negotiations and if successful the other British West Indian colonies will doubtless adopt the same course.

There is no doubt as to the future dominance of the United States in the trade of the West Indies. That is recognized as inevitable. The British islands there are in a most forlorn condition. For years they have been in process of decline and their further decadence is certain unless they can secure a favorable commercial arrangement with this country. Mr. Brooks Adams, who has carefully investigated the conditions in the islands, says: "Should the future resemble the past, and the conditions of competition remain unchanged, the Caribbean archipelago must, probably, either be absorbed by the economic system of the United States or lapse into barbarism. Now the current sets toward America and the absorption of any considerable islands will probably lead to the assimilation of the rest, for the preference of the products of any portion of the archipelago by the United States would so depress the trade of the remainder as to render civilized life therein precarious." The obvious question is how far this country can safely go, with a due regard to its domestic interests, in efforts to relieve these islands of the conditions from which they now suffer. The suggestion that we absorb them should not receive serious consideration, for we do not need them and to make them American territory would be to assume a burden that could not fail to be troublesome. But it may be practicable to make commercial arrangements with them which would be mutually advantageous, from which we would get the benefits of their trade without having any responsibility for their government.

It is by no means certain, however, that this can be done. It is said that Jamaica has in view a proposition which, if accepted by this government, will prove mutually profitable. But as a British possession Jamaica cannot make its own terms and the imperial government is not likely to approve an arrangement that would be profitable to the United States unless not in the least inimical to any British interest. This is the chief obstacle to commercial negotiations with the British West Indies.

SOME SWEET FILIPINOS.

Whatever individual views may be entertained concerning the policy of annexation of the oriental islands there is one race inhabiting the Philippines which should be a welcome addition to the American population and receive every inducement to migrate to the United States proper. Reference is had to the giant honey bee whose immense capacity for making honey and war has already excited an admiring interest among American scientists.

This tribe of sweet Filipinos is said to be improving each shining hour at altitudes of 5,000 feet in the Philippine islands building a honeycomb five or six times as large as those found in American orchards and forests. These big bees build their hives in tall forest trees or on overhanging ledges of cliffs and their numerous progeny usually swarm and locate near the parent colony, so that in a few years immense bee settlements grow up in the tropical forest. The busy end of the giant Filipino bee is located in the same spot as with his dwarfed American cousin, while his body is described as smoky, glittering and iridescent, encircled by orange bands.

All this information The Omaha Bee derives directly from the latest issue of Freedom, the liveliest newspaper honey gatherer in Manila. But if any one of our able-bodied male readers between the ages of 18 and 45 years entertains any doubt about the exact status of the Filipino honey maker he is advised to report at a recruiting station and enlist for service against the Filipino stingers.

SHOULD BE NEUTRALIZED.

The chairman of the house river and harbor committee in the last congress, Mr. Burton of Ohio, is one of those who think that the Nicaraguan canal should be neutralized. He says the idea of maintaining it the exclusive property of the United States will not stand investigation. It has been the policy of this nation to insist upon the neutralization of canals and waterways and to attempt exclusive ownership of the projected canal would be a reversal of our historic position. In the opinion of the Ohio congressman it would be exceedingly unwise. In the event of war it would be comparatively easy for an enemy to blow up our locks and dams and do us a vast amount of injury, which we should be saved if it were neutralized.

There is no doubt that this is the correct view, but it had few supporters in the last congress. The foremost advocates of the canal, Senators Morgan and Frye, vigorously combated the idea of neutralizing the waterway, urging that if this were done the United States would be deprived of an important advantage in the event of war, the canal being open to the ships of all nations. It is now said that these senators have changed their opinion and will favor neutralization. Undoubtedly Great Britain, Russia, Germany and France would unite in asking that the canal be neutralized and the United States would find it difficult to justify a refusal of such request. Obviously in this matter we should have regard for the position we have always held.

The president has appointed the commission of seven authorized by the last congress, three of the number being the members of the Walker commission, whose report of the investigation of the Nicaraguan route was laid before the president a few days ago. The new commission will investigate the Panama as well as the Nicaraguan route and it is expected that when it reports, some time during the first session of the next congress, action will be taken. There appears to be no doubt that this question will be finally disposed of by the Fifty-sixth congress.

Since it has been brought so prominently to public notice that milk and its products are being extensively treated with preservatives the Iowa state dairy commissioner has started on a crusade against the users of these preparations. Iowa is more fortunate than most states in this regard. Practically all have laws which punish the placing of articles injurious to health in food products, but in the case of these preservatives there is some question as to whether such laws will reach the case. The majority of authorities hold that these perservatives are injurious, but others hold that they are not. The Iowa dairy law penalizes the addition of any except certain specified substances to milk and its products and the dairy commissioner does not propose to open a debating school to decide whether they are injurious or not, but announces he will prosecute in every instance where it is called to his attention that preservatives have been used. This will give to Iowa dairy products an added value in the markets when it becomes generally known, as well as protecting the health of Iowa people. Iowa is to be congratulated on being prepared and willing to meet the emergency.

There is very broad ground for suspicion that Lord Charles Beresford has greatly mistaken the import of the kindly sentiments for himself personally and for his country, expressed during his recent visit to the United States. That the government of the United States will willingly enter any combination which throws upon its shoulders a portion of the burden of ruling and protecting China is not to be believed for a moment by any well informed person on this side of the water. With Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines as a portion of our possessions and a fatherly interest in Cuba and Samoa the United States has about all the business in that line it is likely to undertake.

Do not Omaha wheelmen seem to be oversolicitous about the welfare of wheelmen from neighboring towns? It is imperative for public safety to require wheelmen to exercise certain precautions while traversing crowded city streets that may not be necessary on lonely country roads. With the free use of the streets paved and maintained at the city's expense all wheelmen should be glad to conform to the regulations imposed for the protection of pedestrians.

The call is out for a meeting of the democratic state committee to fix the date and location of the state convention and consider "other matters relating to the welfare of our party." The "welfare of our party" will, as usual, require the democrats to delegate the determination of the time and location of the convention to the populist state committee and the selection of the democratic candidate to the populist state convention.

The peace conference should expedite its labors and endeavor to find some other solution than war for international differences. Otherwise they may be called upon to adjourn and witness a little set-to between England and the Boers. England has the advantage in weight and reach, but the Boer is a clever fighter and able to stand considerable punishment. Such a fight might be worth going to South Africa to see.

The Illinois legislative committee has discovered that justices of the peace often use their position to persecute people and pile up big bills of costs. Unless a very different state of affairs exists in Chicago than in most other cities it would not require any great amount of probing to discover this fact. The "justice" mill too frequently requires a prefix to give a true idea of its meaning.

The war on the trusts goes merrily on, but so far it is principally in the newspapers and magazines instead of the courts. Presently it will reach the political conventions, which will launch anathemas and nominate candidates who are not unfriendly to the giant monopolies.

Versatility of a King.

Philadelphia Times.

Maize is a principal ingredient in making smokeless powder. Hereafter there may be more appropriateness than ever in a battlefield possibly being a cornfield.

Cannot Be Deceived.

Indianapolis Journal.

The men who have received a good advance in wages and who have full employment now when they had little or none in 1896 will not believe that the better times are so deceptive that they have no existence.

Starting with a Clean Slate.

Springfield Republican.

Something like $65,000,000 of insolvent indebtedness is said to have been wiped out or discharged since the federal bankruptcy act went into effect. But it should not be supposed that this accurately reflects the character of the statute. Most of the indebtedness was of long standing and practically uncollectible.

Americanizing Cuba.

New York Tribune.

Of American importations into Cuba one of the earliest and most copious is the saloon, of which more than two thousand have been introduced since the close of the war. If their proprietors carry thither the dividend-paying custom habituat to them in New York, their arrival will be a godsend to the Cuban police, the song of the exiles in a strange land being as likely as not their refrain, "And the captain with his whiskers took a sly glance at me."

Tableaux in the Dreyfus Drama.

New York Tribune.

There have been many striking tableaux in the Dreyfus drama: Dreyfus affirming his innocence amid public insults and degradation; Du Paty de Clam masquerading as a "veiled lady;" Henry of Orleans kissing Esterhazy; Casimir-Perier resigning the French presidency; Henry confessing forgery. Among them all there is none more impressive, none upon which the mind dwells with more grateful admiration, none that deserves and will enjoy a more illustrious immortality, than that of Emile Zola, shouting in the face of the brute mob and the worse than brute conspiracy, "I accuse! I demand light! I wait!"

General Alger's Successor.

San Francisco Examiner.

Secretary of War Alger may or may not serve out his term under the McKinley administration.

In the event, however, that he should retire from his position at the head of the War department there is a man under him able to fill the position satisfactorily to everybody. This gentleman is no less a person than George D. Melkiejohn, who has been the real head of the War department since Mr. McKinley named him for this important position. All the routine business of the department, all the hard work, all the ingenuity, all the cleverness, all the general display of good judgment in the War department will, later on, be credited to the ex-congressman from Nebraska and at this time he is really the aggressive head of the most important department of the government.

Mr. Melkiejohn is not an advocate of the red tape system which has prevailed in the War department for a century. He is an up-to-date man and has worked on these lines notwithstanding the fact that officials of less prominence, but men who have graduated at West Point, have attempted to override him and disregard his instructions for the reason that he is a civilian. All of these attempts have failed. The assistant secretary of war is a man who acts and always promptly no matter what question is laid before him and up to the present time it is a well known fact that he has conducted the affairs of the office so as to meet the approbation of the president, though he may have not acted as West Pointers under him thought might be wise and for the general good of the country. Mr. Melkiejohn, however, has done many things which will, when known, commend him to the people of the country as a humanitarian. When he could do anything beneficial to a wounded volunteer in Porto Rico, Cuba or elsewhere he has never hesitated. It can be further stated that when called upon to release a private in the regular army he has not always regarded the regulations prevailing in the department over which he presides frequently as its acting chief.

RARE BECAUSE KINDLY.

An English Critic Who Writes Favorably of America.

William Archer in the New York Times.

Not often in this imperfect world are high anticipations overtopped as the real America has overtopped my half reminiscent dream of it. "The real America?" That, of course, is an absurd expression. I have had only a superficial glimpse of one corner of the United States. It is as though one were to glance at a mere dog-ear on a folio page and then profess to have mastered its whole import. But I intend no such ridiculous profession. I have seen something of the outward aspect of five or six great cities; I have looked into one small faucet of American social life and I have faithfully reported what I have seen—nothing more.

At the same time my observations, and more especially my conversations with the scores of "bright" and amiable men it has been my privilege to meet, have suggested to me certain thoughts, certain hopes and apprehensions regarding the future of America and the English-speaking world which I shall try to formulate elsewhere. For the present only let me sum up my personal experiences in saying that all the pleasant expectations I brought with me to America have been realized, all the forebodings disappointed.

Even the interviewer is far less terrible than I had been led to imagine. He always treated me with courtesy, sometimes with comprehension. One gentleman alone (not an American, by the way) set forth to be mildly humorous at my expense; and even he, as it were, apologized in advance by prefixing his own portrait to the interview, as who should say, "Look at me—how can I help it?" Again, I had been led rather to fear American hospitality, as being apt to become importune and exacting. I found it no less considerate than cordial. Probably I was too small game to bring the lion hunters upon my trail.

The alleged habit of speechmaking and speech-demanding on every possible occasion I found to be merely mythical. Three times only was I called upon to "say something," and on the first two occasions, being taken unawares, I said everything I didn't want to say. The third time, however, having foreseen the demand, I had noted down in advance the heads of an eloquent harangue, but when the time came I felt the atmosphere unpropitious and suppressed my rhetoric. The proceedings opened with an iced beverage called, I believe, a "Mississippi toddy," probably as being the longest toddy on record, the father of (fire) waters; and on its down-lapsing current my eloquence was swept into the gulf of oblivion. The meeting, fortunately, did not know what it had lost, and its serenity remained unclouded.

But it is not to the Mississippi toddies and other creature comforts of America that I look back with gratitude and affection. It is to the spontaneous and unaffected human kindness that met me on every hand—the will to please and to be pleased in daily intercourse, and in the spiritual sphere, the thirst for knowledge, for justice, for beauty, for the larger and the purer light.

TOO MUCH WIND AND WATER.

An Overdose of Both Pumped Into Trust Stocks.

Chicago Record.

A recent dispatch from New York concerning a conference there for the formation of a trust in one of the minor commodities entering into general consumption closes with this characteristic statement: "The only question left unsettled is the capitalization. It will be either $20,000,000 or $30,000,000." In other words, the capitalization is to have little or no relation to money invested or to the value of the property turned into the trust. The only limit to the amount of stock to be put out is the supposed capacity and willingness of the investing public to buy. The question as to whether the capitalization shall be $10,000,000 more or less is only a matter for speculative judgment to decide. The surprising thing is that stocks issued upon such an inflated basis should find purchasers at all.

This overcapitalization is a wrong to the consuming public, because the tendency is to keep prices up to an unreasonable extent in order to make possible the payment of dividends on the watered stock. But the worst sufferers in the end are likely to be the investors who are wheedled into buying such stocks. It seems as if ordinary considerations of business prudence were being cast to the winds when money can be secured for such alleged "securities." The speculative fever that has run its course in times past through mining and railroad ventures is now aroused by the trade combinations movement. The result must be disaster. Probably there are trusts whose shares are worth all they are quoted at, but many others are the work of reckless promoters whose only object in floating the millions of stock is to make money out of the public. The individual investor in these shares must exercise those qualities of business prudence and knowledge in buying trust stocks that should characterize all business transactions or he will suffer heavy loss.

The duty of the public through its law-making bodies is to require such considerations of publicity in the affairs of the larger trading corporations as to render deception of investors less easy. Overcapitalization of trusts is one of the evils of such organizations which the law can and should prevent in the interest alike of the consuming public and of the legitimate investor.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Chauncey M. Depew "consented" to be interviewed in London. We can't lose him, even in the big town.

According to a figure sharp, there are 118,000,000 coppers outstanding, exclusive of "the finest" in the land.

St. Louis is preparing to cover granite paving on some streets with asphalt. Cost does not count if unbroken sleep is assured.

The American liner Paris was insured for $1,300,000. The owners have cashed in, leaving the underwriters to rustle with the wreck.

A New York man who proclaims himself a foe of the eating habit declines to practice what he preaches. He prefers to experiment on the other fellow.

The tornado season has petered out or else the space fillers are troubled with brain fag. "Hailstones as large as cherries," described in a late report, is evidence of both.

A faith healer in New York was sent up for six months for trying to cure a gangrened foot with prayer. In Buffalo a family is charged with manslaughter for denying medical attendance to a child which died of pneumonia.

Strange things are happening nowadays. Here is a Milwaukee paper gravely discussing "smoke consumption in Milwaukee." This does not mean that the town, in hitting the pipe, wholly neglects the schooner. Perish the thought.

Interstate commerce triumphs once more over obnoxious local tyranny. South Carolina courts have decided that a man may cross the state line, acquire a load of liquor and go home with it if possible without fracturing the dispensary law.

A large field for missionary effort yawns in Maine. Elder George W. Higgins, leader of the Holiness disciples, was tarred and feathered at Levant last Monday as a punishment for sensational preaching. Ministers in that section should submit their copy to some blue pencil artist before entering the pulpit.

It is a mistake to assume that Admiral Dewey is coming home to see the country and shake hands with the people. The real purpose of his visit, according to Chicago advices, is to help lay the cornerstone of the new Postoffice building in that city. Secure space on the surrounding billboards and avoid the rush.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Post: The ministers who undertook to enjoin a female minstrel show at Lead City, S. D., ought to now turn in a bill for advertising.

New York Telegram: Boxing bouts have been introduced into the Protestant Episcopal pro-cathedral. This, no doubt, is the realization of the church militant.

Butte Miner: The Rev. Dr. Hillis of Beecher's old church in Brooklyn said in a recent sermon that the "leisure classes" were certain to increase in this country. The doctor is informed that there are tramps enough in this country already.

Baltimore American: A minister in a New York town is criticised for equipping a recreation park with bicycle, base ball and other sporting facilities and presenting it to the young men of his congregation. The criticism fails to recognize the amount of missionary work which healthy pleasure can do for religion.

New York Sun: That is the seat of the trouble. People are indifferent about going to church because they are taught even by the church itself that the supernatural foundation on which alone it can rest is imaginary only. What other result could have been expected from such teaching? The Briggses, the McGifferts and the rest may fight shy of the logical conclusion of their arguments, but they cannot keep other people from doing it.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Somerville Journal: It is very seldom that a man falls in love deep enough to impair his appetite.

Brooklyn Life: Amy—How did you come to marry your second husband? Sallie—My first one died.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Ferguson—I think I'll go out awhile and stretch my legs.

Mrs. Ferguson—You needn't go out for that. Have you got $20 about you? I want to do some shopping.

Harper's Bazar: "I'm afraid we must be divorced, my dear," said Mr. Newlywed to his young wife. "The doctor says I have rheumatic tendencies and must give up all sweet things."

Detroit Journal: "Do you believe one can find the initials of one's future husband in the tea-dregs?"

"No. I've tried it and tried it and I never could find anything but the initials of my present husband."

Yonkers Statesman: He (as they are seated in a quiet nook near the links)—Are you quite sure we never met before this season? She—Yes, quite positive. He—And you haven't a sister? She—No; why do you ask? He—Well, I'm positive I've hugged that shirt waist before somewhere.

Chicago Post: The conversation had turned upon clubs and bachelors and bachelor quarters.

"Why is it," she asked dreamily, "that men don't marry?"

"With your permission," he replied, "I shall be pleased to prove to you that they do."

Somerville Journal: It is hard for the innocent married man to understand how it happened that he had to pay $18 for his wife's summer hat, when the big dry goods stores are advertising such marvels, "your choice for only 18 cents."

Detroit Free Press: "No," said the father to his undutiful son, "I can't ask you to respect me. When I think whose father I am, I don't respect myself."

Detroit Journal: "Well, Ned finally proposed last Sunday evening."

"Was he embarrassed?"

"Embarrassed? I should say so! Why, he made such hard work of it I was afraid he'd desecrate the Sabbath!"

The Maid that Was.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The fire was dim, the light was low,
And lolling in his easy chair,
He let fond fancies come and go
About him in the darkling air.

He thought of days when he and she
Were careless, happy lovers, and
From all the world's grim troubles free—
When earth was an enchanted land.

But she was gone, the maiden fair
That he had loved in former days;
Ah, how she used to stroke his hair
And blush at all his words of praise.

Yes, she was gone! They stood before
The altar many years ago—
Upstairs he heard her fitful snore—
The fire was dim, the light was low.

IN THE LIBRARY.

Watson's "Songs of Flying Hours."

The fire is dim, the light is low,
And silent, in my easy chair,
I sit and dream, and fancies flow
About me in the darkling air.

The walls with books are covered well;
Quite to the ceiling high they rise;
And in the darkness I can tell
Where each beloved volume lies.

But now they seem to live and move,
And faces from their bindings stare,
And all the authors that I love
And their creations fill the air.

They never speak; their eager eyes
Look for companions never found,
As each into the darkness dies
In turn and makes no sound.

And groups float by, but never gaze
Upon each other; all intent
On unknown errand, go their ways,
Or stand in mute bewilderment.

What are ye—real or feigned things?
And will ye live some grander life,
When we, who breathe, have lost our wings
And fallen, silent, in the strife?

And who are greatest? Those who found
A city grand, a palace high,
Or those who till the spirit ground
Of fancy, that can never die?

For men may live, and do, and dare,
Yet fade away, by all forgot;
But these creations, foul and fair,
Live on, and perish not.

How Much?

Well, that depends, if you want the very finest thing in the world, the very best tailors will charge you $65 or $75. If you want a suit as good as any medium priced tailor can make, we can sell it to you at from $15 to $25, and we can give you a better suit than any cheap tailor can make at from $10 upward.

Browning, King & Co.
R. S. Wilcox, Manager.