

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$3.00 Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$3.50 Three Months, \$1.00 Six Months, \$1.50 Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00 Saturday Bee, One Year, \$1.50 Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.00

OFFICES: Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N Streets, Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street, Chicago: Stock Exchange Building, New York: Temple Court, Washington: 50 Fourteenth Street, CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and Editorial Department, The Omaha Bee, BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or Eastern exchange, not accepted. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of June, 1899, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Date, Total. Rows include 1-15 for various dates and a total of 788,526.

Less unsold and returned copies, 10,348 Net total sales, 748,178 Net daily average, 24,939

GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

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 address will be changed as often as desired.

It is very funny to see a presidential candidate smuggle himself into a national committee on a proxy.

The meeting of the democratic national committee may be a cut and dried affair, but if it is the tailor certainly made a misfit.

Stories of what passed between the president and Secretary Alger when the latter resigned should be taken with a grain of allowance.

The battle ground in today's republican primaries is in the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards. In the Seventh ward the combat will be quadrilateral.

Had ex-Governor Holcomb thought twice before he spoke he might not now be in the embarrassing position of withdrawing from a hearing which he was so emphatic in demanding.

Now the question is, Will the new steward of the Deaf and Dumb institute buy supplies of a member of the Board of Trustees, a policy which ex-Steward Deaver declined to pursue?

The correspondent of a Chicago paper who telegraphed the story of a fight between cowboys and Indians has an imagination which would have done credit to the father of the yellow-back novel.

York county appears to have some unusual attraction to populist officials as a field for manipulation. It will require another abbled recant commission to secure a populist majority in York again.

Manipulation of school land leases may be profitable to fusion officials, but its beauties are not alluring to farmers who have given years to improving their lands only to see them gobbled up by men in the fusion ring.

Is there any reason why the Pacific Express company should not pay taxes in this city the same as all other concerns incorporated under the laws of this state whether it removes part of its force to St. Louis or remains in Omaha?

Farming out the capital grounds for the benefit of the Harvey campaign fund is carrying practical politics a long way. If the crop of populists is not large it will not be due to short acreage, for even the fence corners are being cultivated.

Ex-Governor Holcomb evidently underestimated the strength of "the enemy" when he deployed his skirmishers preparatory to an assault on the senate investigating committee. His retreat cannot even be said to have been made in good order.

Some idea of the amount of rain which falls in the Philippines can be formed by General Otis' last report. The precipitation during the first twenty days of July was forty-one inches, or more than the total average rainfall for a whole year in this section.

The Germans think they secured the best of it in the settlement of the Samoan difficulty and England and the United States fail to see that they have either of them retained hold of the short end of the bargain. In these opinions are all correct the poor islanders must have fared decidedly ill in the dickering.

Omaha and Douglas county property owners are not only paying their taxes promptly, but are also making a brilliant record in lifting mortgages on their property. During the last six months the total amount of mortgages cancelled exceeded the amount of mortgages filed by \$109,562. The mortgages filed were largely for the purpose of promoting improvements.

STILL IN DOUBT.

It is still doubtful whether there will be another meeting of the Anglo-American commission, owing to the failure thus far to reach an understanding in regard to the Alaskan boundary question. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, who recently returned from Alaska, has had conferences with both the president and secretary of state, and it is said to be assured practically beyond a doubt that the commission, of which Mr. Fairbanks is a member, will not meet in August and probably not at all unless the negotiations reach a stage that will make desirable the continuance of the work of the commission. Washington advises say that the boundary negotiations are still in a critical state and there seems to be little hope of reaching an arrangement, our government having declined to make further concessions and those proposed being unacceptable to Canada.

As now understood, the Canadian government proposes to make the settlement of the other questions presented to the joint high commission dependent upon an agreement on the boundary issue and if it shall adhere to this position the probabilities are strongly against the commission reassembling. It is possible, however, that the British government may persuade Canada to abandon this position, if not to yield its unreasonable and untenable demands, which under no circumstances can be conceded by the United States. In the event of the situation continuing as at present until the meeting of congress it will certainly receive the attention of that body and very likely in a way not in the interest of more friendly relations with our northern neighbor. The patience and forbearance of this country with the obstinacy and unreasonableness of the Canadians are not inexhaustible.

RAILROAD ARBITRATION.

The appointment of Mr. M. E. Ingalls, one of the ablest railroad men in the country, as general arbitrator for the Pennsylvania road and the roads controlled by the Vanderbilts, is a matter which railroad men generally will regard with little interest. It means that the great corporations concerned intend to heretofore settle their differences peacefully, instead of making war upon each other. It is a step in the direction of co-operation which may have very important results.

The Brooklyn Eagle says in reference to it that an agreement to arbitrate differences, entered into by a group of big corporations, really makes a single corporation out of many. This arrangement, remarks that paper, may be a violation of the spirit of the anti-trust laws, but the necessities of business are so pressing that they make rules for themselves, rules which rest in the foundations of human nature. This arbitration plan has for its object the maintenance of stable conditions. Whatever they may be, if they remain unchanged they will be better for business than continual fluctuations.

We are unable to see in what respect this arbitration plan can possibly violate any existing anti-trust laws, since the simple agreement of the railroads to settle their differences in this way obviously does not constitute a combination of the corporations in the sense of the laws. At all events the operation of the plan will undoubtedly be watched with great interest by railroad men. The inducement to Mr. Ingalls to resign the presidency of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Big Four railroad system is the handsome salary of \$75,000 a year.

LABOR CONFLICTS.

Conflicts between employers and employed are common alike to periods of prosperity and times of depression. When industry and trade are dull and employers reduce wages, strikes ensue. When there is industrial activity and business prosperity conflicts arise from the demand of labor for better pay. It has been remarked that human nature is the same in employers and employed and the natural instinct of all is to get the best of the bargain.

The protracted period of industrial depression from which the country emerged two years ago was severe upon labor as well as capital. Great numbers of people were out of employment and the wages of many of the employed fell to almost the starvation point. The efforts of workmen to maintain wages were unavailing, because of the superabundant supply of labor. The situation has changed. Within the past two years an extraordinary industrial and trade revival has taken place, creating a demand for labor which has nearly or quite exhausted the supply of competent and willing workers. It is labor's opportunity. The revival has been accompanied by a general increase in wages, for the most part voluntarily made by employers. The average pay of labor in most industries is nearly or quite as good now as before the period of depression. The earning power of the wage-earners of this country has been increased during the past two years hundreds of millions of dollars. It is needless to say that as a whole the laboring classes of America are better remunerated than those of any other country.

But there are indications that existing conditions are not entirely satisfactory. Evidence of labor discontent, either with wages or with conditions of employment, is furnished almost daily. The knowledge that employers are prosperous begets a desire in the employed to obtain what they regard as a fair share of this prosperity. Success of workers in one branch of industry in securing an increase of wages inspires those in other branches to make an effort. The tendency in this direction seems to be quite general.

Most of the demands of labor during the last few months have been conceded or a satisfactory compromise effected. The threatened strike of the tinplate workers was averted by a concession of part of their demand. In other cases labor secured all it asked for. There has been a notable disposition manifested on the part of employers generally to give labor a fair share in their increased prosperity and

so long as this is the case no very formidable conflicts are to be apprehended.

The danger is, however, that labor may become too exacting and force employers to stand out against its demands. In that event a check would be given to industrial activity, prosperity would be retarded and all interests would be injured. This is a possibility of the future which intelligent workmen should keep in view. Good wages for labor are evidence of prosperity and a help to its continuance. When the working classes are well paid all interests are benefited. But the adjustment of wages must be made with a fair consideration for the interests of employers and other conditions essential to the maintenance of industrial activity, and not upon a purely selfish basis.

It is a trite observation that strikes are costly. They are also more or less demoralizing in their effects not only upon those who engage in them, but on the communities in which they occur. The street railroad strikes in Brooklyn and Cleveland are present illustrations of this.

AN EMERGENCY JOB.

Bryan has at last got an office. The governor of Nebraska has appointed him a delegate to the Chicago anti-trust conference. But this honor is not expected to keep him from running after the presidency.

Decreased Business Failures.

Within the last six months the business failures in the United States have been fewer in number and amount of liabilities than for any similar period in seventeen years. Under such conditions the American flag is likely to stay just where the American people have placed it.

Hard Summer on Nymphs.

Only a few days ago there was a great outcry in Chicago because of some statues of nude nymphs at a fountain, and now Montreal is in distress because a nude nymph has been set up in one of the parks. This is a hard summer on nymphs with no clothes and on the rest of us who are required to wear clothes.

Silence Becomes the Great.

By the way, what has become of that distinguished American, Thomas B. Reed? He has been on the other side of the Atlantic for many weeks now, and yet no one has heard of his setting the political or social world over there on the quiver by his advent. There is no doubt, however, that a brilliant speech at the annual convocation of the American Society in London would do him credit in any capital in Europe if he should try. But it is probable that that is the very sort of thing he is anxious to avoid.

Know a Thing or Two.

One of the strange features of the trouble in the Philippines is that privates returning from the scene of operations frequently appear to know a great deal more about military affairs and the art of war than the commissioned officers who have had charge of the troops. And some who have not returned have no difficulty in demonstrating by letter how much better things could have been done if only they had been consulted. But that is always the case with a military movement in the history of the world that some private soldier could not have planned better—after it was all over.

Smooth Work of a Trust.

Before reluctantly conceding an advance of 15 per cent in wages the rapacious Tinplate syndicate proceeded to lay plans for taking a far greater amount out of the pockets of American consumers. The advance in the wages of the workmen adds only a few cents to the cost of labor on each box of tinplate, and the greedy trust has levied an additional 50 cents on every box. In less than a year the cost of tinplate has been advanced by the trust from \$2.50 to \$4.00, the present quotation. For that the trust has a protection of \$30 on every ton of tinplate; and yet there are more-eyed protectionists who cannot see that the tariff has anything to do with the trust!

The Anxious American Face.

An instance of the too sweeping use of generalization is that which speaks of the American face as typically anxious. The outlook in the United States is not one of the south, and even of the middle west, and perhaps other regions of the country, without discovering an eye that seems to be looking toward the horizon, and you would pray of all things for a descent of some of the spirit of anxiety. In the cities, of course, the anxiety is more or less acute. The mere physical dangers of collision and robbery and sandbagging cause this, to say nothing of the struggle for existence. Yet the total proportion of this style of countenance is hardly sufficient to warrant the attachment of the label, "Made in America." We believe they have more or less anxiety abroad. We should say that the "anxious countenance" might be discovered in the Romanoff family in a high degree of perfection. But it may be that we are more anxious than we should be and that we show it in our faces. It would be well for every American who needs it to carry with him a pocket battery to smooth out the wrinkles from his brow.

BIG CORN CROP IN PROSPECT.

Conditions Favor a Larger Yield Than Last Year.

Present indications are that this year's corn crop will exceed that of last year. The outlook for Kansas and Nebraska is especially favorable. The corn yield in Kansas promising to be the largest in the history of the state and such as to make it the leading corn state of the union. The Kansas City Star says that the status of the corn crop both in Kansas and Nebraska is the most promising ever known at this season of the year and that the acreage is larger than ever before. The corn acreage in these two states is one-fifth of the total acreage of the whole country, and it is estimated that they will produce one-third of the entire corn crop. The Star publishes the following table concerning the corn crop, basing it on the July report of the Department of Agriculture:

Table with 3 columns: State, 1899, prospective, 1898. Rows include Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Texas, and All others.

It says that these figures allow an average of thirty bushels to the acre, while Kansas has a record of raising forty bushels to the acre over the whole state, which might be equaled again this year. If good prices are realized it is evident that the year will be a prosperous one for the corn-growing states and the Star is of the opinion that there will be no drop in prices. It figures on a large foreign demand for corn, while the home consumption should be very considerable on account of the general prosperity. Twenty cents a bushel he is in opinion, a low estimate of the probable fair value of corn.

HOT SCOTT FROM OHIO.

A Would-be Statesman Who Would Buy at Auction a Seat in Congress.

R. P. Schott, said to be a millionaire manufacturer of cast-iron, O., has invented what seems to be a new practical joke. If he is not a joker he is the most open and candid bidder that ever undertook to buy in the political market. Mr. Schott is a candidate for the republican nomination for congress in the Sixth Ohio district to succeed the late Lorenzo Burford. He says the nomination is going to the man who offers the most money anyhow and he thinks the bidding ought to be done in the open. To start the bidding he offers \$10,000 and is willing, if nominated and elected, to give the entire salary to four young men in each of the five counties in the district. It is hard to believe that Mr. Schott is not joking. Perhaps it is necessary to know him nearer the place where he keeps his money bags than Philadelphia is to Cadiz to reach a safe conclusion on this point. He says he has been charged with parsimony in the matter of this nomination. What "parsimony" is in such a case may be perfectly plain in Ohio, but it is not very clear in Pennsylvania. The kind of parsimony to which he refers is purely an Ohio idea. If this Ohio man is in earnest he certainly is not parsimonious. A candidate who is willing to give the full amount of his expected salary for the nomination and then to give the salary away is not to be sneezed at as a skinflint. If this Ohio man is joking he is deceiving a very high class of politicians who name candidates for congress in his district. His joke shows smacks of money in politics, and that, too, in a way that would not be tolerated even as a joke outside of Ohio.

In order to avoid the Garfield law, which forbids the use of money in politics, Mr. Schott announces that if nominated he will give nothing for the election. We should say that even in Ohio nothing could be expected from him. His "bid" is big enough for a Tammany hall assessment. From a man who offers a lump sum of \$10,000 for nomination and is willing besides to make twenty young men in his district a present of \$250 each per annum for two years it would be downright cruelty to ask more. Still if more is needed and if "the nomination" is being a better man who offers the most money" Mr. Schott's bid is not to be presumed to keep him out of the bidding when the auction actually comes off. In spite of his reputation for parsimony in the matter of buying a nomination a few thousand dollars is not a little to count with the hands of such original and liberal ideas in the matter of selling nominations to the highest bidder.

Another Painful Kick.

The Scottish-American, a very entertaining paper published in New York, appears to have gone to Asbury park for the Fourth of July. While the music was fine, it didn't like other features, such as the reading of the great document that made the day an anniversary, or "a characteristically Irish boyant speech" by "the notorious Corporal Tanner." This is its admission: "It should be borne in mind that thousands of persons hailing from the British isles and Canada visit places like Asbury park every summer with their families and charge of the troops. And some who have not returned have no difficulty in demonstrating by letter how much better things could have been done if only they had been consulted. But that is always the case with a military movement in the history of the world that some private soldier could not have planned better—after it was all over.

Encouraging but Secret.

Side by side with the round robin of the correspondents, with its various comments, the report from cabinet circles of highly encouraging news from Luzon pointing to a speedy collapse of the insurrection. This news does not come from General Otis, but from other sources regarded as trustworthy. Nevertheless, by an exercise of cautious circumspection derived from experience of past disappointments the nature of this news is not given out. It is sincerely to be hoped events may justify this latest of the long series of optimistic prophecies.

Puts the Blame on Otis.

The fact remains that the people of the United States have been willfully and grossly deceived as to the real situation in the East Indies. Otis may have done the best he could. He has proved himself lacking in the moral stamina necessary to a great leader. With iteration doubly damned he has kept up his cry, "Thirty thousand men will be enough." Do you think orders from an administration which has included a Grant and a Sherman, a Lee or a Roosevelt to reiterate a statement, vital in its effects, which he knew to be untrue?

Incidence.

Not since the three tailors of Tooley street addressed the House of Commons a petition of grievances, beginning "We the people of England," has there been anything to equal the vanity, effrontery and impertinence of the statement of the eleven correspondents censuring the censorship of their dispatches at Manila. In the entire outfit there is not a man, unless it be John F. Bass, who before the outbreak of our war with Spain knew a flying battery from a flying kite or a twelve-pounder from a twelve-pound baby.

Unwise Censorship.

According to a dispatch signed by newspaper correspondents in Manila, General Otis has been extending undue restrictions in the way of censorship on cable dispatches. As the mails to Hong Kong are not under any censorship, there cannot be much delay in getting anything through to the United States. At the same time any censorship intended merely to influence news dispatches to the United States is unwise. There is evidently increasing doubt in the public mind as to the experience and fitness of General Otis for the responsible work he has in hand.

No Reason for Secrecy.

There can be no good reason why there should be any secrecy concerning affairs in the islands. General Otis need not fear that the people at home will be alarmed. The people at home, with uniform exceptions, understand the position of the government in regard to these islands and are ready to sustain it. They know that they came into possession of the United States unexpectedly and that, having them, it is our government's duty to enforce order and secure the safety of the inhabitants. But they have a right to know exactly how this work progresses. The censorship should be lifted and all the facts be made known from this time forth.

Folly of Garbling News.

The correspondent is the representative, the spokesman and the unbiased fount of information of the anxious millions of people whose sons are fighting in Luzon, the people are entitled to know things as they really happen, not as they come across the wires garbled and distorted by the blue pencil of a political censor. The enforcement of news sent back by the writers at the front is not a diabolical nature, so long as it gives neither aid nor comfort to the enemy, that news should pass free of penciling and alteration. It behooves the government to give the best of the protest of the correspondents, the blue accredited agents and representatives of the great American nation.

Vain Purpose of Censorship.

The most bitter critics of the Philippine policy at home have not been able to frame an indictment approaching in force that conveyed by this statement from the front. A press censorship is alleged to have been conducted, not for the legitimate purpose of preventing premature publication of military information, but in the vain expectation of controlling public opinion in the United States. The American people are alleged to have been systematically and deliberately misled in favor of the censorship. The acts would imply the belief among those responsible for them that not merely the Filipinos, but the American people, are unad-

Editorial Comment on the Protest of War Correspondents at Manila.

Boston Globe (dem.-imp.)

The protest of the correspondents against the inefficiency of General Otis, and the bad judgment that he has shown in suppressing news of the real condition of affairs in the Philippines shows a state of things that ought to lead to his recall or displacement with the least possible loss of time.

Out with the Truth.

San Francisco Call (rep.-anti.) Let the people have the truth. It will be more to the credit of the administration to tell it now than to continue censorship and violation of the mails and let the returning volunteers shock the country into a political reaction. Anything being done officially by an administration that is kept from the people is something it has no right to do.

Stitching the Navy.

Baltimore American (rep.-imp.) Among the charges made by these correspondents is that Otis has systematically minimized the operations of the navy, which was to be plain when Mr. McKinley, then said in the American that Admiral Dewey was forced to leave Manila because of the failure of the Navy department to meet his demands and the employment of horse marines on the gunboats patrolling the rivers.

Official Reports Overdrawn.

Kansas City Star (rep.-imp.) It cannot be denied that the hopeful reports sent from Manila from time to time by General Otis have not been strictly verified and now that the correspondents have come out so boldly in their arraignment of the campaign there is certain to be a full investigation of the facts and a final settlement of the question as to whether General Otis is the man for the place to which he has been assigned.

Unload Otis.

Philadelphia North American (rep.-anti.) The republican party is responsible for the fact that General Otis is of a nature to mislead the people at home in this matter, it should be radically modified.

The Truth Should Be Known.

Kansas City Journal (rep.-imp.) It is right, however, that the people at home should have accurate information as to the real situation in the Philippines. The disposition of those faraway insular possessions must be determined largely by popular sentiment in the United States, and it is necessary that popular sentiment be educated so that it may form itself intelligently. Congress will be influenced in its action by what it deems to be the wishes of the country. If the censorship maintained by General Otis is of a nature to mislead the people at home in this matter, it should be radically modified.

TRUTH TRIFLES.

Judge Thatcher—Describe the safety brake of a passenger elevator. Bobbie Bright—Please, sir, it's the part that falls to work when the elevator falls.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Bully, do you think woman ought to smoke?" "Well, she would smoke much uglier than she does chewing gum."

Indianapolis Journal.

"They were wandering by the sea waves." "No, you've been engaged before?" "Not this season," she replied.

Philadelphia Record.

Sluggo smashed a copper last night. "That's the way the elevator falls." "Did he get away?" "No; he was arrested for mutilating coin."

Chicago Post.

"Have you ever run down a class?" asked the disgusted citizen. "Run down a class?" exclaimed the detective. "Well, I would think my class are my best friends. Why should I run them down?"

Indianapolis Journal.

"Can't make me believe Dreyfus is a Hebrew," said the man with the yellow eyes. "Why not?" asked the other man. "Just look how long he was on that island. And when he came away the other fellows still owned it all."

After Many Years.

Chicago News. The grandfather sat in his easy chair. And the grandson laughed. "How?" "While repeating the very latest joke. But it filled his heart with woe." "When the old man finally smiled and said: 'My boy, that's a good joke. I know. I laughed myself when I heard it first. Some fifty-odd years ago.'"

FROM THE MEADOWS.

Clinton Scollard in the Outlook. Who will me will fare afield Seek the mead the meadows yield—To the laggard unrevealed?

I will lead you by a way.

Sheltered from the open day, Where, the tranquil season long, Chirping birds of song delay.

By and by we shall behold

Where the spacious halls are rolled, Surged on surge to woody crests, Harmonies in green and gold.

There shall we abide awhile

Stretching upon some grassy isle, Having laid aside unrest, Seeing all the world a-smile.

Intimate and hidden things

In the whirl of gauzy wings, Shall be told, and we shall learn Subtle bosom-whisperings.

What has ever been before

Incommunicable lore, Shall be told, and we shall learn Subtle bosom-whisperings.

Having been uplifted thus

We shall bear away with us, Something with a gleam divine, Both benign and beautiful.

And though halcyon days depart

And the sunset and sunrise start, For our solace and our joy, We shall hold it fast at heart.

ROUND ROBIN" NUMBER TWO.

Editorial Comment on the Protest of War Correspondents at Manila.

Boston Globe (dem.-imp.) The protest of the correspondents against the inefficiency of General Otis, and the bad judgment that he has shown in suppressing news of the real condition of affairs in the Philippines shows a state of things that ought to lead to his recall or displacement with the least possible loss of time.

Out with the Truth.

San Francisco Call (rep.-anti.) Let the people have the truth. It will be more to the credit of the administration to tell it now than to continue censorship and violation of the mails and let the returning volunteers shock the country into a political reaction. Anything being done officially by an administration that is kept from the people is something it has no right to do.

Stitching the Navy.

Baltimore American (rep.-imp.) Among the charges made by these correspondents is that Otis has systematically minimized the operations of the navy, which was to be plain when Mr. McKinley, then said in the American that Admiral Dewey was forced to leave Manila because of the failure of the Navy department to meet his demands and the employment of horse marines on the gunboats patrolling the rivers.

Official Reports Overdrawn.

Kansas City Star (rep.-imp.) It cannot be denied that the hopeful reports sent from Manila from time to time by General Otis have not been strictly verified and now that the correspondents have come out so boldly in their arraignment of the campaign there is certain to be a full investigation of the facts and a final settlement of the question as to whether General Otis is the man for the place to which he has been assigned.

Unload Otis.

Philadelphia North American (rep.-anti.) The republican party is responsible for the fact that General Otis is of a nature to mislead the people at home in this matter, it should be radically modified.

The Truth Should Be Known.

Kansas City Journal (rep.-imp.) It is right, however, that the people at home should have accurate information as to the real situation in the Philippines. The disposition of those faraway insular possessions must be determined largely by popular sentiment in the United States, and it is necessary that popular sentiment be educated so that it may form itself intelligently. Congress will be influenced in its action by what it deems to be the wishes of the country. If the censorship maintained by General Otis is of a nature to mislead the people at home in this matter, it should be radically modified.

TRUTH TRIFLES.

Judge Thatcher—Describe the safety brake of a passenger elevator. Bobbie Bright—Please, sir, it's the part that falls to work when the elevator falls.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Bully, do you think woman ought to smoke?" "Well, she would smoke much uglier than she does chewing gum."

Indianapolis Journal.

"They were wandering by the sea waves." "No, you've been engaged before?" "Not this season," she replied.

Philadelphia Record.

Sluggo smashed a copper last night. "That's the way the elevator falls." "Did he get away?" "No; he was arrested for mutilating coin."

Chicago Post.

"Have you ever run down a class?" asked the disgusted citizen. "Run down a class?" exclaimed the detective. "Well, I would think my class are my best friends. Why should I run them down?"

Indianapolis Journal.

"Can't make me believe Dreyfus is a Hebrew," said the man with the yellow eyes. "Why not?" asked the other man. "Just look how long he was on that island. And when he came away the other fellows still owned it all."

After Many Years.

Chicago News. The grandfather sat in his easy chair. And the grandson laughed. "How?" "While repeating the very latest joke. But it filled his heart with woe." "When the old man finally smiled and said: 'My boy, that's a good joke. I know. I laughed myself when I heard it first. Some fifty-odd years ago.'"

FROM THE MEADOWS.

Clinton Scollard in the Outlook. Who will me will fare afield Seek the mead the meadows yield—To the laggard unrevealed?

I will lead you by a way.

Sheltered from