

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and Total.

Net total sales... \$17,925. Net daily average... \$17,925. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1900. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR 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.

Postmaster Crow is overworked and underpaid, hence the new private secretary.

Pekin has become an American port of entry.

The only boat hit Bryan has made in the Philippine game was when the treaty was before the senate and that fell outside the foul line.

Grasshoppers have stopped a railroad train in the neighborhood of Kalamazoo and the calamity shriekers of Michigan are taking new comfort.

The old reception which the proposals of Li Hung Chang received from the various powers should enable the aged Oriental statesman to survive the heated term.

Howling cantaloup on a full stomach is not in the workman's line. To carry well this kind of noise should have a vacancy back of the sounding board.

Unless the formation of Rough Rider clubs in Nebraska is soon stopped the popocratic campaign managers and editors will have an attack of nervous prostration.

Porto Rico sends its compliments to Kentucky and promises that with a little more practice political discussions in the island will be brought up to the Kentucky standard.

The popocrats propose to start Towne out to backfire when Roosevelt tells the Nebraska prairies aflame. Fireguards will be no protection for the fusionists when he once gets started.

President McKinley has a handy cabinet. When the secretary of state is on a vacation the secretary of war takes up diplomacy and handles the pen just as skillfully as he handles the battle-axe.

All records for sultry weather for August since 1861 have been broken at St. Louis. If St. Louis will only reverse its summer record for 1900, exposition year, all will be forgiven.

The Chinese having enjoyed the dance, it is now time to pass the hat for the fiddler. The Chinamen, in demanding the services of so large an orchestra, will soon discover that the music bill is a large one.

The Arkansas way of disposing of undesirable residents beats the Kansas plan. In Kansas bad men are shot, but further south they are planted in the bottom of the river. It is just as expeditious and does not disturb the community.

Proceedings have been commenced in New Jersey to dissolve the Distilling Company of America, the big whiskey trust with an authorized capital of \$125,000,000. Here is a rare opportunity for Nebraska's reform trust-smasher to break in and make a reputation.

Dr. Lang insists that by the terms of his surrender he is entitled to retain his sidearms and salary, but the auditor insists upon holding up the voucher for the latter. As the salary is the principal point involved Dr. Lang is not expected to peacefully acquiesce in such an arrangement.

The American mule is going out of circulation in the state of Wisconsin. The first automobile stage in America will shortly begin operations between Green Bay and Shunago, a distance of over forty miles, and if the experiment proves successful mule power on the star routes will be discarded forever.

ALWAYS ROOM AT THE TOP.

The recent death of the multi-millionaire, Collis P. Huntington, has inspired a great deal of speculative gush about the good old times when fortunes could be made by monstrosity peddlers and country store clerks, while now the boy who enters the great theater of life finds all the front seats taken and the back rows fairly occupied. Commenting on this decline of opportunity for fortune-making the Cleveland Leader declares:

Few more Americans will rise to prominence and vast wealth after the manner of the late Collis P. Huntington. Conditions have so changed that in the future lads who begin with a common school education and go far and wide with a peddler's pack before they are 20 years old, will seldom, if ever, make such a beginning to the road to great fortunes and corresponding influence. The competition, henceforth, among youth thoroughly trained and specialists in some branch of industry, business or profession, will be too keen to give a rolling stone a great deal of moss.

This view is fully corroborated by the late Collis P. Huntington himself, who recently, in an interview explaining the sources of his success in life, expressed himself as follows:

The chances are as good today as they ever were—they are even better. But I do not think that the life of one who has accumulated \$100,000,000, more or less, is in the least inspiring. It is, in fact, he writes, the strangling youth. It may inspire him for a time, but that inspiration soon wears off.

Mr. Huntington's observations are the lessons of ripe experience and the essence of wisdom. There will always be room on top for young men made of the right mettle, for men who are willing to forego pleasure and comfort for the sake of success, for men of genius who know how to take advantage of the tide that leads on to fame and fortune.

There will be no more Credit Mobiliers to exploit, no fortunes to be made by building subsidized Pacific railroads, and probably no more chances to accumulate billions in the petroleum fields or natural gas wells. But there will be great opportunities for fortune-making through twentieth century appliances and discoveries for which the next generation of Edisons, Morrises, Elias Howes and Bells will blaze the pathway.

There will always be room at the top for best leaders of industry and commerce as well as for mental giants in the different professions. But no man is likely to succeed in acquiring great wealth except through an apprenticeship of hard labor and self-abnegation.

PRaise FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

The American soldiers and marines in China have acquitted themselves in a way to command the unstinted admiration of the other forces, gratifying testimony to which is borne in the letter of the British commander to Colonel Meade, who commanded the American force at Tien Tsin. General Dordard writes in the warmest terms of praise for the fighting of our soldiers, who formed part of the front line of the British attack and according to that officer had more than their share of the fighting that took place. He expressed his appreciation of the high honor accorded to him by having the Americans under his command and said: "The ready and willing spirit of the officers and men will always make their command easy and pleasant, and when one adds to that the steady gallantry and power of holding on to exposed positions which they displayed the result is soldiers of the highest class."

The report of Colonel Meade on the fighting at Tien Tsin July 13 shows that the praise of the British commander was fully merited. The proverbial gallantry and tenacity of the American soldier were conspicuously in evidence in that engagement, where the odds, so far as numbers were concerned, were largely against them. Notwithstanding the fact that the Americans had more than their share of the fighting and that a mistake was made by the British commander—which he frankly acknowledged in the position taken by the Ninth regiment, there was no flinching and there were notable acts of individual bravery which General Dordard refers to with the hearty commendation of a true soldier.

The world has long recognized the intrepidity, dash and discipline of the American soldier and it only remained for him to fight side by side with European troops to establish the fact that he has no superior in courage, fortitude and devotion to duty.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

The Chinese problem is far from being solved by the entrance of the international forces into Peking. Vastly important as that event is, it is but the first step and much remains to be done before the crisis will have entirely passed and conditions are established that will insure peace and order in the future. While it may perhaps be safely assumed that the present disturbance is practically ended, it is by no means certain that there will not be a recurrence, or that a like outbreak may not happen in some other portion of the empire. Much will depend upon the course of the powers in dealing with the questions growing out of the present disorder.

These questions relate to compensation for the loss of life and destruction of property, guarantee against the recurrence of such events as the present disturbance, reorganization of the naval and military system of the empire, and what is of especially vital importance, the future relations of China with the other powers. If in the settlement of these questions the nations concerned shall not be too exacting, if they shall demand no more than is reasonable and just, there is reason to believe that no great difficulty will be found in reaching a fair and satisfactory settlement of these questions. But if, on the other hand, their demands are unreasonably severe, if they insist upon concessions and conditions that would impose an intolerable and perhaps ruinous burden upon China, there may not be simply a recurrence of the present disturbance, but a general resistance to the foreign demands.

The indemnity that China will be called upon to pay will heavily tax her financial resources, but she may find a way to meet this; guarantee for the protection of foreigners she will undoubtedly be most willing to give; the really perplexing and troublesome problem is that of her future relations with the civilized world. What arrangement will the powers propose in regard to these relations? A Japanese diplomat, writing in the North American Review, says: "Should the commercial interest be the most important of all international interests, there is only one course to be pursued in regard to the settlement of the present Chinese question, and that is the policy of maintaining the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire with its door wholly open to the commerce of the world."

LET THE PARTY DECIDE.

Ten days ago John C. Wharton offered a suggestion through an open letter in The Bee that the most practical way to ascertain the preference of Douglas county republicans for United States senator was through the submission of the names of the candidates on the ballots in the coming primary election. Up to this time, however, no aspirant has seen fit to take up the proposition, which is in full accord with the popular demand for reform in the methods of choosing United States senators.

In order that my position may be clearly understood, I desire publicly to endorse the plan suggested by Mr. Wharton and to say that I would welcome the opportunity to give the rank and file of the party the deciding vote in naming the candidate to be supported by the legislative delegation from this county.

For thirty years I have advocated the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and I would not want to represent Nebraska in the national legislature unless the people desired me to represent them and regarded me as the man most likely to serve them best in accomplishing results for the community, state and nation.

I sincerely hope that the other candidates in this county will join in the proposed submission of their respective names to the party at the coming primaries.

E. ROSEWATER.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Conger seems to be the stuff of which heroes are made.

In China, as in Africa, American mule men is demonstrating its strenuous qualities.

Speaking of national colors, isn't the yellow of China due to age? The empire has years to burn.

Once in a great while an Ohio man falls by the wayside. Ruhlins hail from the Buckeye state.

The gaiety of the campaign continues to grow as the season advances. Prohibitionists now claim Kentucky.

Ward comes from New York City that the naval arm will be built. Prospects are equally good for converting China.

Mr. Fitzsimmons' capers on the public arena are to be commended as a means of enforcing respect for old age.

Pugilist Fitzsimmons has broken into a fashionable residence district of New York. His prospective neighbors wisely decline to meet him.

A playful Chicago sport who rang up street car fares "just for fun" was unable to discover where the fun came in when the court taxed him \$25.

The campaign lies principally in Massachusetts. Boston papers are diligently discussing "How to prevent abominations from and the trolley."

"Real Havana cigars" will soon be as plentiful as campaign speeches in October. Connecticut's tobacco crop is out of danger and is promised the finest since 1892.

Rev. Sheldon of Topeka writes home that he is totally disgusted with the drinking habits of the English people. It appears they do their boozing mainly in regular beereries and patronize drug stores only when sick. That system is treason to Kansas.

A blooming innocent at Kenosha, Wis., sought to locate a gas leak in his cellar. He lit a match and succeeded. Twenty-four hours later he was restored to consciousness and gently led out to view the ruins of the building through which he flew.

AS TO GREAT AMERICANS.

Names Selected for Inscription in the Hall of Fame.

The Chicago Tribune recently has compiled a list of 250 "great Americans" from which 100 names are to be chosen for inscription in the "Hall of Fame" that Miss Helen Gould has given to that institution.

The list is remarkably long for its dimensions and its inclusions. It omits Alexander Hamilton from its roll of thirty-seven statesmen, but includes such names of second and third rank as C. F. Adams, S. A. Douglas, J. A. Garfield, R. H. Lee, Martin Van Buren, J. J. Crittenden and Henry Wilson.

These men undoubtedly served their country well, but most of them were politicians rather than statesmen. We may pass over James G. Blair, also omitted, for whose character and career historical perspective is still lacking. But not even President Garfield's tragic death can obscure the fact that he is not entitled to rank in statesmanship with Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Webster and Lincoln.

In the list of authors and editors room is found for Helen Jackson, H. D. Thoreau, George Ticknor, J. G. Palfrey, Richard D. Webb and Edward Everett. Here are natural and historical compilers, a letter in a mere way of letters, and the authors of some pretty poems and some hysterical books about the Indians.

Room is found for these, but not for John D. Whittier, our most distinguished American poet, or for George Bancroft, one of our greatest historians. Horace Greeley's place in this list none will deny. But why should William Lloyd Garrison be admitted as a "great editor" and certainly not a great author—and not a great statesman?

The category of "soldiers and sailors" evolved by the wise men of Gotham is also puzzling. It includes Nathan Hale—a hero and martyr, but not a "great soldier"—and includes George B. McClellan, Albert S. Johnston and James S. Wadsworth, but omits William Tompkins Sherman. Now, McClellan, whatever his talents, was a failure. Johnston was a prominent officer who fell in his first great battle, which was a defeat. It cannot be recalled that General Wadsworth ever held independent command. Why should such men be included and the leader of the "March to the Sea" be omitted?

Similar flaws may be found in the other twelve categories of Americans whom the senate of New York university deems great. It is understood that the choice was liberally confined to natives of the present territories of the United States. This would account for the omission of Hamilton—undoubtedly our greatest constructive statesman—and of James Wilson, but it cannot account for the omission of Whittier, of Bancroft and of Sherman.

Miss Gould's intentions in endowing her "Hall of Fame" with names of some of the greatest Americans will be conspicuous by their absence. In all kindness it should be suggested to Miss Gould that she withdraw her "Hall of Fame" offer and devote the money to some practical purpose.

CROWDING THE CHILDREN.

Chicago school committees are discussing the report of a committee appointed to investigate the conditions existing in the public schools of that city, which finds that the children, particularly in the lower grades, are required to study too many branches at the same time and recommends that the number be reduced so that more attention can be paid to the main elements of common education. This tendency to increase and vary the studies taught in the public schools has not been confined to Chicago, but can be discerned in all our large cities. Its results are to be found in Omaha as well as Chicago and other eastern centers, and if the recommendation of the Chicago committee is sound it should probably be to a greater or less extent applied to the course of studies in all our public schools.

No one objects to what are called the modern methods of teaching standard branches. If lessons in geography can be made more impressive by the use of photographs and objects brought from different parts of the world, illustrating the manners and customs, they should be utilized to their fullest extent. But at the same time it may be questioned whether children in the primary and grammar grades should be burdened with courses on practical botany and other sciences formerly taught only in the high schools.

In Chicago the committee has recommended the abolition of the courses in algebra in certain grades, on the ground that the children are not sufficiently developed to take up that course.

Algebra is a useful study in the development of the reasoning faculties of the mind, but should not be forced too soon. On the other hand, there are a number of innovations in the school room which could be done away with entirely without inflicting any loss or hardship, except, possibly, to the specialists who have fastened themselves onto the teaching force.

It certainly will do no harm to have the work of the schools everywhere carefully investigated, with the object in view of simplifying the courses of study and making it less variegated and more effective.

The inner circle of the New York and Newport society extra select has been scathingly arraigned by Thomas Nelson Page in a public address, delivered at Concord, N. H., last week, in which its leaders were likened to freaks and malfactors, its life branded as hollow and its admirers styled as un-American seophants.

This is very severe on the codfish aristocracy, but we apprehend that it will have about as much effect as pouring water on a duck's back. The twenty-four hours he was restored to consciousness and gently led out to view the ruins of the building through which he flew.

James C. Dahlgren is the Nebraska member of the democratic national committee and as such is devoting most of his time to the conduct of the popocratic campaign. He lays off from political work long enough, however, to drop into the state house and call for his warrant for salary as secretary of the State Board of Transportation. The public office as a private snip has been reduced to a science by the popocratic crowd.

Bryan might deliver his numerous speeches of acceptance to a phonograph and have them turned loose simultaneously at different points. The only objection is that no instrument has yet been devised which can faithfully record that expansive and persuasive snarl.

RED SHIRT TYRANNY.

In Senator Marion Butler's view, "blue-coat tyranny" in Porto Rico and the Philippines is not half so tyrannical as "red-shirt" tyranny in North Carolina.

UNBORN ON ONE POINT.

Adventurous gold seekers who are just returning from Cape Nome are unanimous on one point—those who thought that they could prey on the others have found the game as profitless as it was dangerous.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

The International Typographical union, the International Typographical, having a membership of 32,100, reports at its present meeting at Milwaukee that 3 per cent of its membership idle from all causes, including illness. This is a most remarkable showing.

CONFESION WITHOUT RESTITUTION.

A case of confession without restitution is the call by Governor Beckham for an extraordinary session of the general assembly of Kentucky to amend a law which placed the present executive of the state in a snarl which he now practically admits belongs to Taylor.

MAGNANIMOUS SUMMER GIRL.

It will be noticed that the summer girl has not raised a single outcry against the appropriation of her prerogatives by the shirt-waist man, nor has she rushed into print to denounce his imitation of her garb as unmanly. Considering how many times the reverse has taken place, this is magnanimous conduct in the summer girl.

TWO CAN PLAY AT THE GAME.

San Francisco Call.

It appears the British are not to be permitted to play a lone hand in the Shanghai district in China. For it is said the kaiser has resolved to send 2,000 Germans there to take part in the game and now if the mikado would send some Japs over to assist the Russians in Manchuria the lone hand terror that has been disturbing the powers would vanish from the horizon.

THE FROTHESOME BEER.

Philadelphia North American.

DeWet, the Boer general, who has been surrounded half a dozen times in the last few weeks, is reported now to be "in full flight" toward "Marking" and is preparing to start another campaign by his fleeing columns. A Boer column in full flight appears to be a very troublesome thing and dangerous to small bottles of Bricks that happen to get in the way.

TROLLEY AS A REFORMER.

Philadelphia Ledger.

How it Promotes the Growth of City Suburbs.

Someone has said that statistics are by no means the dull, stupid collections of figures they are credited with being, and that many interesting facts can be gleaned from a serious study of them. This point of view is proved by the unexpected fact developing from recent census returns showing the trolley in the light of a modern reformer. In many cities the returns so far show a larger suburban than an urban increase, and this disproportion is laid to the multiplication and extension of trolley lines in all our large centers of population.

The trolley, indeed, when one comes to think of it, is something more than a mere convenience of rapid transit. It is the great modern developer. It has made possible the building of homes in the suburbs, and rest in the country, which heretofore was considered an ideal out of the reach of all but moneyed people. No matter how deficient in natural beauty are the outlying districts of a large city, there can always be found in them pure air, and that refreshing quiet which, in itself, is the superior of all drugs for acting as a tonic on tired nerves and worn-out sensibilities.

This increase in suburban returns shows that rapidly increasing acreage of city population is pouring itself out into the adjacent country, and that the healthy instinct for more of nature and nature's ways is reviving as opportunities for its development increase. On every side are springing up settlements in the wake of the trolley and the country home, small perhaps, but neat and pretty, with its own vines and bit of land about it, standing out with space and light and air about it, sweeter and healthier and more health-giving its doors with every breeze, its windows within the reach of the majority. It is no longer the privilege of the wealthy; it is the essential benefits of the country are at the humblest door for the taking.

The advantages of the suburban home for the rearing of children can scarcely be overestimated. Nature is the safest playmate for the little ones and there is no harm, no danger in the secrets she confides to their inquisitive little minds. Head and body are in their proper position for the rearing of children can scarcely be overestimated. Nature is the safest playmate for the little ones and there is no harm, no danger in the secrets she confides to their inquisitive little minds.

Again, the trolley is almost a moral agent in the beneficial influence it exercises in its introduction of the city youth to the country. After a day's fatiguing work in shop or office the rest of the average young man is a constant temptation of him from dangerous resorts to simpler pleasures and the healthful tone given to body and mind by rest and pure air are of immense benefit, and are bound to result in good. When the lungs are filled with good air it is a pleasure to go to bed. When one feels one's nerves braced, one's brain exhilarated and one's digestion a pleasure, then it is far easier to resist temptation than if the case were otherwise. Oxygen is the great moral agent and the trolley is really in league with it for the benefit of the race.

THIS COUNTRY AND CHINA.

Strong Commendation of American Diplomacy.

Detroit Free Press (ind. dem.)

It is beyond controversy that the diplomacy of this government has outshone that of any other directly interested in the Chinese muddle. At the outset of the present troubles we occupied a coil of vantage because of friendly and disinterested relations with neutral nations with whom we had no quarrel.

From the very beginning we have been a mediator between the other powers interested would accept the tribunal of arbitration named.

We have not severed the form of friendly relations as preserved in diplomatic usage, and we offered the empire every possible chance to avoid a clash by respecting our incontrovertible rights in the premises. For years we adhered to the logic of our traditional policy and made no effort to gain a foothold in China, but we have seen the powers were grabbing greedily and pursuing a course that meant the eventual absorption of her vast territory. Even when they refused to credit news from any Chinese source or to accept as sincere the proffer of overtures, our Department of State held that the evidences of friendliness must be given so long as its existence was assumed.

Even when a virtual ultimatum was proffered by this government, it embodied no disparaging comment on the situation and left the way open for China to maintain the peace with the United States. The reasonable demands are that the imperial power stop the attack upon the legation at Peking and let its aid to the relief expedition going to the rescue of the beleaguered at the capital.

This would be a strange request but for the fact upon which it is based. As set forth in the communication, the imperial force cannot protect the envoys and other foreigners in Peking. It cannot afford them safe conduct for deliverance into the hands of their friends. Their safety rests in compliance with the demand now made by the United States, and if their lives are sacrificed in the face of such demand, war is forced upon us by the government which we have persistently, intelligently and honestly sought to relieve.

This not only puts us morally right, but puts us in possession of the highest and strongest claim to be presented when the inevitable adjustment of damages is reached. Throughout the whole affair the diplomacy of the government has been superb and by the simple process of being right has put China in the wrong.

SWELLING THE WAR BILL.

Some Remarks on the Treasury and Lives Lost in the Philippines.

Philadelphia Ledger.

War is a costly business under any circumstances; it is especially costly when carried on far away from home. The army and navy expenses of this country since the beginning of the war with Spain have amounted to more than \$400,000,000. Not all of this amount is to be charged directly to war expenses, but the greater part of the expenditures, particularly on army accounts, have been due to the war with Spain, followed by the war in the Philippines.

It is impossible to make an accurate statement of expenses, but expert figures show that the Philippines have already cost us \$18,678,900 in money and 2,391 lives of American soldiers. We paid only \$2,000,000 for the Philippine islands, but the title was not insured, and we have been obliged to expend eight times that amount in an attempt, as yet unsuccessful, to get possession.

The war in the Philippines is an insistent affair from a military standpoint. Since the last week there has been no action worthy to be called a battle, but incessant sniping has told heavily upon the army of 50,000 men engaged in trying to suppress what is called a rebellion. Only 323 Americans have been killed in action since the 29th of February, but there have been more than 1,500 deaths from accidents.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Post: A Boston preacher has become a tramp to gain new impressions. If some energetic railroad man ever catches him stealing a ride at least one of the preachers is likely to be that of a boot heel.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Rev. R. Heber Newton has come to the conclusion that there is no fixed eternal condition of the soul after death different from its mortal state. At the same time it should be borne in mind that Rev. R. Heber Newton knows no more about it than the next man.

Minneapolis Journal: Rev. Mr. Halley of Hackensack, N. J., scolded the hatless women of his congregation on Sunday last and sternly quoted St. Paul's injunction against women appearing in churches with bare heads. No wonder "our poor city" of Hackensack are "roffing" on Sunday.

Minneapolis Times: A Massachusetts clergyman served three months as a deck hand on a canal boat or the purpose of studying human nature in some of its toughest forms. He says home alive and deeply impressed with the lurid and forcefulness of the canal boat vocabulary, but otherwise not greatly enlightened.

Chicago Chronicle: When we read that a couple of Brother Doves' missionaries were once more chased out of Massachusetts, O, under threat of bodily violence we can not but rejoice that the "Boxers" do not read the American newspapers. If they did we can readily conceive that our advanced and enlightened civilization in the treatment of missionaries.

PASSING PLEASANTIES.

Chicago Record: "Cook, is this man you are going to marry a good man?" "Oh, yes; he ain't never been in jail."

Judge: Edith—The man I marry must be a hero of the griffin and the unicorn. Edith—He will be; if there is any cooking done he'll have to do it.

Somerville Journal: An impecunious young man should never fall in love with any young woman who can't do her own millinery work.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, my wife away for the balance of the summer." "But I support her." "I'll support her, O, under threat of bodily violence we can not but rejoice that the "Boxers" do not read the American newspapers. If they did we can readily conceive that our advanced and enlightened civilization in the treatment of missionaries.

Detroit Free Press: "Sox—Do you believe in women having the same rights as men?" "Sox—Yes, I do. There was one stood front of where I sat in a car today and tramped all over my feet, and if she'd been a man I would have hit her one, sure."

Philadelphia Press: Tess—So he has really married Miss Crabbe? "Yes, he has. It was love at first sight with him." "Tess—You had he wasn't gifted with second sight."

Chicago Post: "Yes, baby looks like a papa," said the proud young mamma. "I'm sure he'll have a nose like him." "Yes, he'll have a nose like him." "Yes, you give the little one gin for the colic, I understand."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Clara—I was up posed to last night—and by Charlie fellow. "Maud—That's too bad." "Why is it?" "Oh, I was in hopes that it was some man I didn't know."

THE ROSARY OF YEARS.

Father Ryan.

Some reckon their age by years, Some reckon their life by art, And some tell their days by the new of their tears.

And their life by the moans of their heart.

The dial of earth may show The length, not the depth, of years; Few or many they come—few or many they go.

But our time is best measured by tears; Ah! not by the silver gray; That creeps through the sunny hair; And not by the acres that we pass on our way.

And not by the furrows the finger of care; On the forehead and face have made; Not so do we count our years; Not by the sun of the earth, but the shade Of our souls and the fall of our tears.

For the young are sometimes old; Though their brow be bright and fair; While the face of old men wears their heart's cold. O'er them the springtime—but winter is there.

And the old are oftentimes young; And the hair is thin and white; And they sink in age as in youth they sung; And they laugh, but their rose was light.

A thousand joys may form On the billows of all the years; But never the foam brings the brave bark home; It reaches the heaven through tears.

and disease, bringing the total of annualities up to 2,394. More than 2,000 other soldiers have been wounded, and many other thousands have been brought home with the seeds of fatal disease in their bodies.

When the Philippine islands were bought for \$20,000,000 doubt was expressed whether they were worth that much to this country or any other. But the purchase price was really the smallest part of the expense. The cost of subduing the Filipinos will soon be counted by hundreds of millions, and the cost in lives and health of American soldiers cannot be computed.

The cost to this country of the Spanish-American war is computed at \$12,122,000, an amount soon to be exceeded by the expenses of the Philippine war. But the losses of men in battle have been greater in the Philippine than in the Spanish war. It is worthy of note that notwithstanding the tropical climate of the Philippines, our soldiers are now so well cared for that the death rate from disease even in the Philippines is much less than that of our home camps during the Spanish-American war. There were twice as many deaths from disease during the Spanish war as from all causes during the present war with the Filipinos. At present the war in the Philippines is costing this country an average of \$10,000,000 per month, and there is no visible sign that it is likely to be soon ended. A collapse may follow the presidential election, but even in that event expenses cannot be greatly reduced during the present fiscal year.

Chicago Post: A Boston preacher has become a tramp to gain new impressions. If some energetic railroad man ever catches him stealing a ride at least one of the preachers is likely to be that of a boot heel.