

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 February, 1902, was as follows:

1. .... 30,100	15. .... 30,990
2. .... 30,220	16. .... 30,990
3. .... 30,520	17. .... 30,990
4. .... 30,720	18. .... 30,990
5. .... 30,480	19. .... 30,990
6. .... 30,540	20. .... 30,990
7. .... 30,210	21. .... 30,990
8. .... 30,900	22. .... 30,990
9. .... 30,560	23. .... 30,990
10. .... 30,190	24. .... 30,990
11. .... 30,340	25. .... 30,990
12. .... 30,390	26. .... 30,990
13. .... 30,440	27. .... 30,990
14. .... 30,480	28. .... 30,990

Total ..... 847,400  
Less unsold and returned copies ..... 10,124

Net total sales ..... 837,276  
Net daily average ..... 27,232

GEO. B. TSCHUCK,  
Notary Public.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, A. D. 1902.

(Seal.)

Perhaps ex-Treasurer Meserve would also like a vindication at the polls.

Latest Riddle—When is stealing not stealing? Answer—When it's stealing by a state treasurer.

Now that the electric lighting wires are to go under ground the telegraph wires will next demand attention.

President Roosevelt has vetoed his first bill. With his veto pen unlimbered there is no telling what bill will be next.

The season of prairie fires is at hand. It is a wise farmer who plows up a good fire guard and then watches his neighbors.

Arbor day does not come for a month, but that is no reason why the tree planting should not commence right away.

General Methuen has some recompense for his misfortune. He is having his picture printed in all the illustrated papers.

Now that Prince Henry has departed without any untoward happening to mar his visit, the official world will breathe easier.

The Twenty-second infantry regiment is again on Nebraska soil, and Nebraska is as glad to have these famous fighters as they are to be in Nebraska.

Spring municipal campaigns all around us, yet in Omaha everything quiet and serene. Our three-year intermission between city elections has some good features after all.

Receipts of eggs in New York amounted to 6,000,000 in one day. It is evident the strike of the hens is ended without requiring the services of an arbitration board to accomplish the result.

The Commercial club will extend its hospitality to the stockmen in attendance upon forthcoming sales of high-bred animals at South Omaha. The stockmen are a good class to cultivate from every point of view.

Senator Hanna says positively that he is not seeking the nomination for president and would not accept it. The senator should not be so cruel as to deprive the opposition newspapers of the only fun they are able to get out of politics.

Livestock agents of the various railroads have formed an organization, the avowed object of which is to assist feeders of livestock. It is fair to presume, however, that the interests of the railroad companies will not be neglected.

Fusion officeholders have established a new standard of morality. Take all you can get, but always stand close to a knothole in the law through which you can escape, even if it is so small that a little cat is rubbed off in crawling through.

The trade of the United States with Spain has shown a decided increase since the war, being several million dollars more than in 1897. Sometimes when there is a chronic case of misunderstanding it serves a good purpose to have it out and wipe out all old scores.

Now is a good time to enforce the bill-board ordinance, at least on those boards that were blown down by the storm and will have to be replaced. The enforcement to this extent of the rules prescribed in the ordinance will be no hardship, but will at the same time be a step in the direction of applying it gradually all over the city.

**PERVASION OF JUSTICE.**  
The acquittal of John B. Meserve, former state treasurer, indicted for the embezzlement of \$3,000 of interest on \$300,000 of the permanent school fund deposited in a South Omaha bank, is a travesty on justice. Section 9, article viii, of the Constitution of Nebraska, reads as follows:

All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income thereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States, or state securities, or registered county bonds of this state, and such funds, with the interest and income thereof, are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart.

As the custodian of all state funds the state treasurer is charged with the safe keeping of the permanent school funds and should justly be held accountable not only for the principal but also for the interest and income thereof from whatever source they may have been derived. Judge Baxter's ruling, that the state cannot ratify the contract made by Meserve with the South Omaha bank because such a loan was in violation of the constitution, is in conformity with the rulings of our supreme court, but this interpretation not only condones embezzlement but places a premium upon the criminal diversion of public funds.

The attorneys on behalf of Meserve dare not claim that he had a right to collect and pocket the interest on the \$300,000 deposit, but they pleaded that, having lawfully deposited the money, he could not be punished criminally or held civilly liable after pocketing the interest from the school funds unlawfully deposited.

This is a most pernicious doctrine. In plain English it means this: The custodians of public funds lay themselves liable to criminal prosecution as embezzlers whenever they pocket interest on funds legally deposited, but if the public funds in their custody are deposited illegally they may pocket the interest and defy the law. In other words, city, county or state treasurers may with impunity farm out school money without security and pocket the interest thereon, but if they loan the school money on United States bonds, state or registered county bonds as security they must turn over the interest for the benefit of the schools.

With this guaranty of immunity from prosecution every treasurer who does not want to be re-elected, or has no further ambition in politics, will make sure of grabbing all of the school money he can lay his hands on and loaning it out to the best advantage for his own private benefit. In a nutshell, if a treasurer makes a legal deposit he becomes responsible for the interest he collects; if he makes an illegal deposit he can keep the interest, make faces at grand juries and tell the prosecuting attorneys to go to the devil.

#### PROTECT THE HOME INDUSTRY.

It cannot be predicted with certainty what decision the republicans in congress will finally reach in the question of granting tariff concessions to Cuba, but there seems good reason to believe that protection of the American sugar industry will be maintained. The statement submitted to the fourth conference of the house republicans, in opposition to the proposed reduction of the sugar tariff, is very strong and ought to make a decided impression. Especially striking is the point that the proposition applies to the pursuit of agriculture "in the most conspicuous instance in which specific and manifest protection is given to the farmer." The very forcible declaration is made that "the American market for over \$100,000,000 worth of sugar annually is rightfully the American farmers' and there is no doubt it will be his if the beet sugar industry shall continue to be fostered and encouraged."

The practical question therefore is, whether the government shall look to the interests and welfare of the farmers of this country, who in the main have been loyal to the protective policy, or to the interests of the Cuban sugar growers, who are for the most part not Cubans but Spaniards. Shall we adopt a policy that would halt the development of a now rapidly growing home industry, to the detriment of thousands of our own citizens, in order to benefit a foreign people who have no interest in our government and many of whom are not even friendly to it? Manifestly the first obligation of the government is to its own citizens, to see that their interests and welfare are properly guarded. That is the primary duty, taking precedence of every other duty or obligation. It is this that the opponents in congress of the proposed reduction in the sugar duty contend for and we do not think there can be a reasonable doubt that a large majority of the republicans of the country agree with them.

Another point in the protest submitted to the conference is worthy of consideration. It is, that "to say that the duty on sugar is to be lowered on the plea that it helps Cuba is to say that that must always be lowered when Cuba needs help." Everybody understands that the Cuban sugar growers would not be satisfied with a tariff concession of 20 per cent and that if this should be granted them now they would again beseege congress at the next session for a further reduction. They first sought free trade and finding that it was not possible to get that they modified their request and expressed a willingness to accept a 50 per cent reduction in the tariff, declaring that anything less than that would be of no benefit to them. Should the tariff be reduced as proposed by the ways and means committee there is not a doubt that the Cubans would continue to ask for more help.

The republicans in congress who are

opposed to any policy that might prove inimical to the American farmer are occupying a position that ought to be invincible. The beet sugar industry is benefiting a large number of our farmers. They received from it last year nearly \$10,000,000. Within the next ten years they will receive from it four or five times that amount if the rate of development during the last two years is maintained. There can be no justification of a policy that would defeat the splendid promise which the beet sugar industry holds out to the American farmer.

#### THE NEW BANKING BILL.

In view of the fact that there is very little probability of the new banking bill passing at the present session of congress, it is not necessary to give that measure extended consideration. It is not a bill which we think will receive general approval, even from the banking interest, upon which it proposes to impose conditions that might prove a disadvantage to that interest. So far as the public is concerned, there will be very general opposition to the plan for retiring the greenbacks and issuing bank notes in their place. Popular sentiment, we believe, is as strongly opposed now as it has ever been to the retirement of the greenbacks, notwithstanding the plausible arguments that have for years been advanced for eliminating the legal tender notes from the currency.

There are other objections to the new bill and we have no doubt these are sufficiently strong to make its defeat sure should it be brought up for action, but the present indications are that it is not at all likely to come to a vote. The fact is that there is no demand at this time for such legislation. The financial current is running smoothly, the supply of money is equal to the demands of legitimate business and the very general feeling is that further currency legislation is unnecessary. If members of congress will consider public sentiment they will allow the subject of currency reform to rest for the present.

#### THE MERGER DEFENSE.

The attorneys of the Northern Securities company are already at work on the answer to the bill filed by the federal authorities. It is said that one of the contentions will be that the Northern Securities company owns not more than 40 per cent of the stock of the Great Northern railroad, or less than a controlling interest, while it owns 98 per cent of the stock of the Northern Pacific. It will be held that there is no control of competing lines and that therefore there is no violation of the anti-trust law.

This defense was anticipated by the federal authorities, the bill filed by them setting forth that if the Northern Securities company has not acquired a majority of the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway company "it is because the individual defendants named and their associates in the combination or conspiracy charged in this petition, or some of them, since it became apparent that the legality of their corporate device for the merger of the stock of competing railway companies through the instrumentality of a central or holding corporation, would be assailed in the courts, have purposely withheld, or caused to be withheld, a large amount of the capital stock of said railway company from transfer for the stock of the Northern Securities company, and have purposely discouraged and prevented the transfer and exchange of such stock for the stock of the Northern Securities company, all for the purpose of concealing the real scope and object of the unlawful combination or conspiracy and of deceiving and misleading the state and federal authorities and of furnishing a ground for the defense that the Northern Securities company does not hold a clear majority of the stock of the Great Northern Railway company."

We will not venture an opinion as to what view the courts will take of such a defense, but if the statement of the government's bill is well founded the course of the defendant would seem to strengthen the charge of conspiracy. At any rate it does not appear to be a defense that should at all impair the government's case, which rests mainly upon the allegation that the Northern Securities company was organized as an instrumentality for carrying out a combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade and is therefore in violation of the law.

The success of the Bohemians of Omaha in clearing up a neat surplus from the recent concert by their country's greatest violinist measures up still better in view of conditions that had to be met. The engagement was first offered to the auditorium directory, but declined for fear the proceeds would fall short of the guaranty rather than add a contribution to the auditorium fund. But the Bohemian citizens in charge were undaunted and carried the project through by themselves. It will be remembered that Bohemian day at the Omaha exposition was a more signal success than any day set apart for any other nationality. The local Bohemians know no such word as fail.

'Good rains or snows have now visited all of the agricultural section, making the start of the season full of promise for the coming crop. With a small surplus carried over from last year, the farmer is assured of another year of prosperity if weather conditions are favorable up to harvest. Nebraska has no kick coming, but can stand continued prosperity indefinitely.

The local popocratic organ is trying to set itself up as a peace-maker between ex-Senator W. V. Allen and Judge Edgar Howard. As we understand it, however, the warlike undertone is between ex-Senator Allen and the late T. Jefferson.

son, with the doughty judge intervening only as a friendly volunteer for democracy's patron saint, who unfortunately is no longer able to stand up for himself. The arbitrator to adjust these differences must square the protest of the populist leader against the exclusive patent right of the Monticellian sage to the authorship of the immortal independence day declaration.

The Western Insurance union has ordered an increase of 25 per cent in commercial rates throughout its territory. As the heavy losses, which is the excuse offered by the companies for raising rates, all occurred in the east, the injustice is apparent. The underwriters, like Boss Tweed, however, simply ask, "What are you going to do about it?"

The latest news from South Africa should serve to quiet the objection which has been raised to allowing the British government to purchase mules in this country for use in Africa. The disaster to Methuen's column is charged to the stampeding of the mules. The American mule does not propose to stand up to be shot in an alien cause.

#### In the Light of Experience.

Portland Oregonian.  
Now that Prince Henry has circumvented the "hog and hominy" belt, he may be able to change his imperial brother's views as to the character of American pork.

#### A Wait from the Toms.

Kansas City Star.  
Launching the first cyclone of the season will not help out Omaha, but it is easy to understand the ambition behind that style of advertising in a town like the Nebraska metropolis.

#### One Fortunate Functionary.

Philadelphia Ledger.  
Gallantry condones with Alice Roosevelt, but congratulations go to the English masters of ceremony who are greatly relieved by the decision not to send her to the coronation.

#### Some Cause for Thankfulness.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.  
Miss Stone is one of the most merciful attractions that has ever graced the platform. Her contracts provide that no two of her lectures are to be delivered within 100 miles of each other.

#### Unvexed by Rumors.

Washington Star.  
President Roosevelt is very discreetly attending strictly to the duties of the present moment, and allowing the rumors of candidacy for the next presidential election to slither wherever they may list.

#### The Laugh on Chandler.

Washington Post.  
President Roosevelt's new book rather puts the laugh on Hon. William B. Chandler, who recently declared that the occupant of the White House was compelled to give too much time to official duties. The president not only gets through his official duties all right, but finds the time to do a little literary work.

#### Wireless Telegraphy.

Minneapolis Tribune.  
People are so anxious to accept the disquisitions upon the wondrous possibilities of wireless telegraphy without question are a little skeptical in regard to the claims made for wireless telephony. But is it any more wonderful that sounds can be transmitted by earth and air currents than that visible signals should be? A French scientist explains that he achieves his results by burying his transmitting and receiving instruments deep in the ground—the very opposite process to that employed by Marconi in wireless telegraphy.

#### Secretary Shaw and the Bankers.

Philadelphia Record.  
The newly inducted secretary of the treasury does not favor the notion that it is good business policy to withdraw deposits of bonds to secure bank circulation in order to realize on them or to use them as security for government deposits. He has caused it to be understood that deposits of public funds can no longer be secured by this simple device of transmutation. There seems to be no element of subterfuge in the new chief of the Treasury department. Where lesser men might suggest and implore he cracks the whip and commands.

#### High Efficiency Pays.

Denver News.  
Here's another point for the undeveloped west. The United States Pacific coast trade for January shows the largest increase in gross for any month during the fiscal year. It amounted to \$730,617. Operating expenses expanded but a trifle in comparison, to realize on them or to use them as security for government deposits. He has caused it to be understood that deposits of public funds can no longer be secured by this simple device of transmutation. There seems to be no element of subterfuge in the new chief of the Treasury department. Where lesser men might suggest and implore he cracks the whip and commands.

#### "A GOVERNMENT JOB."

Two Advertisements and the Lessons They Teach.

Young's Companion.  
Two advertisements which lately appeared in a Washington paper are worth a little thought on the part of young men. They read as follows:

"Will give \$100 to anyone who will secure me a government place paying \$50 to \$75 per month. Have strong endorsements. Address—"

"Will pay \$200 for influence which will secure me a clerical position under the government. Address—"

Here are two persons so sure that the way to get a government job is to grease the palm of some congressman or senator that they publicly announce their readiness to bribe anyone who can "deliver the goods." The assumption is wholly false. There is not and there never has been anything to support it, and the sooner any applicant for government position rises himself of it the better his chances will be.

The usefulness of both these applicants needs no further demonstration than their advertisements. They know, or should know, that the door of the civil service examination stands open to all who are worthy to enter.

Another point which should not be overlooked is the smallness of the salary stipulated—\$15 to \$18 a week. It is less than competent mechanics earn, less than is paid to young men in hundreds of occupations of civil life. Moreover, advancement for clerks in government service is slow, increases of salary are small and tenure of office, at the best, is precarious.

No, a young man of brains and gumption had better be seeking wood or pounding sand into ratholes than wasting his time trying to get a petty government job through "pull." He may have to wear a colored shirt instead of a white one, but he will be farther ahead at the end of ten years. Besides, he can reserve what is worth more than money—his manhood.

#### 'ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

"Every one of the big liners leaves our magnificent harbor with a full complement of passengers," writes Joe Howard in his New York letter. "Some go to England, some to France, many to the Mediterranean, loads to southern ports and enough to populate a small town every week in the season to one or another of the Cuban ports. So notable is the travel between here and Cuba that within the last year one line has added two magnificent steamers to the fleet, and applications for accommodation has to be made weeks in advance. Travel today touches a volume that is positively amazing and a vivid proof of general prosperity. It is interesting to note how many of these variously headed passengers seek their ways for health, pleasure and entertainment. Thousands go for business purposes, to be sure, but steamship dividends would be much smaller if travel was confined to merchants, tradesmen and business people alone."

"It stands to reason, if thousands of men and women of varying social status, business interest, find it convenient to go abroad, or travel from point to point of this section of the universe, that 'business must be good.' So I find it in all the range of mercantile endeavor. This, among people who love the family, as all decent Americans do, leads to indulgence in all forms of entertainment and amusement, as well as in the more expensive luxury of travel. I doubt if our theaters have ever had a season that equaled the one now closing."

"And hotels? Bless your heart, all our wealthy men are erased on the subject of hotels. The marvelous financial success of Astor's original venture in the old-time Astor house, started a fever, and the fever spread. Today Astor is building two tremendous hotels, Gerry is thinking of duplicating his Windsor, in the destruction of which by fire fifty lost their lives; Stokes is putting up a corner, on Broadway, to cost millions; Mills makes much money from his cheap houses, and others, whose names are better known to the tax commissioners than the public, are following suit. The hotel fad is something surprising. Tens of millions of good American dollars are now invested, and other tens are simply waiting for a chance—and a site."

"The outlook? O, bother the future. It's a pretty bright chap who can keep up with the procession of today."

For more than eleven years a man has been buried alive in the heart of New York City. He lives in a cave. He has been seen to speak to anyone. He lives like the most abject pauper. Yet he rudely resents by curses and growls any attempt to aid him. Through the blizzard and the sweltering summer days he has lived the life of a cave dweller. The ancient Troglodyte of Egypt never lived in more seclusion than does this man.

No one knows exactly what his name is or where he came from. He is known to the police as William Galvin and lives in a pile of rocks at the foot of West Sixteenth street, on the water front. His house is one of the strangest in the world. One has to search to find it. From the outside the pile of rock would not lead one to suppose that it gave shelter to a living human being. The pile occupies a city block between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. It is composed of paving stones which city contractors have rejected as defective.

If you climb to the top of this pile, which is about twelve feet high by 150 long, you will come upon a square sheet of rusty tin, about four feet square. You might, perhaps, chance, walk across this tin. It gives under your foot a hollow crackle.

You are on the roof of William Galvin's mansion. If you do not get off promptly, you will hear a growling voice. It is the hermit, cursing you for disturbing his rest.

One of the senior officers of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, reports the Evening Star, is enjoying the efforts of some of his countrymen to acquire the Philippines, and he tells of the result. American slang, and he says, "Von—," said the officer, "was entertained by an enthusiastic American, who emphasizes his remarks with the expression, 'By the gods of Rome,' and gives vent to his enthusiasm with the exclamation, 'Great Caesar's ghost.' The young officer, with an imperfect comprehension of English, broke out at the ward room mess the other evening with, 'Grosse Kaiser's ghost,' and before we could determine whether Von was committing lese majeste or not, he exclaimed, 'Ty der gods of Rome.'"

"The song, 'Coon, Coon' would hardly be recognized in the deep guttural efforts of one of the officers, who labored to fit into the syncopated melody 'Schwarzmann, Schwarzmann.'"

Leon Lewis of Winsted, Conn., a writer of some considerable repute on scientific subjects, says a glacier at the south pole 3,000 miles in diameter and correspondingly thick will some day break and melt, deluging the earth, beginning with South Africa. Just at present, however, the glacier is growing and strengthening.

#### BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE.

Philadelphia Press: Ascum—Mr. Bragley claims to be a man of standing in your church. "What's that?" "Well, he should be. He doesn't rent a pew."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "George says he can't make up his mind what business to take up."

"What's he doing?" "Living on his father."

"Well, what's the matter with working at that?"

Chicago Tribune: "I wish," said the literary hack, "that I could sell all I write."

"And I wish," replied the editor, who had discovered something, "that you wrote all you sell."

Somerville Journal: First Post—I took a little poem about spring in to that editor and he threw me downstairs."

Second Post—You were lucky that he didn't drop you out of the window."

Washington Star: "You played nothing but tragedies," said the friend.

"The worst of the tragedies," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, as he stopped frowning on his expense account. "They were financial catastrophes."

Baltimore American: "I see a crank out west announces his invention of a theater."

Benton at Their Own Game.

Washington Post.  
The public will have a good laugh at the expense of these members and unengaged voters were outwitted on the census bill. The people are not all patronage-hunters.

# DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER

For a third of a century American housewives have found Dr. Price's Baking Powder invariably a guarantee of pure, delicious and wholesome food.

Always makes the perfect biscuit, cake and bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

#### PERSONAL NOTES.

Colonel Henry Watterson, the Kentucky editor, delivered an address on "John Paul Jones" before the naval cadets at Annapolis last Friday evening.

The Patrick trial in New York does not come under constitutional prohibition; it may be "cruel," but is not "unusual punishment"—not in that state.

President Roosevelt has been invited by the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of the Potomac to deliver the address at Arlington on Memorial day.

The board of aldermen of Lynn, Mass., has voted to purchase High Rock, the home of the famous Hutchinson family of singers, and to use the place for park purposes. The price to be paid is \$13,000.

Prince Adelbert, the third son of the emperor of Germany, will likely be the next member of the German royal family to land in America, as he is a cadet on the training ship Charlotte, which will reach Baltimore about May 1.

Henry K. Sheldon, the noted Brooklyn philanthropist, who died several days ago, was an enthusiastic collector of rare and valuable books, having in his library 4,000 volumes, nearly every one notable by reason of binding, rarity or antiquity.

General Lloyd Wheaton is very popular with his soldiers in the Philippines, who speak of him among themselves as "Old Dad." It is a favorite joke that he needs no staff, because he can make himself heard half a mile without straining himself.

Prince Henry was so much pleased with the Illinois horse recently purchased by President Roosevelt, that he wrote to the Atlanta, and learning that the animal had a full brother in Missouri, he made an offer for him and the horse will likely be shipped to the royal stable in Germany.

Captain William Driver, a Salem (Mass.) skipper, is credited with the bestowal of the name "Old Glory" to the Stars and Stripes. It was in 1851 and the flag to which he gave the name was carried by the brig Charles Doggett all around the world and is now on exhibition at the Essex institute, Salem.

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