## THE UMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nobraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George H. Taschuck, recretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, being duly sworn,
says that the actual number of tail and
complete cquies of The Daily, Morning,
Evening and Sunday Bee printed during
the month of June, 1901, was as follows: 16......26,320 20,450 25,860 .26,160 25,966 25,980 25,750 25,910 ..20,170 20,075 25,850 25,630 25,764 25,540 25,090 25,510 14. ..... 25,410 26,220

Total
Less unsold and returned copies. 776,045 .TGG, 171 Net total sales ... 25,972 Net daily average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, A. D. 1901.

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

The Board of Education is now walking on velvet.

as often as destred.

Pickpockets can enjoy the freedom of the city of South Omaha on payment of only 20 per cent of the pickingsdog cheap.

The dog-in-the-manger tactics of the North Sixteenth street property owners should receive no countenance from the city authorities.

There were 1,000 deaths from heat in New York during the recent hot spell. No wonder the people swore when the day.

The high joints are trying to patch up

A recent patent is said to have rendered the use of oil unnecessary on the There has been no substitute discovered for use in the legislature.

tion would be much like cutting a dog's at this time would be successful. tail off just behind the ears.

There is a well-defined rumor that City Treasurer Hennings has collected more money for the school fund during the month of June than was placed to the credit of the school fund from tax collections during the same period in three preceding years combined.

City Treasurer Hennings expresses the opinion that with the prompt payment of taxes the school levy can be cut next year. Many people have been of the opinion that the levy could have been cut in the past by economy in management and the lopping off of fads.

Members of the Humane society were not in their boxes when the bull gored the Mexican torendor in the South Omaha sham bull fight or they would doubtless have inspired the enraged animal with greater respect for the strict observance of the rules of the Humane society.

Some men in Washington are making more fuss about the authorship of the telegram to Dewey to attack the Spanish fleet than the admiral is over the result. The identity of the man who actually penned the order is immaterial -the president made the order and Dewey executed it.

Special honors are being conferred by who were killed in the assault upon the Pekin legations. The influence of such has paid dearly for that folly and unless the ruling spirits of the country are blind or fools they will not tempt another international invasion.

Another meeting of the railroad presicase he is all right.

Talk is commonly supposed to be cheap, but the firms which bave conpresented claims for several hundred thousand dollars due to delay in receivto be due to the desire of congressmen turns than any other property in the to talk on the question. A congressman city of Omaha? thinks nothing of using up a thousand If there ever was a time when the

RELATIONS WITH CANADA does not want a reciprocal trade freaty and that the duty of Canada is to seek

direction.

A high official of the Canadian govresentative of a Boston paper, inticontroversy between the Dominion and was created. He expressed the belief that, especially with respect to the Claynot permit the interests of Canada to suffer. He said that Canada is earboundary question, the trade question and all of the other questions at issue and that if these are not determined within a reasonable time "Canada will do what she can to get along without matters upon which Canada most fund. There appears to be no good 26,010 of the Alaskan boundary and trade who are good customers of this country, purpose, are extremely anxious to obtain freer access into the American market for their natural products and they are threatening that If unable to do this they will raise their tariff upon imports from the United States.

The Dingley law, they complain, cut off the American market for Canadian barley, hay and other products. They want this market restored and in New England, especially, there is a strong the Boston Transcript: "That this mutter is of interest to New England may President McKinley to reopen the nego- should be made a state. tiations for a satisfactory treaty. No Canada, but it is not alone the interests of the manufacturers of that section that are to be considered. The as a state would be a positive menace they desire, must be thought of in con-

nection with this question. Under the operation of the Wilson tariff a great border suffered from the Canadian competition. These, it may be confidently weather bureau predicted another hot assumed, will most vigorously oppose favor the admission of Hawaii to stateis very safe to say they would be American people would be willing to a truce to prevent the threatening rate listened to by a republican congress create a state there and this will apply war among transmississippi railroads and administration. The American pro- to the other insular possessions. The which it was believed had been forever | ducers of barley, hay and other agricul- | people of Hawaii may as well make up banished by the community-of-interest. tural products which would be subjected to Canadian competition under reci- torial government, for that form will be procity will insist that they have as good claim to consideration as the New running portions of railroad machinery. England manufacturers and we think no fair-minded person will question that they would be justified in doing so.

The difficulty of framing a reciprocity A certain element among the Ohlo treaty with Canada that will be fair to sioners from investigating the charges democracy insists upon the party drop- all interests is obvious and the failure ping all the "isms" as well as the free of past negotiations makes it doubtful Fire Chief Redeil was regarded by silver fallacy. The effect of such ac- if a renewal of efforts for reciprocity

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. This organization, in whose membership are leading lawyers of the United States, will hold its next annual meeting at Denver commencing August 21 and police board from investigating charges continuing three days. This will be the first meeting of the association west of the Mississippi and its members who extraordinary. attend are assured of being entertained with a hospitality that will make this meeting one long to be remembered. Preparations have been made for excursions to the most interesting points in the Rocky mountains and no effort council, but the most elastic construcwill be spared by the local committee at Denver to make the visit of the associal apply to clerks and other non-comtion members pleasant and memorable.

The association is twenty-four years old and its annual meetings are of Maine, his topic being the "Insular negligent or untrustworthy. one of the ablest men in that body. good behavior. There will be several other addresses, of the association. Attention is called

to the coming meeting.

action cannot help but be bad. China REPAVING NORTH SIXTEENTH STREET. street is in a wretched if not positively dangerous condition. The pavement to be retained if he cannot maintain was originally laid seventeen years ago | friendly relations with his superior. and has been repaired and re-repaired at the expense of the whole city since the mayor and police board have made and especially those of the republican faith dents is being held to straighten out the the expiration, about twelve years ago, is in attempting to justify a dismissal have learned this lesson and are prepared rate tangle in which the traffic men of the maintenance contract. The of the chief's clerk by specific charges have involved the roads. The contract- problem now is whether the breaks in when he could just as well have been ing freight and passenger agent is so the North Sixteenth street pavement dismissed without charges, on the incorrigible that he is in danger of be- shall be temporarily patched, or ground that his service was not satising sent to the reform school-unless he whether the pavement is to be resur- factory. There is such a thing as too succeeds in getting more than his share faced, or whether-as is urged by of the business for his road. In that several councilmen-the roadway be closed, just as South Sixteenth street was fenced out when the old wooden traffic. In a nutshell: Shall the city to all concerned a strike which would just opened to settlement by proclamation. tracts for building war ships have temporize with the property owners of involve the great industry would be. As The land is no longer to the swift, the North Sixteenth street and force upon a consequence an effort is being made the entire city a tax for improving their to settle the pending trouble and there is ing armor plate. The delay is alleged property, which is yielding better re- every indication of success. Ordinarily spots. Now in prosy and sober fashion

government circles that this country | ceed \$77, or, in installments, about \$8 | comes the show of fairness on both per year for ten years. Surely that is sides. not a terrible burden for the owner of for better trade relations in some other | an ordinary business lot. In the event that it should be found necessary to replace the present dilapidated paveernment, in an interview with the rep- | ment by an entirely new pavement the cost for each twenty-two feet would burden for a North Sixteenth street the United States, for the adjustment business lot. Even those owning full of which the joint high commission sixty-six-foot lots would not be ruined. would be about \$231, or \$26 a year for | Lincoln Independent. ton-Bulwer treaty, Great Britain would ten years. If the street is completely repayed, the concrete foundation taken or about \$40 per year for ten years.

While this special tax would not weigh heavily upon the owners of the property, it would in the aggregate in a spirit of friendship." The two munity and taken out of the general of the fact that the repairing needed in relations is paramount. The Canadians, in the city treasury set apart for that at any figure.

> HAWAII SEEKING STATEHOOD. The announcement of the delegate in congress from Hawaii that he intends to sion of the islands to statehood is not surprising. The politicians who are in control in Hawaii are ambitious and they understand that they would have a

much better chance to promote their welfare, politically and otherwise, with sentiment in favor of restoring it. Says statehood than under a territorial government. But there is not the remotest probability that they will have their be admitted frankly. This section has ambition in this respect gratified. There found trade with Canada profitable are contiguous territories which have and in the event of a reciprocal trade | been refused statehood for many years agreement New England would find and they would be justified in revolting further benefit." The Boston Chamber if Hawaii, which has been annexed to of Commerce recently appealed to the United States less than three years,

But practically the whole American one will desire to put any obstacle in people would oppose such a proposition the way of New England's trade with and it may be doubted if it will ever find sufficient favor here to prevail. As the Philadelphia Ledger says, Hawali American agricultural producers with to the United States, in that, in all whom the farmers of Canada would probability, it would become a mere compete, if given such concessions as pocket borough, controlled by the few white men who, with the aid of an American man-of-war, first raised the American flag there. If not controlled is a big price to pay for one man's caremany American farmers in the north- by these it would be managed by Hawest and along our stire northern wailans. Under these circumstances, a reciprocity treaty that would again | hood. Indeed, it is not easy to conceive subject them to such competition and it of any circumstances in which the their minds to be satisfied with a terr continued indefinitely.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE DECISION. The decision recently rendered by

Judge Estelle in enjoining the mayor having very close picking these days. and Board of Fire and Police Commis that had been preferred against former many eminent attorneys as extraordiand fire commission was affirmed.

The injunction just granted by Judge Estelle to restrain the mayor and against the clerk of the chief of police is, to use a mild expression, still more for him all around the place and beg or bor-

In the case of the fire chief Judge Estelle took the position that the ap- Philadelphia kind. pointment and removal of officers and members of the fire and police depart ments was vested in the mayor and tion of the law could scarcely make it

missioned employes. It stands to reason that when the great interest to the legal profession. chief to employ a clerk the chief had -the loss was light. This year the annual address will be the power to dismiss that clerk should delivered by Congressman Littlefield of he prove incompetent, insubordinate,

Cases." Mr. Littlefield is a lawyer of Even if the police department were distinction in his state and though he governed by military rules, the rights has served but one term in the national and privileges accorded to members of In the United States vast street signs can house of representatives-succeeding the the police force certainly could not be shut out the air and the view and overlate Mr. Dingley-be is recognized as claimed by clerks employed during whelm everything in sight without paying

If Judge Estelle's injunction is one by Mr. Henry D. Estabrook of founded on sound principles the mayor Chicago, formerly of Omaha. Nebraska and police chief could not even disis represented in the American Bar as- pense with a clerk if they found his sociation by twenty-eight members and services unnecessary. The shortest this state has furnished two presidents | road to his dismissal would be by way of impeachment proceedings before the the Chinese government on the celestials to a communication elsewhere relating city council. The same rule could be

office of the police chief. As a matter of fact the clerk of the The payement of North Sixteenth chief of police occupies a confidential position and he has no right to expect

> It seems to us that the mistake that much red tape.

The officers of the big steel combine as well as those of the Amalgamated viaduct had become too dangerous for association are realizing what a disaster Indian Territory which the president has there would be no hurry, as the works the land hungry register and the quarter generally shut down for repairs at this sections are assigned by lot. The season and the men would prefer a derfoot has an equal chance with the bor-

street could afford to pay for repaying period of intense activity. The danger The question of relations between the street, that time is now. The recent of delay lies in the fact that if the strug-Canada and the United States is of bids for asphalt paving have reduced gle ever starts it might not be so easy Progress of the Movement at Home commanding importance and interest. the cost almost 50 per cent. The entire to settle and those responsible are According to recent reports from the tax upon a twenty-two-foot front lot for taking no chances. The entire country Dominion capital it is believed in resurfacing the street would not ex- is interested in this matter and wel-

amount of texes that the meat trust shall pay on the big packing houses in South Omaha. They have assessed the property goods to consumers organized in mated that the situation is very un- not exceed \$122, or about \$13 a year for at 412 per cent of its value. The people satisfactory in regard to the matters in ten years. Surely that is not a crushing should be truly grateful. It is a wonder courage enough to assess them at all. Four and a half per cent is a pure gain. The Their share of the tax for resurfacing should pay the taxes and not the trusts --

The official organ of Nebraska populism is evidently not aware of the fact out and replaced, the total tax on a that three out of the five members of nestly desirous of the settlement of the sixty-six-foot lot would be about \$396, the board of Douglas county commissioners are popocrats. From a party standpoint the fusion reformers are responsible for the failure to equalize the tax according to the letter and spirit of amount to more than \$15,000 of general | the law. It makes a great deal of difthese things, for which she had hoped tax to be imposed on the whole com- ference, however, whose ox is gored. In the language of the bogus reform organ: "The people should be truly strenuously insists are the arbitration reason why this should be done in view grateful." Indeed it is a wonder that the Bryanite county board got up suffi-25,040 reciprocity. The question of trade other streets will exhaust every dollar cient courage to assess the corporations

> Physicians were summoned and the inhis injury is not permanent.

This is from the official organ of the Spanish bull fight promoters and is respectfully commended to the members of the Humane society who were assured that the sport was absolutely harmless so far as their wards, the dumb animals, were concerned. There is one consolation in this accidental encounter between the man and the bull: The breaking of two ribs is a very insignificant matter so long as the poor bull remains unbarmed and the spectators get their money's worth.

The railroads are again taking up the crusade against the ticket scalper. The quickest way to put the scalper out of between the scalper's office and the distribution. To manufacture for symticket office of the company. The pathetic buyers whose demand is fairly when the ticket agent finds it necessary to cut a rate to secure business.

The burning of 15,000 acres of wheat lessness. The man who will throw a cigar stub into dry stubbles is a bigger adds the Ledger, it is not likely that fool than the one who blows down a the people of the United States will gun barrel, for the results of his folly are visited upon others than himself.

> Irrigate and Move On. Washington Post. The mayor of Boston says no gentleman will loaf about a saloon. No, indeed! He

> > Working the Soft Pedal.

Detroit Free Press, Another thing that works the soft pedal on the calamity howlers is that a number of western banks are hiring solicitors to drum up borrowers. The lawsmiths are

An Area of Frost.

Brooklyn Eagle. A coolness between William J. Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., and J. K. McGuire of Syracuse, N. Y., is reported. It is incredible nary in view of the former decisions by but indisputable. It is lamentable but adthe district and supreme courts in which mirable. It is impossible but undeniable. the authority of the home rule police It is several other things, and all of them are absolute and all of them superlative.

Catching Onto Our Style.

Brooklyn Eagle. On the Isle of Pines the police force has been compelled by the alcalde to hustle row or bully votes enough in his favor to secure re-election. Cuba is not so slow. Cuba is learning self-government of the

Does It Pay?

Indianapolis Journal. During the Philippine war seventy-five commissioned officers and 2,509 enlisted men dled of disease or were killed in battle. Of this aggregate forty-two officers and 1.292 enlisted men were regulars. The number wounded was 1,000. All things mayor and police board authorized the considered-climate, hardship and fighting

Taxing a Public Eyesore.

St Louis Globe-Democrat.

The French tax on street signs "varies with the size of the offense." Last year it added over \$700,000 to the public treasury. a cent in taxation. The huge nuisance is managed better in France.

> Their Loss, Our Gain Indianapolis Journal.

During the month of May Great Britain's exports fell off 4.7 per cent compared with May of 1900 and its imports were 8.3 per cent less. The loss of exports was tron-three branches of industry which, so applied to the janitor who sweeps the far as exporting was concerned, Great Britain controlled forty years ago.

Business Before Partisanship.

Philadelphia North American. If we have learned one thing in the last en years it is that business and partisan olities must be divorced. It is a hopeful sign that the business men of the country to apply it. That they have the courage and foresight to put themselves on record so far in advance of the meeting of congress encourages the belief that their influence will not count for nothing next winter in Washington.

An Official Land Lottery. Minneapolis Journal. The United States government is conducting a land lottery in the lands of the time; when the "sooner" flourished and there were picturesque races for fertile dollars' worth of time on a \$10 subject. property owners of North Sixteenth period of idleness after the long color out of American life.

PRODUCTIVE CO-OPERATION.

and Abrond. Boston Transcript

The latest bulletin of the federal De

partment of Labor contains a review of the exhibits in social economics at the Paris exposition by Mr. N. P. Gilman, from which is possible to get some idea of the point The republican ring down in Douglas which industrial co-operation has reached. county have, after making all sorts of The entire scope of the movement how promises to the people, at last settled the ever, is not so important as is the measure | Omaha Bee. Read a short history of it in | ment in | implements in the last few operative associations it is well known that the Mark Hanna followers got up tury of effort are far from discouraging and that some progress has been made in the United States. But distributive cocommon people who own small houses operation involves no such difficulties as does production on a democratic basis, and it does not go to the heart of relations. between capital and labor. Productive co-operation, on the other hand, may rightly be said to be the economic ideal. The facts observed by Mr. Gilman indi-

cate that this experiment is standing the

test of time with some success. In other

words, in Europe there are productive

which are profitable to their members. The latest Almanach de la Co-operation Francaise gives a list of 110 such societies far back as 1882, has been so prosperous the supremacy in Omahu. The Bee is more articles taken from the tables published by jured toreador was soon restored to con- extent of \$12,356,107, a volume of trade of The Bee is assured so long as Rosesciousness; although badly bruised and reaching \$27.881,877, profits \$1,497,544 and water is at the head. somewhat besmeared with blood it was losses of \$23,564, in comparison with 149 found that the worst injury was two associations, 18,489 members, cap tal agpresent a bill providing for the admis- fractured ribs. Physicians fear internal in- gregating \$1,653,603, a trade volume of \$27, juries, however, but Janero, who is a model 453,557, profits of \$1,311,142 and losses of specimen of athletic perfection, insists that \$36,664 in 1898. These totals, however, are open to the objection that many of the societies which are included are not truly co-operative, since distributive co-operators often unite in carrying on production under ordinary labor conditions. The federated productive societies adopt a different policy, admitting only those associations which allow the workmen a definite share in the profits of the business and which permit them to invest in the company and thereby acquire a share in the control. Such societies exist in Great Britain to the number of fifty-four and are engaged in textile industries of a minor character-boots and shoes, the metal trades, building, woodworking, printing and some miscellaneous lines. The greater number were organized within the last decade, but several extend

back to the early '70s

This considerable degree of success should be attributed in part undoubtedly to the fact that products have found a large marcommission is to plug up the pipe line ket among the societies for co-operative to compete with all comers. It is to be assumed, too, that producers make their deals primarily with future demand and lively." perforce is more or less of a speculator. The risks of competition are avoided so far as possible. But another factor, which suggests the real significance of this success in productive co-operation, is the character of many of the men who are in charge of these enterprises. Here is the crux of the whole matter. If the men who are fully capable of managing this kind of business prefer either to go it alone in the hope of larger personal gains or to accept good salaries from stock companies or goes there for the purpose of getting with inefficient supervision are doomed to choir throws it out?" interesting fact about the British experience is that competent managers are in many instances willing to work for comcause which appeals to them with something of the intensity of religious zeal. Mr. Gilman cites the actual working of the societies at Leicester and Kettering in particular as most convincing proofs that there are just such altruists-believers in and servants of an ideal-in this world which for the greater part is given over to ultra-commercialism.

Do these stray instances of moral enthusiasm in industry make out a case for universal productive co-operation? So far from doing so, they direct attention, by way of contrast, to the vast mass of humanity that is not equal to the demands of that form of industry. But these incidents surely are suggestive, for they at are present. It is not unreasonable to assume that the second of these conditions will be found with greater frequency. It seems probable, moreover, that the principle of piecework can be applied to this Promoting Independence of the Connform of production with more satisfactory

results than have been attained as yet. Productive co-operation, it may be said, has never gained a very firm foothold in the United States, a not very surprising fact in view of our pronounced individualism and the extremly rapid movement of industrial changes.

SIZING UP THE DIVIDENDS.

The Semi-Annual Harvest of Bondholders. Boston Transcript.

The figures of interest and dividend disbursements on bonds and stocks of public market or other prominence reach the to look somewhere else for the tens of huge total of \$123,000,000 this month, which | millions of dollars at present provided by exceeds last year's July total by \$17,500,000 the sugar duties. The beer tax would have and last January's record-breaking aggregate by \$13,500,000. Some \$15,000,000 of peal of which has just been welcomed with the \$17,560,000 increase over last year so much pleasure, would have to be reimcomes from dividends and the par value of posed. shares paying this month is nearly two and 000 over last year's July total of stocks meet the needs of a great country like this paying dividends.

ten years ago to \$53,800,000 this month. Comparing with July, 1894, when the effects of the 1893 panic were manifest, this month's dividend payments are \$34,000,000 the production of wool. greater, an increase of 175 per cent. Extending the comparison we find a billion and one-half more par value in shares paying this July than in 1894, a gain of 180 per cent. The seven years' increase in par value of bonds paying July interest is 42 per cent and the amount paid has swelled in the same time by 38 per cent. The grand total of all securities paying this month is six billions par value, two and one-half billion increase since 1894. This huge mass of capital pays out this month \$53,900,000 more than was disoursed to investors in July of the year following the panie, a gain of 75 per cent a seven years. In the last four years the dividends paid by American public 160 per cent; in the last eight years they have trebled, or increased by 150 per cent; in twelve years they very nearly have quadrupled. Meanwhile interest payments have taken some twenty years to double. Recent railway finance and good times have made more for security of small interest yield on bonds and the "cream"

THE BEE'S ANNIVERSARY.

Buffalo Express Among the leading newspapers of the west is The Omaha Box which was thirty years old June 19, In observance of its birthday. The Bee issued special number, which was an excellent ample of the good wark done every day.

newspaper enterprises, built from the ing the last forty years. It has been found ground up within its own resources, either a difficult matter to institute comparisons the west or elsewhere, is that of The on account of the immense of success attending distinctly productive The Bee's illustrated edition of a Sunday or years. In co-operation. In the way of distributing two ago. The Omaha Bee has grown from ers are using more efficient and durable co- a very humble beginning to its present machinery than they were a few years ago mammoth proportions like unto a carefully and are paying very much less for it. Measthat the results of three-quarters of a cen- tended plant, drawing from its natural re- used in efficiency the gain to agriculture by sources and filling its consequent mission. reason of the change is much greater than As a product of Nebraska it is a pride of when measured by price. Nebraskans. Rushville Recorder: The Omaba Bee has the report, that the amount of human lapassed its thirtieth year and stands forth a bor now required to produce a bushel of

digorous exponent of the best points of wheat from beginning to end is on an aver modern journalism. It is clean and free age only ten ininuies, whereas in 1830 the from that sensationalism which makes it time was three hours and three minutes at once respectable and reputable, not to During the interval between these years say public spirited and its news columns the cost of the human labor required to are the equal of any paper west of Chicago, produce this bushel of wheat declined from How much of this success is due to the 17% cents to 3% cents. If the old methods enterprises of a co-operative character indomitable will and business capacity of were employed in producing the seven crops Edward Rosewater is hard to gause, for of wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, potatoes it must always be conceded that the head and hay, the cost to the country in 1890 of any concern must be its presiding and would have been some \$680,000,000 greater in France, eighteen of which had the guiding genius. Mr. Rosewater has the than it was and \$523,000,000 greater in the honor of constructing the Palais de satisfaction of seeing his paper thrive while case of corn alone. l'Economie Sociale et des Congres and one the shores of time are strewn with the The gain to the farmer in the reduction of which the society of painters founded as wrecks of other papers that have sought in price may be judged from the following that it recently increased its capital by a lusty, and holds a stronger position in the the department large amount. So, too, in Great Britain hearts of the people of Nebraska than ever productive co-operation has had a degree it did, and this in spite of the political misof success, the returns to the Co-operative takes of Mr. Rosewater, who, whatever Horseshoe union of that country for 1899 showing 155 others may think, claims to have been associations, 21,159 members, capital to the actuated by the best motives. The future

## PERSONAL NOTES.

The man in Chicago who ate forty eggs on a bet might not have been able to swallow so many had his antagonist been permitted to pick out the eggs.

Don Jerman Reisco, the president-elect of Chili, is a relative of the retiring prestdent, Senor Errazuriz, and has had the support of both liberals and radicals.

Down in Mexico they claim that spirits have just told the secret of some buried treasure. Spirits can always be depended upon to reveal secrets-if taken in suffi cient quantities.

Dr. James C. Wood, the new president of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, is a resident of Cleveland, O., and a professor of gynecology in the Cleveland Homoeopathic Medical college. Secretary Hitchcock announces that he is

preparing to organize a forestry bureau in the Interior department to carry out an extensive plan of referestation somewhat on the plan successfully pursued in Germany. Colonel G. B. M. Harvey, the publisher, tells of meeting the young bride of a well scalper is a handy man to have around constant involves vastly less risk than known Kentucky family, who said: "I'm so much more, and guarantees a certain glad to meet you, because I'm thinking of writing a book." goods more nearly in response to orders the colonel. "Oh," was the answer, "somethan does the ordinary manufacturer, who thing like 'Les Miserables,' only more

> The Paris Gaulois says that statues of the following named celebrities are to be erected in Paris by the municipal authori-Garibaldi, Baudelaire, Pasteur, ties: Gounod, Balzac, Spuller, De Musset, Boule, Pules Simon, Verlaine, General Dumas, Alexandre Dumas fils, Garnier, Auguste Comte, Daudet and Hugo. At the annual convention of the Indiana

music teachers a minister propounded the question, "What is a minister going to do if pension funds for workmen is not adapted partnerships, attempts at co-operation he selects a fine old hymn and the paid "Throw out the ertain and perhaps speedy failure. The choir," answered the chairman of the convection. The chair, however, declined to lead in the collar-and-elbow reform. Constantine Demeter Stephanove, a native

paratively small salaries for the sake of a of Macedonia, who after seven years' work has taken the degree of master of arts from Yale, supported himself nearly all that time by working as a conductor on a trolley car in New Haven. When he first came to this country he worked on a farm while he learned the language. Then he went to a preparatory school and from thence to Yale. Next fall he will go to Germany to continue his studies.

A correspondent who recently saw in Brussels the head of the house of Bonaparte, Prince Napoleon, as he is now called, describes him as a very handsome man He is tall and well made, the upper part of the face being astonishingly like that of Napoleon I. whereas the lower, with its least show the practicability of effective sweeping mustache, bears a strong resemco-operation when such conditions as a blance to the prince's grandfather. Victor steady market and captains of industry who Emmanuel II. Prince Napoleon, who is do not need the incentive of large profits student, speaks English, Italian and German with remarkable fluency.

SECRETARY WILSON'S HOPES.

try in All Food Products. Chicago Tribune.

The secretary of agriculture is ambitious for his country. He wishes it to be the producer either on this continent or in its island dependencies of all the foodstuffs and important raw materials it uses. He would have it grow its own sugar, tea, coffee and rubber. Then it would be independent of countries it is dependent on now. How serious a matter industrial dependence may be the English cotton spinners learned dur-

ing the American civil war. But if the United States were to produce its own sugar it would have to revise its revenue system. It would be necessary to be raised and the stamp taxes, the re-It is not always easy to provide a domes-

one half billions, an increase of \$700,000 - tic supply of an article large enough to Wool, which is not mentioned by the secre These figures are enormous and require tary, is an important article. The woola strong effort of the mind completely to growers have said often when demanding largely in cotton and woolen goods and grasp. The combined result of good crops, high duties on the foreign product, that strong national resources, sound business they were going to supply in adequate quanconditions and radical reconstruction of titles all kinds of wool needed by the railway finance is seen in an increase in American manufacturer. They have not total July dividends paid from \$16,400,000 done so. The result is that most woolen cloths are adulterated with cotton, consumption of which has been promoted by duties which it was said would stimulate The United States may be able to pro-

duce as many pounds of tea as are imported now. But that tea may not suit all American concumers. Some prefer the flavor of India and some of China or Ceylon tea. South Carolina may produce a good article. but it may not commend itself to the teadrinking public. The secretary may prefer coffee and all the teas may taste alike to him, but that is not the case with intelligent consumers of that gentle stimulant. There is one phase of American depend-

ence the secretary does not touch on. That is the dependence on foreign artistic taste. American silk manufacturers make admirable goods, but they usually buy or steal corporations have doubled or increased by their new designs abroad. It is pitiable that the United States should be dependent on Europe for new atyles and fashions. Cannot the secretary tell how the lack of the artistic sense in this country is to be vercome? Agriculture not art is Secretary Wilson's province but he may have some ideas on the subject. A sufficiency of homegrown sugar, tea and coffee will not make this country altogether independent of the has gone to owners of the equities or rest of the world.

FARM MACHINERY PRICES.

Comparative Cost of Implements During the Past Forty Years.

Minneapolls Tribune. The Department of Agriculture has published an interesting and instructive summary of the prices paid by the farmers of Wisn'r Pres Press: One of the greatest the United States for their implements durgeneral, however, the farm-

It is one of the marvels of the age, says

25,00 30.00 26.00 24.00 | drill | 2.00 | 8.50 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 60.00 . 16.50 15.00 12.60 11.20 35.00 20.00 17.00 15.00 1.00 50 75 50 8.00 7.00 6.00 5.50 120.00 70.00 60.00 52.50 Threshing machines and harvesters have been improved so much that a comparison of prices is virtually impossible. Portable engines have declined one-half since 1860. Reapers have gone down from \$150 to \$60. Harvesters that sold for \$325 in 1880 now sell for \$120. Ten years ago heavy wire fencing cost \$320 a mile. It now costs only

PENSIONS FOR WORKMEN.

\$176 a mile.

Progress of the Movement in Europe and in the United States.

New York World. Following the example of Germany the French government is about to establish a state pension system for old and disabled workingmen. Like the system founded by Bismarck, it is based on compulsory saving on the part of the workingmen themselves. So much for every week they are at work is kept back by their employers and turned over to the pension fund. The state adds pension for the balance of his life to every "Of what sort?" asked workman who reaches the age of retirement (65) or becomes disabled before. The French finance minister states the

ultimate amount which the state will contribute to the pension fund at \$33,000,000 a year. Assuming that the workmen to whom old age and disability pensions are assured contribute the same amount, it will cost in all \$66,000,000 to insure every workingman in France from want.

The United States is disbursing nearly two and a half times that sum for war pensions alone. Meantime it is interesting to note that while the European plan of state to American conditions, voluntary pension systems established by agreements between railroad and other corporations and their employes are growing more numerous in this country. The Illinois Central rail road has just retired 200 of its veteran employes on old-age pensions. The Pennsylvania railroad has an admirable pension system. Boston has a voluntarily created pension system for its public school teachers and nearly all cities have police pension funds. The idea is steadily advancing.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Newark Advertiser: St. Peter-Well, who are you? Applicant at Gate—I'm the first shirtwaist man. St. Peter-Ladies' entrance, please.

Washington Star: "Young man," said Senator Sorghum, 'if you want to get on in life, keep out of politics. Don't devote your strength and years to pawing the air and trying to convert people to your way of thinking."

"But you didn't keep out of politics."
"Pshaw! This isn't politics. This is busi-

Chicago Tribune: "You seem to have a great many boys in your neighborhood," said the reporter, who was out on a statistical assignment. "How many of them were killed or fatally injured by toy pistols on the Fourth?" "I am sorry to say," snapped Old Hunks,

Judge: It's mighty queer that Frank Tickleton should turn out to be a de-faulter." remarked Tenspot. "That's what it is," said Bunting. "No-body ever heard him alluded to as Honest Frank Tickleton."

Washington Star: "I understand that trading is rather quiet at present."
"Yes." answered the stock operator.
"There's no use of a man's trying to watch the figures in the market quotations and on the thermometer both at once." Philadelphia Press; Mrs. Browne-Mrs. Whitty is forever talking about the repartee at her house when she and her husband entertain.

Mrs. Malaprop-Yes, I suppose that's some cheap kind. I always use Opiong myself.

Baltimore American: "Who," shouted the impassioned orator, "who among us has any cause to be happier than his neighbor on this glorious day of the nation's birth." A man, with his head bandaged and both arms in a sling, arose in the rear of the hall and exclaimed:
"The doctors!"

A MEMORY.

Minneapolis Journal The sun, that morning cold and gray, Got up soon after break of day, And tried some warmth to scatter o'er. The frozen landscape, drear and hoar, But got discouraged, p. d. q., And hid itself from mortal view. Nor did it show again its face, Until the day had run its race.

But hours before that sun arose,
My father loudly called to his
inviting him to don his clothes
And get down stairs and "tend to biz."
So I arose, but not with glee,
My icy garments on I drew.
And, though my flesh with cold was blue,
I hurried down the creaking stair,
Sat down upon an ice-cold chair
And wrestled gamely with a pair
Of boots hard frozen as a rock;
But, after many a stamp and knock,
I got them on; then through the snow
I took my way toward the barn.
The meanwhile saying, rather low,
Words more emphatic far than "darn!"

From sleep I roused my shivering pup,
That lay upon his bed of straw;
The horses stood all doubled up,
Too cold to even give one neigh,
Expressive of his wish for hay;
The cattle all were fast askeep;
So were the calves, the colts, the sheep,
But they were routed out and fed;
They are, then went again to bed.
This done, I struggled through the nig
Back to the house, with frost bedight,
And breakfast are by candielight.

All day the north wind loudly blew.
All day my father's whiskers flew
This way and that, as o'er them passed
The woolly, whirling, wintry blast.
All day the air was filled with snow.
The mercury stood nineteen below.
Yet father took it in his head
To hitch the horses to the sied
And set out for the old mill pond.
Where, till 'twas dark, and some beyond,
Although I murmured once or twice,
We passed the day in cutting ice.