

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

B. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Parties leaving for the Summer. Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office, in person or by mail.

The firecracker has not yet been entirely suppressed. It is only subdued for another season.

They have a serious situation in Belgium, and they have a serious situation in Italy and a melo-dramatic situation in France.

Dreyfus is said to be very reticent, but no such trouble exists with the colonels and generals of the French army, or the American army, for that matter.

A few census superintendents are still unfiled, but not for lack of applicants. The trouble in these cases arises entirely from a surplus of applications.

Assistant Secretary Melkelohn probably has several ambitions, but his first ambition is to bring Nebraska completely back into the republican column.

The revenues for the patent office for the fiscal year show a surplus of \$70,000. The American inventive genius is working overtime all the year round.

The council has just declared the necessity for a new viaduct across Sixteenth street. We fear this is a piece of news on which the council has been scooped for several months.

The lemonade and soda dealers have a rod in pickle for the weather clerk. Blowing hot in May, and blowing cold in July is enough to disturb the temper of anybody who deals in cooling drinks.

The Board of State University Regents will do well to go slow about selecting a new head for that institution. Square pegs in round holes are sure to clog the wheels of the best organized educational machine.

According to Rev. Dr. Thomas of Chicago the twentieth century is in danger of trusts, rum and cyclones. And it is about as big a problem to head off the trusts as it is to head off rum and cyclones.

The State Brand commission has held its first session and adjourned without establishing a brand of official refreshments for the poperaic administration. This oversight should be rectified at the earliest opportunity.

Governor Pinglee assures General Alger that the recent interview credited to him, in which he scores President McKinley, is the figment of the imagination of an industrious reporter. Presently we shall hear from the reporter about the vagaries of Pinglee.

There may be some foundation for the rumor that the Standard Oil octopus is reaching out for the Omaha street railway, but up to date nobody connected with the street railway company is disposed to credit the report.

And yet it would not surprise us to hear any day that such a deal has been consummated. The Standard Oil people have a colossal income to invest every year and the Omaha street railway has an equal footing in every respect with cities that enjoy the best street railway facilities.

WILL THEY DO THEIR DUTY?

The Board of County Commissioners has a duty to perform which it should not shrink. Up to July 1 the position of clerk of the district court was a free office. The income of the incumbent consisted in the entire surplus of fees received above the expense of his clerical assistance. The fees allowed to the clerk of the district court included not only court costs incurred by private litigants, but also charges against the county for criminal prosecutions. Under the amended law, which went into effect July 1, the clerk is required to account for and pay into the county treasury all fees in excess of a salary of \$5,000 a year, exclusive of the cost of clerical help.

In order to prevent a repetition of former controversies and litigation, it is the duty of the county board to require the clerk to file at once a complete statement of the business done up to July 1, and effect a prompt settlement of claims and counter-claims against the county. The mere fact that the clerk has a bond on file as a guaranty of the faithful performance of his duties affords no excuse for putting off the day of settlement until after his official term shall have expired. Even if a delay of the settlement were warranted, it is extremely doubtful whether the surpluses would make good any deficit without a protracted fight in the courts. At any rate, that has been the experience of the city and county in the enforcement of bonds of delinquent officers.

It is the interest of the present incumbent as well as that of the taxpayers to have the balances struck and a settlement made. If it is true, as is currently reported, that he is bringing pressure against any action by the county board, the board's failure to act cannot fail to arouse suspicion that there is something wrong. If, on the other hand, the democratic majority of the board are holding back purposely to make political capital later in the season when the campaign is on, the republican minority owes it to itself and the party to force the issue and compel the democratic majority to show their hand.

THE ENEMY WELL ARMED.

The Filipinos are armed with the Mauser rifle, in the opinion of some experts superior to all other rifles, and they appear to be abundantly supplied with ammunition. It has been stated that they manufacture their cartridges, but probably their chief supply is imported. Our naval vessels endeavor to prevent this, but with a coast line of nearly 2,000 miles to guard efforts to prevent the landing of ammunition cannot be entirely successful. It is a profitable trade and there is probably no trouble in getting men to engage in it. At all events the prodigality with which the Filipinos use ammunition leaves no doubt that they have sources of abundant supply.

While the Filipinos do not do such execution as the American soldiers, their explanation is to be found in the inferiority of their marksmanship, for unquestionably their guns are superior. There has been some complaint that in this respect our soldiers are at a disadvantage. Referring to this the New York Times says: "Every man of them who goes out with a Springfield musket to fight a Filipino armed with a Mauser and smokeless powder has been put at a disadvantage by his own government and is filled with a resentment which may not be altogether just but is entirely natural. And it is a natural consequence that they decline to consider a proposition to re-engage in fighting at an artificial disadvantage." It is certainly the duty of the government to supply its soldiers with the best weapons that can be had and failure to do so can hardly be too strongly condemned. Such a fact would be very likely to operate against enlistments and it is not improbable that it has had something to do with the general demoralization of the volunteers in the Philippines to continue in the service. It is not creditable to this rich nation that the Filipinos are better armed than the American troops.

COMMERCIAL OUTLETS.

In his speech at the exposition Postmaster General Smith said that the supreme need of the United States is new outlets; "the open fields for our expanding commerce are China on the one hand and South America on the other, and the Philippines give us a commercial base in the very front of China, while our advances in the West Indies command isthmian transit and open the gateway of commercial relations with South America." It is undeniable that this country needs outlets for its surplus products, but care should be taken not to make too great a sacrifice in the attempt to secure them. The war in the Philippines is costly in life and treasure and it may fairly be doubted whether we shall ever derive benefits from the islands that will compensate for the outlay. So far as their being a base for commerce with China is concerned, we should have all the advantages in this respect we require in simply having a naval station there and that could have been secured without the loss of an American soldier. The idea that holding all the Philippines is essential to our commerce with China is a delusion. The trade we have with that empire was obtained when we did not possess a foot of territory in the far east and while it is true that conditions there are changed by reason of the action of European powers, still there is no reason to doubt that our commerce would continue to grow if we should hold nothing more than a naval station in the Philippines.

The obvious danger in the policy being pursued is that it will ultimately involve us in Chinese affairs. The United States, said the postmaster general, has taken a position where it must exercise an influence in the determination of those affairs which belong to the family of nations. Our relations with the powers having vast interests in China are now most friendly and there appears to be no menace anywhere to American trade with that empire, but we cannot be certain that this condition of affairs will long continue or that we may not at any time be drawn into Chinese

affairs. Our government has wisely refrained from having anything to do with those affairs, declaring its position to be that of "disinterested neutrality," but it is possible that a succeeding administration will take a different view of the matter. There are some who now think the United States should acquire Chinese territory and the number of such may be larger a few years hence. This is the tendency of the expansion policy.

Commercial enterprise is altogether laudable. All legitimate efforts to extend trade are to be commended and encouraged. Our great success in this respect, however, should teach us that it is not necessary to future commercial achievement that we adopt the land-grabbing policy of European nations or place ourselves in a position where we may become involved in Asiatic complications.

CANADIAN COMPETITION.

Within the next two months the Canadian canals around the St. Lawrence rapids will be so far completed that vessels of 3,000 tons can pass from Chicago or Duluth to the Atlantic. The time is at hand, remarks the Cleveland Leader, when the long-dormant question can be decided whether or not the St. Lawrence route to the sea is to become the main highway of commerce for coarse freight shipped to Europe from the lake region and the territory behind it, westward and to the northwest. Canada has shown great enterprise and liberality in this matter and there is every reason to expect that the results will be materially beneficial to that country.

The opening of this route, connecting the lakes with the ocean, will be of hardly less interest to the producers of the northwest than to the Canadians themselves. One effect it may be expected to ultimately have is the lowering of freight rates, at least during the portion of the year, eight or nine months, that the route will be open. In regard to the general effects of this Canadian competition the Leader says that on the American side of the frontier they will not be altogether favorable, but westward of Buffalo the consequences will be slight, at worst. The effects will be most serious, in the opinion of that paper, from the foot of Lake Erie to the Atlantic, but even there the pressure of the new competition must prove far less important than many armists have predicted that it would be.

It will take some time to demonstrate the effects of this competition, but whatever they may be the improvement is certainly most creditable to Canadian enterprise and promises to have a decided influence upon the prosperity of the Dominion. If, as our Cleveland contemporary observes, it shall be demonstrated that the St. Lawrence route is to be the chief highway from the lakes to the Atlantic and to Europe, for grain, flour and lumber, Canada will have new promise of prosperity.

REINFORCE THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The opening of the Greater America Exposition has added materially to the fire risk to which this city is exposed. The construction of veritable tinder boxes and their occupancy by people who are no better than children that play with fire makes it imperative upon the exposition authorities and city authorities to forestall a conflagration that may not only prove disastrous to the Midway barracks and exposition buildings but to the whole city.

With the limited fire fund at its disposal it is impossible for the police and fire commission to reinforce the fire brigade or to place any additional apparatus on the exposition grounds. The only way to make sure of the needed fire protection is by raising the necessary funds through private contributions unless the exposition treasury can be drawn upon. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. A conflagration on the exposition grounds during a windstorm is liable to sweep the north half of the city and destroy millions of dollars' worth of property, besides endangering thousands of lives.

There is no telling at what hour on the day or night a fire is liable to break out within the exposition enclosure. Prompt action may check the spread of such a fire beyond the confines of the grounds, but procrastination may lead to a terrible calamity for which our citizens would be justly responsible.

THE NEW VOLUNTEERS.

The statement that the president in raising additional regiments for service in the Philippines will accept no part of their organization is published with an emphasis that suggests that it is news to those who send it out. Yet the plain provisions of the army reorganization bill passed at the close of the last session left the president no choice even if he were inclined to raise state volunteer regiments by proclamation. That law provided for a regular army of 65,000 men, and a provisional army of 35,000. The latter it is provided is to be composed of volunteers who enlist for two years practically or until the summer of 1901, but they are to be United States volunteers organized as were the so-called "immune" regiments, and offered by the president. The "immune" regiments were simply so many regiments of United States volunteer infantry. "Immune" was not part of their official designation. Roosevelt's famous regiment, "The Rough Riders," was the "First Regiment, United States volunteer cavalry." It drew its officers and men from all sections of the union, and the former was practically appointed by the president. It had a very small number of regular officers, for, in addition to the "strenuous" young men of military aspirations who filled places on its line and staff, a number of young officers of regular, ambitious of very distinction, were commissioned in the ranks, and thus became regular officers, toward leaving the ranks. Undoubtedly there was much in the character of the regiment to justify Roosevelt's claim that it was far better than any other volunteer regiment at Santiago. Several of the "immune" regiments were organized in the fact, too, that the people of the whole state, regardless of party, are emphatically in favor of a change in the insurance department and its separation from his office, and the legislature has simply registered the will of the people in that respect. If there are any minor defects in the law the next legislature may be depended on to cure them.

WHY SHOULD THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS HAVE A THREE-YEAR TERM OF OFFICE WHILE THE PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS ARE GIVEN EMPLOYMENT FOR ONLY ONE YEAR AT A TIME? HERE IS A POSER FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS.

Good Men for Counsel. Boston Transcript.

Thomas B. Reed, Benjamin Harrison, George F. Edmunds and George F. Hoar are the regular "big four" to be considered in relation to statehood. The consideration of them is a costly and bloody war.

The Better Enterprise.

Peffer is being laughed at because he wishes the government to build 5,600 miles

of new railroads at a cost of \$250,000,000, but he might report that at least this number would pay better than a \$250,000,000 war.

ONE OF THE DISASTROUS RESULTS OF INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS.

A plan for the manufacture of starch from corn was the first industry of the little town of Edinburg, in the neighboring state of Indiana. It employed seventy-five men who got \$600 a week, most of which was spent among the merchants of the town. The farmers of the vicinity had a home market for their corn. This starch factory, which was worth about \$125,000, had been bought for \$175,000 by a concern which is endeavoring to get a monopoly of the business.

Naturally the people of that place and the immediate neighborhood have positive opinions on the subject of trusts and combinations. They see that they have been grievously injured, and they are not satisfied except the old owners of the factory. If the combine had lowered the price of starch it might have been claimed that the general gain to the consumers offset the special loss to Edinburg. The price of starch has been raised, however.

Edinburg is not the only Indiana town which has suffered. The desolate buildings of the wire fence company at Crawfordville have stirred General Law Wallace to indignation against trust methods. Though the iron and steel industries of the United States at the present moment are laid away bids and doing the greatest business in their existence, the Crawfordville shops are closed and the workmen are without employment. The trust got hold of the plant merely to close it. The merchants and other business men of the town feel the loss severely, but the trust is naturally indifferent as to whether it kills the town and impoverishes its inhabitants or not. Its business is to make money for itself and it has decided that shutting down the Crawfordville works is one way to do this.

When it decides to raise the price of its product will put money into its treasury it will gouge the consumer with the same conscienceless indifference it has shown toward the Crawfordville workmen.

General Wallace is right in comparing the reign of trusts to that of the feudal barons in medieval Europe. The robber barons lived by holding the common people in vassalage and using them to make predatory war upon the surrounding country. They had their castles, as the trusts have their vast capital, making them impregnable. They had some castle for another piece of the same sort. As long as a feudal lord had use for his own vassals he treated them as well as his horses or dogs, but the rest of the race were regarded as his legitimate prey. If one of his vassals offended him he killed the offender out of hand. If he could not find a castle for another he left his surplus liegemen to starve, as the trust leaves the Crawfordville workmen.

The feudal regime could not last forever as a system of government and it cannot last forever as an industrial system. The majority of the people finally rallied against the lords and barons and their forces were held in check and lost their much-abused power. The king in the present instance is the federal government of the United States. Congress and the executive must find ways to curb the insolent power of the trusts and their ability to ruin towns and raise prices at their own sovereign pleasure.

OUR EARLY LAW MAKERS.

First President and First Speaker of the Nebraska Territorial Legislature. J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.

Joseph L. Sharp was the president of the council of the first legislative assembly of the territory of Nebraska which convened at Omaha, January 16, 1855. The council of that assembly was equivalent to the senate of the present state legislature. Joseph L. Sharp had been a member of the legislature of Illinois and subsequently of that of Iowa. He was a man of alert and superior intellect and likewise an experienced and quick parliamentary. His knowledge of the rules and of parliamentary tactics was general and conspicuous. When never had he been succeeded by a better presiding officer in the law-making body of Nebraska.

Honorable Andrew Jackson Hanscom was the speaker of the first house of representatives in the territory of Nebraska. He was an educated and able lawyer from the state of Michigan where his family, especially his brother, Hon. A. H. Hanscom, was distinguished for ability and brilliancy. Mr. Hanscom still lives at Omaha. He has seen more than thirty legislatures convene in Nebraska since 1854. But he has seen not only a speaker of more tact, ability and ability than that forefear speaker who presided over the house in 1855.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

An orator in the Canadian Parliament has made a speech occupying nine hours on one day and three hours the next. That comes perilously close to the Nebraska record.

The annual expenditure of the Dominion of Canada is reported to have reached \$10 a head and some of the opposition journals are proclaiming that the line of safety has been crossed.

Here is George Macdonald's idea of painting the town red. "If it can put some touches of a rosy sunset in the life of any man or woman," he says, "then I feel that I have walked with God."

The trolley cars recently introduced in Corea having run over and killed several children, the people, not trained to suffer in that manner, then there are the Russians in revolt, burning one car and smashing another.

A statue of the late United States Senator Zebulon B. Vance is to be placed at the eastern entrance to Capitol square, Raleigh, N. C., opposite the monument to the Confederate dead. The state legislature appropriated \$5,000 for it and private citizens added \$3,000 to the amount.

The firm of William Shirley & Co., which has been in existence in Baltimore for over fifty years, is about to be dissolved. The senior member has been in business on a street for sixty-five years, and for forty years has occupied the same office building. The head salesman has been with the firm for forty-five years.

Anna S. Douglas of New York caused the arrest of a man who sold her a Cripple Creek mine last year and sued for the purchase money, \$5,000, on the ground that she had been induced to buy a worthless property. She lost her case and now the one being taken out of her mine runs from \$100,000 to \$100,000 to the ton and the vein is about eight feet wide.

The Spanish minister of Mexico is said to have made serious, though informal, remonstrances to President Diaz because the Chihuahua brass band crossed over into New Mexico and helped to make music for Colonel Roosevelt and the Rough Riders' reunion at Las Vegas. The remonstrance was made on the theory that giving the brass band a holiday would mean that the army was celebrating a victory over Spanish arms was not the act of a friendly nation.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Indiana Journal: "Did that trust deal of yours reach a consummation?" "No, it did not reach as the consummation, and there it stuck."

Philadelphia North American: "Franklin, said Jefferson, as they sat sipping coffee drinks in the parlors, 'Oh, over the river, 'tis so the Philadelphia's have given you a status.'" "Son, as 'tis" queried the sage in surprise.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "A California man tried the other day to smoke in a powder mill."

Washington Star: "I suppose your wife is the supreme ruler at home?" "Well, I would hardly like to say that," answered the man, "but I will admit that the house is her sphere of influence."

Philadelphia Bulletin: "Yes, my mother-in-law went to have her picture taken, but the photographer told her she must do it." "What happened?" "Well, he offered her by saying: 'Please try to look pleasant, just for a few seconds, then I'll relieve you.'"

CHOICES OF THE WAR.

The fund for the purchase of a sword for Brigadier General Funston by his fellow citizens of Kansas has been over-subscribed. The amount was fixed at \$1,000, and there was considerable rivalry as to whose contributions toward the last were declined because they would have overrun the amount fixed upon.

The war stories told by volunteers in their letters to friends at home have returned to plague them at the front. A member of the Washington regiment, writing from Manila, under date of May 15, to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, tells how letter writing is being discouraged by the officers. He says: Friends of the regiment at home who have been scanning the papers for news of his doings have probably noticed before this time a growing diminution of the number of correspondents in the regiment, and a growing spirit of guardiveness even in personal letters written by its members. It has been increasingly difficult here for members of the regiment to write to the papers. Certain restrictions have been placed from time to time expressed very strenuous objections to the practice, for reasons unknown to the writer, even to positively forbidding any letter to the papers. Some time ago a writer was sent out from regimental headquarters to make copies of his letters to the paper. He carried no paper published in any paper here or in the United States. Later another circular cautioned all members of the command that they would be held strictly responsible for all letters written by them which should contain anything that could cause a half open, half covert threat of discipline—even court-martial—have been given out from time to time; the writer is personally aware of several of these instances, two or three where court-martial would follow if the communication in any communication of certain names or incidents."

Up among the green hills of his native state, in the beautiful village of Norwich, the name and fame of Admiral Dewey are to be perpetuated in a fitting and enduring manner. At the University of the State of New York, the alma mater of the hero of Manila, has been erected on the university grounds a fine new building which will be known as Dewey hall. The building will consist of a central hall and two wings. The hall is to be a single-story building, and will be a flag-staff in plan, and will have a central hall. The wings will be a clear story, supporting a low circular dome. Projecting from the central hall, between the two wings, which converge toward the front, will be the entrance portico, with two Ionic columns, carrying an enriched pediment. Above the entrance door a trophy emblem of the navy will be placed, and on either side will be tablets for appropriate inscriptions.

In style the building is to be a simple adaptation of the classic, the detail being Greek. Effect is sought by the careful proportioning of masses without elaborate ornamentation. The building is so disposed as to present an interesting perspective from any point of view. It is proposed to establish a line midway between Dodge hall and North Baracks as an axis for future additions to the group of buildings at the formation of a campus or quadrangle. Upon this axis Dewey hall will be placed, facing the present structures.

The predominating feature of the design is the central hall, which is open from floor to dome. Opposite the entrance from a grand staircase will lead to a gallery on the second floor level from which access may be had to the surrounding rooms. Upon the walls there will be ample spaces for memorial tablets and framed historic documents. In the center of this hall, in front of the staircase, and in view from the entrance, the wings and the gallery, will be placed a statue of Admiral Dewey.

The Philadelphia Times, a supporter of the expansion policy, published the following declaration from its correspondent at Hong Kong: "The censorship at Manila is so strict that a meeting of correspondents was called for today to protest against the action of the United States military authorities. Nothing is allowed to be sent out on matters which affect the administration of the Philippines, and unless dispatches are rosy and optimistic they are not allowed to go. I have just returned from Manila and a correspondent submitted his matter only to have it held up by the authorities. There is a great anxiety on the part of the volunteers to return home, although with any mention of the fact is suppressed by the censor. The censor also prevents the report of the terrible suffering from the heat being sent. Our men drop like sheep from the overpowering influence of the sun's rays. Nothing concerns the movement of the army is allowed to go out, although the local papers freely use this news. Cabling is extremely discouraging under these circumstances, but it is not at all likely that any help will come from the protest to be filed. The officers are unhelpful of an early settlement of the war, and their eagerness to keep the public from obtaining an inkling of affairs they make free use of the office of press censor."

PIILING UP THE COST.

Some Statistics on the National Outlay in the Philippines. San Francisco Chronicle.

If the war is to go on with an active army strength of 25,000 men, but without saying nothing of naval costs, will be \$300,000. Before Congress can meet in regular session and decide whether or not we are to keep the Philippines 164 days must elapse. Assuming that it will take thirty days to reach a decision in so important a matter, we have 134 days to consider, which, at \$500,000 a day, would mean a total military expenditure of \$67,000,000. Of course, if a larger army is employed, so much more money will have to be laid out on it. It is not paying a rather high premium on a \$1,000,000 investment when we are likely to see fit to discontinue? Putting the conservative totals together, the \$65,000,000 and the \$58,200,000, and the product is no less a sum than \$123,200,000 for a piece of property we have ourselves rated at less than one-third that amount. Then there are the pensions to come. What these may be nobody knows, but an army officer has made the astounding statement that 80 per cent of the soldiers in the Philippines will get pensions for dysentery and other intestinal complaint if \$5,000 a year is paid for a month each on this account we shall have to pay out annually for no one knows how many years a sum which at the beginning will aggregate \$1,920,000, or nearly 10 per cent of the market value of the Philippines. Would it not be good policy, however, and go any further in this business, to find out what Congress means to do with our newly acquired or newly unacquired possessions? Would it not be simple common sense to hold an extra session now? Suppose it should happen next December, or January that Congress should decide against keeping the Philippines, is it not true that the American people would have \$123,200,000 reasons and more to regret that the national lawmakers did not meet earlier and save the cost of six or seven months of fruitless war? It seems to us a square bargain proposition that Congress should come together at once and adopt a program.

Sample Brick of Gratitude.

One of Ian MacIver's published opinions about us Americans is that we are "mercenary to a repulsive degree." By the way, how much good American money did Ian MacIver carry back with him, and how patriotic and unmercenary were the contracts he made with the managers of his American tour?

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

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Cleveland Plain Dealer: "A California man tried the other day to smoke in a powder mill."

Washington Star: "I suppose your wife is the supreme ruler at home?" "Well, I would hardly like to say that," answered the man, "but I will admit that the house is her sphere of influence."

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Washington Star: "What do you think will be the leading question in your campaign?" "Inquired the close counselor." "I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum, "I suppose it'll be the same as usual—'suppose much'."

Chicago Post: "Why is that sweet girl graduate so disconsolate? Was her graduation essay?" "No, her graduation essay was an immense success, but her graduation gown wasn't up to her expectations."

Washington Star: "I notice that your boy shows the lawn every three or four days. How do you intend to do it?" "I shall," Don't let him hear. His papa threatened to buy the mower, to punish him severely if he ever dared to take it out of the basement."

Detroit Journal: The doomed man feared the people who waited along the way to the scaffold. He was asked to do it. "See how they stare at me!" he cried, agoniously.

"Yes, that's what you might call rubbering it in," observed the executioner, playfully, deeming it not amiss to inject an element of gaiety into this otherwise somber affair.

VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

Denver Post.

We have read a heap of gush about the voices of the night. The moon is flooding Earthward with its soft, silvery light. When the stars are softly twinkling at each other in the skies, And the breezes gently whisper atmospheric hallelujahs, There are voices of the night that soothe a lonely heart, Blended in a tender chorus that is mighty, Blended in a tender chorus that is mighty, But there always comes another one to knock their music flat— That is the devilish soprano of the old Tom cat.

When the toll of day is over and the face begins to yawn, And the eyelids grow to droop, and like their tired little ones, Then we pull ourselves together, muster courage to get up, and unless we are weary, we will be weary, And we think the vision-angel opens up his pretty soon the vision-angel opens up his eyes, and we watch the fair dream pictures as they brightly color the air.

Toil there comes a squally veto on such antics as that. In the electric straying solo of the old Tom cat.

In a voice he thinks is tender and a dream of harmony, He will perch upon the woodshed and will call his sweet Marie, And the two will get together and re-breathe their zone. In a way 'd scarce an angel from its roosting place above. Then the following Christian spirit always goes upon a strike, And his voice is as wild as ever came re-sounding down the pike. As he hurls his household treasures out to interrupt the chat. Of that diabolic pussy and her old Tom cat!

We are weary of the story of the voices of the night. They are the voices of the night, Told by dream-affected poets when they've nothing else to write. For they pile up a mass of sweetness from the shaft of painful fact. And omit the sounds by which our ears receive the music of the night.

Why the dickens don't the scribblers earn their money and live? At the moment the muses' demons of us seek and saunter merrily through the old poetic hat. And assail the nightly warbling of the old Tom cat?

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Washington Star: "What do you think will be the leading question in your campaign?" "Inquired the close counselor." "I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum, "I suppose it'll be the same as usual—'suppose much'."

Chicago Post: "Why is that sweet girl graduate so disconsolate? Was her graduation essay?" "No, her graduation essay was an immense success, but her graduation gown wasn't up to her expectations."

Washington Star: "I notice that your boy shows the lawn every three or four days. How do you intend to do it?" "I shall," Don't let him hear. His papa threatened to buy the mower, to punish him severely if he ever dared to take it out of the basement."

Detroit Journal: The doomed man feared the people who waited along the way to the scaffold. He was asked to do it. "See how they stare at me!" he cried, agoniously.

"Yes, that's what you might call rubbering it in," observed the executioner, playfully, deeming it not amiss to inject an element of gaiety into this otherwise somber affair.

VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

Denver Post.