

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$5.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 5c. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 35c.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-Fifth and N. Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communication relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says 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:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various categories of circulation such as 1. 30,100, 2. 30,200, etc., up to 14. Total 847,840.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of February, 1902. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

General Miles evidently does not believe that discretion is the better part of valor.

Colonel Bryan's \$6,000 barn must be counted among the products of republican prosperity.

A monument to McKinley in Paris would certainly be a fitting counterpart to the monument to Lafayette in Washington.

With five candidates for mayor soliciting their support, South Omaha voters will have no right to complain of having no choice.

Nebraska comes in again for another prize in Andrew Carnegie's free public library building distribution. Beatrice is to be congratulated.

A hardware combine is being projected. If any one wants to break it up, he will first have to break into the combine to get the utensils.

The absorbing topic of the hour is the absorption of all the Council Bluffs street car lines and motor bridge by the Omaha Street Railway company.

Somehow or other the Iowa legislature is managing to get in full time notwithstanding the fact that it has had no senatorial deadlock to protract its session.

The compulsory tree planting ordinance has gone by the board, but that does not prevent anyone from planting trees to beautify his premises and improve the city's appearance.

The success of the dental students in holding their own against the medical order to sugar wafers for them to exert a strong pull when they came to tussle with the teeth of their future patients.

Having placed the political dynamite where it would do the greatest execution and touched the fuse with a match, Mayor Kelly of South Omaha has discreetly departed for a few days' vacation.

Now that the date for the republican state convention has been set, it should be safe for the fusion managers to convene themselves and order the bills posted for the two-ringed political circus.

If Senator Tillman would only accept a star engagement in the British parliament, the British lawmakers might be given an exhibition of the real thing in forensic pugilism instead of a tame imitation.

Secretary Wilson will be the only remaining member of President McKinley's first cabinet after the retirement of Secretary Long. The agriculture department must be rooted to the soil more firmly than the other departments.

The final passage of the bill repealing the war tax will relieve Omaha brewers of at least \$200,000 annually in stamp duties after July 1 of the present year. That ought to enable them to celebrate the glorious Fourth with patriotic fervor.

American occupation is said to have transformed Havana from a yellow fever pest-hole into a habitable city of healthful conditions—something that was not accomplished by all Spain's centuries of possession and government. What more will Uncle Sam be asked to do for Cuba?

Figures compiled by the State Board of Health showing the location of reported smallpox cases indicate that Lancaster county, with the city of Lincoln, has nearly half as many cases as Douglas, with the cities of Omaha and South Omaha. This does not reflect very badly on Omaha's local health authorities.

LEASING INDIAN LANDS.

The experiment of leasing the Indian by making a farmer out of him which was partially successful in the Indian territory is liable to prove a dismal failure on the Indian reservations of Nebraska and the Dakotas.

The Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees and other tribes transplanted from Florida and Georgia into the territory set apart for them west of the Mississippi before the civil war seemed well adapted to the pursuit of agriculture and cattle-raising. They cultivated the lands allotted to them and built up prosperous settlements that compared favorably, with those of the early white pioneers of Texas and Arkansas.

That was doubtless the design of congress also in authorizing the subdivision of the Winnebago and Omaha reservation lands by allotment to the respective members of the tribes. Unfortunately, however, the privilege of leasing their lands to white settlers threatens to subvert the object to be attained—namely making self-supporting farmers out of the Indians.

The leasing of the reservation lands has opened the way for speculation by a land-lease ring which by standing in with agents and traders has managed to obtain control of many thousands of acres smelt at high profit white tenants while Indians, having assurance of a fixed income from leases, become mere drones. Without incentive to work they squander their patrimony and are no better off in point of civilization than if they had continued in their semi-savage state as blanket Indians who had to be supported by government rations.

The demoralizing effect of periodic if not constant idleness is becoming apparent to every body who comes in contact with these spoiled and despoiled Indian landholders. The source of the evil is the dishonesty on the part of the agents and the greed of traders and speculators who impose upon the Indians at every opportunity and seek to enrich themselves out of the land rentals that rightfully belong to the Indians and should be set apart for their exclusive benefit. It is an open question whether Indians who are broken in as practical farmers should be allowed to subdivide their allotments for the purpose of leasing them and getting them cultivated through white men.

SHUTTING OUT OUR MEATS.

Secretary Wilson says that the new German meat act, prohibiting the importation of meats containing boracic acid, which is to take effect October 1, will cut off most of our trade in pork with Germany. A dispatch from Berlin says that the action taken is simply in the interest of health and that if our agricultural department can demonstrate to the German imperial health office that boracic meat is not deleterious "no political object" will stand in the way of admitting it from America.

It appears that heretofore German scientific authorities have held the application of boracic acid for the preservation of meats to be entirely harmless, which suggests that perhaps agrarian influence has obtained control of the imperial health office.

Whether or not the agricultural department will undertake to demonstrate to the German health office that boracic acid as used by American meat exporters is harmless remains to be seen. Perhaps the department will deem it sufficient to point to the opinion on the question heretofore given by German scientists. It is proposed by Secretary Wilson, however, to protect American consumers against the importation of articles in the preservation of which boracic acid is employed and it is quite probable that this course will affect some articles brought here from Germany. It is in the nature of retaliation, of course, but the Germans cannot reasonably complain if we accept the decision of their imperial health office and act accordingly. The right of the German government to safeguard the health of its people cannot be questioned and equally that government cannot object if we do the same upon its authority. Our government therefore should carry out the announced intention to bar imports, at least from Germany, containing applications of boracic acid.

Meanwhile it is stated that the Chicago meat packers propose to ignore the German market completely. They say that the meat trade with that country is not considerable, the greater part of the American trade with Germany in the packer's line being confined to lard. An unpleasant feature of this new plan for excluding our meats from Germany is that it reflects upon the wholesomeness of what constitutes an important part of our exports and is thus liable to injure the trade in other markets.

GHOST FOR THE SMUT MILLS.

Now that judgment has been rendered by the police court in the Bowler case, it may not be out of place to say that the frenzied and flamboyant outburst of indignation over the action of Chief Donahue for sanctioning the release of Bowler on the evening after he had been arrested was inspired solely by political malice. The editors and papers that made this inflammatory outcry against the chief of police knew very well that there was nothing out of the ordinary in the proceeding, but they willfully made it out as an awful conspiracy between the mayor and chief of police.

These knights of the yellow journal knew the chief of police had requested the clerk of the police court not to accept the bond offered by Bowler until he could verify his suspicions that the pawn tickets found on the person of Bowler represented stolen property. They knew that after the chief had discovered that these pawn tickets simply represented some articles of small value belonging to Bowler that he revised his request and permitted Bowler

to go to his home for the night, inasmuch as the man had a family and was not likely to leave the city.

The mayor had no more to do with the release than the man in the moon, neither had the influence of any ward politician, black or white, as has been asserted in the attempt to smirch the chief and rouse the population to mob violence, but any incident that will furnish pitch for the political pot of the sham reform gang is regarded as grist for the smut mills.

REASONS FOR STATEHOOD.

Mr. Rodey, delegate in congress from New Mexico, presents in a communication to the New York Tribune some cogent reasons why Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico should be given statehood. He says of Oklahoma that the showing made before the house committee on territories proved that the territory has every qualification entitling its people to a state form of government. It contains half a million of intelligent, energetic and enterprising citizens of the United States, raises and exports more live stock and farm products than any other equal area in the country and has as fine cities and towns and as good a system of public schools as can be found in many of the states. The revenues of the territory are more than ample to support a state form of government. Arizona has a population of about 175,000 and Mr. Rodey describes them as people of the kind that make the best citizens. The territory has not less than \$200,000,000 worth of property to tax for the support of a state government, with rich mineral resources awaiting development.

New Mexico naturally receives the most extended consideration from its delegate and he makes out a strong case. The territory contains a population of not less than 330,000, more than three-quarters of whom speak, read and write the English language and more than three-fifths of whom are of the best people from the states. The taxable property of the territory is valued at \$300,000,000, it has a comparatively small debt and would, when admitted to the union, be the lowest taxed community in the nation. Mr. Rodey states that New Mexico is first in the nation in the number of sheep it possesses and raises and in the number of pounds of wool it produces annually. It is second in the nation as a cattle grower. In other respects it ranks high and its undeveloped resources are very considerable. Mr. Rodey points to the fact that New Mexico has been under the territorial form of government since 1850, and has been a part of the public domain of the United States for fifty-five years. He urges that its people possess every qualification for statehood that can possibly be required, that both political parties have promised them statehood in their platform repeatedly and that there is not a case of national neglect on record equal to that of New Mexico.

Mr. Rodey pertinently asks, "are citizens of the United States to be taxed without representation forever?" The people of these territories are practically unanimous in desiring statehood. There is good reason to believe that their admission into the union would contribute to their material development. If they have the necessary qualifications for statehood as the facts presented to the house committee attest, it is manifestly unjust to the people of these territories to keep them out of the union. Political considerations should have no bearing on the question, but if permitted to the advantage should be with the party that admits them to statehood.

Lincoln is wrestling with the school tax problem as well as Omaha.

The first step in the direction of an increased revenue has been taken by raising the liquor license fee from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year and by abolishing the license to druggists in order to put an end to the drug dram shop. Whether the new departure will result in an increase of revenue remains to be seen. It is pretty safe, however, to predict that it will not squelch the drug store dram shop. The druggists who do a land office business in medicinal intoxicants are not likely to give up their lucrative business unless they are prosecuted under the Slocum law for every unlawful sale they make.

An alarm has been sounded from Washington over the discovery that an attempt is being made to arrest the hand of the president before he approves the bill engineered through congress for a railroad and wagon bridge franchise between South Omaha and Lake Manawa for the exclusive benefit of speculators and brokers in franchises. We apprehend, however, that the property owners and business men of South Omaha will not be very much distressed if this hot-air project should fail to materialize.

Joseph Chamberlain has gone through many a hard fought political battle but he is now encountering a new form of partisan warfare in the curt criticism of the cut of his clothes by the professional journal of British for Chamberlain—he must either order a new suit or beat an ignominious retreat.

Cultivating Cabinet Timber.

Chicago News. Iowa is to prohibit Sunday base ball and foot ball games. If the boys of that state are allowed to spend their time in frivolous amusements they will never grow up to be cabinet officers.

Governer's Head is Level.

Indianapolis News. Since ex-President Cleveland said the republican party knew how to get together at convenient times, the republican press has discovered that he is an acute observer and a profound political philosopher.

Evidence of Business.

Indianapolis Journal. Now that a large number of railroad corporations which are all either confessed or implicated violators of the interstate commerce law relative to cut rates have been indicted, the country believes that the

president is in earnest, while the democratic press is ignoring the movement against the roads.

"And the Cat Came Back."

Indianapolis News. It is a new sensation for the railroads to feel the injunction's blunt end.

Unrewarded Hero.

Washington Post. Another lot of brave life savers have sacrificed their lives. They leave families, which will ever want to grant them the honors of a hero's name.

Good Time to Quit Fighting.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The peace talk in South Africa is welcome to the world. After all the years of war and all the sacrifices of men and money the Boers seem to be still able to maintain the conflict for an indefinite time, while there is no evidence that England will ever consent to grant them the independence which they ask. Some sort of a compromise ought to be agreed to by both sides. The stage has been reached when nothing of consequence can be accomplished by further fighting. Peace on the best sort of terms which can be arranged is the thing which both should agree to.

A Change Widely Favored.

New York Evening Post. Senator Hoar evidently does not at all appreciate the condition of public sentiment in the question of changing the method of electing senators. He sneered at the recent action of the house of representatives in passing unanimously the resolution for a constitutional amendment as "half a joke" and intimated that all the signs of popular support represent only a passing fancy.

New Philippine Enemy.

New York Tribune. General Chaffee's recent order of instructions issued to his command in Manila says that about 5 per cent of the rats caught and skinned by his experts were found to have the bubonic plague, and lays down the lines on which the campaign against the noxious animals must be pursued. To each barrack or other infested building four men are detailed to distribute poison in small tins or saucers about the premises, and to destroy the rats and the dead rodents are to be gathered up before daybreak and deposited in a tank containing a diluted solution of carbolic acid. Besides the sprinkling of still-disinfected Filipinos, it is evident that we have another enemy in the islands, the rats, and the which are being so contrived as a picnic, but is rather a serious crusade against a foe more terrible than an army with banners, and of productive energies which in the end leave it always the victor.

PILLS FOR THE THIRSTY.

Capsules of Genuine Bounce to Relieve Thirstical Drouth.

Brooklyn Eagle. Prohibition flings its hands into the air with a despairing scream and resigns the world to the drink demon. For the demon now preaches in the guise of pills. His ferocity in concealment and disguise is almost as great as that of the parent demon, of the cloven hoof, who, as medieval legends assure us, would take any shape from a black dog, or a humpbacked cat, to his own proper or improper self, with a tail and bat's wings. We have the drink demon in bottles, in kegs, lurking at the bottom of what prohibition calls sherbets, and other people call punches, brewed with tea, burned with coffee, soaked into candy and cake, served as sauce with pudding and with fowl as gravy, mixed with soup, diffused in every dish, and during the long and otherwise exhausting hours of the theaters. The pills are compressed whisky, treated something like liquid hydro and other liquefactions that are read about in chemistries and never seen, because it is of no use to see them. In this case there is a practical application in compression—practical to the maker and dealer, and the search of stethels and trunks by the moral police at the border of prohibition states will be given over, because pellets enough to lead a man to repudiate his own name are being made.

The pills are carried in one's gloves, like certain other drugs, and things thereafter begin to happen. The smuggling of sin into hitherto respectable playhouses and other places of entertainment is henceforth easy, and prohibition is in the final throes of resignation.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Spooner prefers a place in the senate to a cabinet portfolio.

William Muchness has gotten his name in the papers by raising a row in a New Jersey sanitarium.

Dr. W. Seward Webb will not run for governor of Vermont. He prefers to run his railroads.

Algernon Bartoris, a grandson of General Grant, has been offered a commission as lieutenant in the army by President Roosevelt.

The king of Portugal, already a successful painter, is now publishing a book, which shows what good work a king can do when he has plenty of leisure.

Hydeaburo Ohashi, a Japanese student now in his second year at Harvard, has distinguished himself by writing some very promising English verses. He is 25 years old and the son of wealthy parents.

Raphael Beck's painting of President McKinley delivering his last speech at the Pan-American exposition has just arrived at Washington from Buffalo, and will be hung in the capitol for several weeks.

D. E. Reardon, a Boston architect, is to be the designer of the new building for the general of the handsome residence in that city and has just completed the plans for a six-story apartment house to be erected by the Perkins Institute for the Blind.

Charles E. Littlefield, the Maine congressman, is a typical Yankee. Early Sunday morning he was seen riding to the capitol, where he knew that the French restaurant man, will have some fresh beans baked in the exact way New Englanders care for them.

Arthur P. Yates, the official photographer of the New York Central railroad, at the request of Cornelius Vanderbilt, has photographed the sword presented to Washington by Frederick the Great, now at Albany. A picture will be sent to Prince Henry of Prussia, as he expressed a desire to have it.

Sigmund Zeisler's 300,000-word speech at Wheelbarrow, Pa., last week broke the Pennsylvania record, was not the first time this gentleman has accomplished such a feat. He once argued a case in Chicago for ten consecutive days, four hours a day, his speech containing half as many words as are in the Bible.

Altogether too Defiant

Schuyler Sun.

Governor Savage's letter to the Kearney club has reopened the Bartley controversy. While we would wish that the subject might be forgotten, we cannot refrain from expressing our sentiments in regard to the controversy, especially since Governor Savage persists in being a candidate before the coming state convention.

The governor's attempt to justify himself by attempting to incriminate Editor Brown is about as puerile as the argument that Bartley was more sinned against than sinning, what the public would like to know is who sinned against him? Was it the prosecuting attorney? Was it the witness? Was it the jury that convicted him? Was it the judge that sentenced him or was it someone else that took the hoodle and left Bartley with the sack to hold, as the governor seems to intimate in his letter to Mr. Brown.

It seems that the First National bank of Kearney sinned against him to the amount of \$6,000, but it would require several such sinners to get away with \$500,000. Who are the other sinners and what is the amount of each transgression measured in dollars and cents? The honor that impels him to not disclose all the facts and expose the many wrongs committed by Bartley's defalcation is simply the honor that is said to exist among thieves. The masses of people consider a man of the Bartley type more dangerous to the state than the safe blower, the train robber or

Extent of the Business of Congress in that Line.

Chicago Tribune.

At its session last Saturday the house of representatives passed 229 private pension bills. At the short session of the last congress the house passed 707 of these bills in four sittings. Last Saturday's work was above the average. To put through these 229 bills took only 110 minutes. It will be necessary to work even more rapidly than this to meet the demands of the pensioners. There have been introduced at this session 5,773 of these private pension bills.

The bills put through last Saturday were not discussed. All the house knew about them was that the committee which had them in hand recommended their passage. It is, of course, impossible for members to look into these bills for themselves. They have to depend on a committee. But it is doubtful whether the committee have time in which to do it thoroughly. The beneficiaries of these bills, more than half of whom are over the pensionable age, desire larger pensions, while the remainder have not been able to get on the rolls, have as a rule made previous unsuccessful applications to the pension bureau. That bureau has the time and the facilities for making full investigation of these bills, but better opportunities than a committee of congress has, and yet time and again the findings of the bureau, while in accordance with pension laws which do not sit through a lack of liberality, are overruled by congress. The nature of the bills is to inundate congress with these private pension bills. Congressmen should pray to be delivered from this class of legislation. The senator or representative who gets a private pension bill through for a constituent is apt to get special thanks from anybody. He who fails to get such a bill through for a constituent is likely to incur his ill will and that of his relatives.

Activity and Ingenuity of Inventors in America.

New York Commercial.

The inventive genius of Americans ran riot during 1901, and the records of the patent office show that more patents were granted during that year than in any previous twelve months. The total number of patents issued was 27,292 for designs, trademarks and registered labels and prints. The business of the bureau was, in every sense, a record breaker, and it stands as emphatic evidence of the inventive power of the American people.

Lines to a Laugh.

Chicago Post.

"What kind of a society are you?" asked a farmer, the house of a "secret society," he replied. "But what is its object?" "It is certainly to work on in order to charge a fee."

Washington Star: "This man," said the phenologist's assistant, "has no bumps on his head when he wears his hat. It is in that case," replied the phenologist from the next room, "get a hammer and pound the bumps down. It will have something to work on in order to charge a fee."

Chicago Tribune: American Multi-Millionaire—I am sensible, count of the honor you do us in making me a member of the board of directors. I have no objection in the way of my daughter's happiness. You have spoken to me about it, I have nothing to say. Count Boyton de Bakavienek on his dignity—Eos est necessary to speak to his daughter at all.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I see that Dr. Rainford says 'Don't marry on less than five weeks.' That's let me out!" "How so?" "The girl I want to marry can't earn that much."

Chicago Post: "Do your children take after you?" "Sometimes."

"Sometimes? What do you mean by that?" "Well, when they're naughty my wife says they do, but nothing seems to be said about it at any other time."

Baltimore American: "Great stroke of business business!" "That's what it is, yesterday," said Mr. Gowan to his partner, the morning after Easter.

"Will be a good thing for you?" "Not at all. The church door and handed out bread at the church door. It is a good thing for the church door, to all the married men as they came out."

BOYLES TOWN.

St. Nicholas Magazine.

A cross old woman of long ago. A crowd that gathered round her. The town would be so peaceful, you know. If only there were no boys. She scolded and scolded until it till Her eyes grew heavy as lead. And then, of a sudden, the town grew still; For there wasn't a soul in the place. There was little, I ween, of frolic and noise. There was less of cheer and mirth. The old lady who'd been a boy's boy, Was the dearest place on earth. The poor old woman began to weep. Her woe was for the future made. "Dear me!" she cried, "I have been asleep. And O, what a horrid dream!"

in largest numbers are the nationalities which the federation's studies show to have the largest number of children. The nationality figures are: Norwegians, 10,000; there are more Slavonic males under 21 years of age in the New York of today than of any other people. They outnumber the Latins by over 11,000, the Teutons by nearly 12,000, the British by over 20,000 and the Scandinavians over twelve-fold; and the number of Slavonic men over 21 years of age exceeds every single nationality in New York except the Germans and Irish.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

Chicago Tribune.

At its session last Saturday the house of representatives passed 229 private pension bills. At the short session of the last congress the house passed 707 of these bills in four sittings. Last Saturday's work was above the average. To put through these 229 bills took only 110 minutes. It will be necessary to work even more rapidly than this to meet the demands of the pensioners. There have been introduced at this session 5,773 of these private pension bills.

The bills put through last Saturday were not discussed. All the house knew about them was that the committee which had them in hand recommended their passage. It is, of course, impossible for members to look into these bills for themselves. They have to depend on a committee. But it is doubtful whether the committee have time in which to do it thoroughly. The beneficiaries of these bills, more than half of whom are over the pensionable age, desire larger pensions, while the remainder have not been able to get on the rolls, have as a rule made previous unsuccessful applications to the pension bureau. That bureau has the time and the facilities for making full investigation of these bills, but better opportunities than a committee of congress has, and yet time and again the findings of the bureau, while in accordance with pension laws which do not sit through a lack of liberality, are overruled by congress. The nature of the bills is to inundate congress with these private pension bills. Congressmen should pray to be delivered from this class of legislation. The senator or representative who gets a private pension bill through for a constituent is apt to get special thanks from anybody. He who fails to get such a bill through for a constituent is likely to incur his ill will and that of his relatives.

Activity and Ingenuity of Inventors in America.

New York Commercial.

The inventive genius of Americans ran riot during 1901, and the records of the patent office show that more patents were granted during that year than in any previous twelve months. The total number of patents issued was 27,292 for designs, trademarks and registered labels and prints. The business of the bureau was, in every sense, a record breaker, and it stands as emphatic evidence of the inventive power of the American people.

Lines to a Laugh.

Chicago Post.

"What kind of a society are you?" asked a farmer, the house of a "secret society," he replied. "But what is its object?" "It is certainly to work on in order to charge a fee."

Washington Star: "This man," said the phenologist's assistant, "has no bumps on his head when he wears his hat. It is in that case," replied the phenologist from the next room, "get a hammer and pound the bumps down. It will have something to work on in order to charge a fee."

Chicago Tribune: American Multi-Millionaire—I am sensible, count of the honor you do us in making me a member of the board of directors. I have no objection in the way of my daughter's happiness. You have spoken to me about it, I have nothing to say. Count Boyton de Bakavienek on his dignity—Eos est necessary to speak to his daughter at all.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I see that Dr. Rainford says 'Don't marry on less than five weeks.' That's let me out!" "How so?" "The girl I want to marry can't earn that much."

Chicago Post: "Do your children take after you?" "Sometimes."

"Sometimes? What do you mean by that?" "Well, when they're naughty my wife says they do, but nothing seems to be said about it at any other time."

Baltimore American: "Great stroke of business business!" "That's what it is, yesterday," said Mr. Gowan to his partner, the morning after Easter.

"Will be a good thing for you?" "Not at all. The church door and handed out bread at the church door. It is a good thing for the church door, to all the married men as they came out."

BOYLES TOWN.

St. Nicholas Magazine.

A cross old woman of long ago. A crowd that gathered round her. The town would be so peaceful, you know. If only there were no boys. She scolded and scolded until it till Her eyes grew heavy as lead. And then, of a sudden, the town grew still; For there wasn't a soul in the place. There was little, I ween, of frolic and noise. There was less of cheer and mirth. The old lady who'd been a boy's boy, Was the dearest place on earth. The poor old woman began to weep. Her woe was for the future made. "Dear me!" she cried, "I have been asleep. And O, what a horrid dream!"