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Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and number of copies. Total 516,088.

Net total sales \$98,880. Net daily average \$29,318. GEO. H. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

There is no telling what a day may bring forth. The agony of the Omaha schoolman is over. Now for the summer vacation.

From now on it is to be a race between the market house and the auditorium. Omaha's future growth depends upon its ability to establish new factories and enlarge the old ones.

Professional mind readers will be in great demand at the state capital for the next twenty-four hours.

The expenditure for light and water on the county poor farm for last year was \$2,685.56; the expenditure for milk was \$123.90. There must have been a good deal of water in that milk.

You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. You can't make a good chief executive out of a man who has not made a mark in his own profession or proved a success in his own business.

It took a long pull to land the congressional candidate in the Beatrice convention. The struggle would not have been so protracted if the candidates were not convinced that the nomination this time means an election in November.

With an assessed valuation of \$79,000,000 Kansas City has a tax rate of 11 mills. With an assessment of more than \$36,000,000 Omaha has a tax rate of 30 mills. This explains why real estate is in greater demand in Kansas City than in Omaha.

If the corporation managers keep their hands off the republican state convention they will get fair treatment. If they force candidates on the party whom the people have reason to distrust the republican rank and file will revolt and undo their work at the polls.

The men that marched with Sherman, and the men that fought with Grant, will soon have their last innings in political conventions. The man who sailed with Dewey and the man who rode with Roosevelt is pressing to the front for political honors and glory.

The Bee cheerfully records its apology to the railroad tax bureau, which doubtless feels highly indignant over the assertion made by this paper that the Union Pacific bridge, assessed at mileage rate for 1902, would pay taxes in Douglas county and Omaha on a valuation of \$1,630. The correct figure for the Union Pacific bridge assessment is sixteen-hundredths of a mile at \$9,800 per mile, and the total assessment for city taxation and county taxation alike will be \$1,568 instead of \$1,630. In 1891 the bridge was assessed at \$125,000.

The chapter of irrigation history contributed by an Omaha fiction artist to the Lincoln Journal credits George H. Maxwell with the discovery of irrigation from the time of Rameses to Roosevelt and minutely describes all of the insurmountable obstacles and jumping off places which Mr. Maxwell had to encounter in securing the passage of the national irrigation act. It goes without saying that it was Maxwell that inspired President Roosevelt with that portion of his message relating to irrigation, although Roosevelt possibly may have had a slight smattering of Sierra Nevada and Arizona desert vocabulary before he enlisted as a rough rider. It will also go down into history that the senators and congressmen who digested, debated and engineered the irrigation scheme through congress were simply jumping-jacks carrying out the directions of the irrefragable water-spouter and reservoirist.

COUNTER BULLETIN NO. 2.

In its record of falsification and exaggeration the railroad tax bureau has sought to startle the people of Omaha and Nebraska by an alleged exposure of the systematic tax shirking on the part of The Bee Building and The Bee Publishing companies. In this delectable work they indulged in their propensity for juggling with figures and dust-throwing.

Although the records of the county and city tax departments are open to everybody it was given out cold that The Bee Building only paid taxes on a valuation of \$60,000 and The Publishing company on a valuation of \$6,900. An inspection of the county treasurer's books will show that at no time since 1890 has The Bee Building been assessed for less than \$65,000, while other property, and notably railroad property, was shrinking and shrinking in its valuation. The Bee Building was kept up from year to year at that figure, and while The Bee Publishing company incurred heavy deficits in the years 1896 and 1897 its tax assessments were kept up during those years and then gradually raised. Comparisons may sometimes be odious, but at other times they are very instructive. For the information of the mendacious tax bureau let me cite a few figures that speak for themselves.

In 1891 the Union Pacific bridge was assessed for \$125,000 and the tax paid thereon was \$2,500. By the year 1900 the bridge assessment had shrunk to \$60,000, and the tax thereon was \$1,482. In the year 1902 the Union Pacific bridge was absorbed in railroad mileage and returned by the company as sixteen-one-hundredths of a mile assessable at \$9,800 per mile, or \$1,586.

In 1891 the county tax on The Bee Building was \$1,300, in the year 1900 it was \$1,065.50, while the Union Pacific bridge tax was \$123 less. In the year 1901 the Union Pacific bridge was returned to the city at a valuation of \$60,000, while The Bee Building was assessed at \$165,000 for city taxes and paid a tax of \$5,120 as against \$2,040 for the Union Pacific bridge. In the year 1902 the taxes assessed against The Bee Building aggregated \$4,500 and the taxes assessed against the Union Pacific bridge was \$47.04.

The Bee Publishing company instead of being assessed \$6,900, as was charged by the railroad preparators, was \$24,000 for the year 1901 and the aggregate taxes \$810.00. For the year 1902 The Bee Publishing company's taxes will amount to \$720 and the railroad company's bridge tax \$47.04. So much for the Union Pacific bridge part.

The Burlington passenger depot, freight depot, all other trackage and transfer facilities, and right-of-way is assessed at a valuation of a fraction over \$17,000 for city purposes as against The Bee Publishing company's plant at \$24,000. The Fremont & Elkhorn assessment of its depot, depot grounds, right-of-way, and other improvements within the city limits are assessed for county and city purposes at \$12,900. The Pundt residence, corner of Douglas and Seventeenth streets, now owned by The Bee Building company is assessed at \$12,500 for city purposes and \$5,000 for county purposes. The city tax on the Pundt residence, 69th 1/2 street, which rents for \$100 per month, is only \$12 less this year than is taxed against the entire Fremont & Elkhorn terminal facilities, depot grounds, right-of-way, etc., worth at least a million.

Perhaps the railroad computation bureau can explain why these discrepancies. For myself and for other taxpayers, the mystery is as yet unfathomed. E. ROSEWATER.

THE HOUSE PHILIPPINE BILL.

The house of representatives will substitute the Philippine bill framed by its committee on insular affairs for the bill passed by the senate. There are important differences between the two measures. The senate bill provides that whenever the existing insurrection shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have been established, the commission shall certify the fact to the president, who shall then institute a census. After such a census the commission shall report to the president "whether or not all or certain of the Philippine islands are capable, fit and ready for the establishment of a permanent popular representative government."

Meanwhile, in the discretion of the commission, additional municipal and provincial governments are to be established "with popular representative government" so far and as rapidly as communities in such divisions are capable, fit and ready for the same. Provision is made for the appointment by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate, of a governor, vice governor and other officials.

The house bill goes further. It provides that whenever insurrection shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have been established and certified by the commission, that body shall call a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly of the people of the islands, which shall be known as the Philippine assembly. After such election all the legislative power heretofore conferred on the Philippine commission shall be vested in a legislature consisting of two houses—the Philippine commission and the Philippine assembly. There would thus be an upper house appointed by the president and a lower house chosen by the natives. Provision is of course made as to the duties and functions of the assembly. The house bill is more liberal in this direction than the senate measure, but whether better results would come from it is a question.

Another important difference between the two bills is in the currency provisions. The coinage clause of the senate measure would perpetuate the silver standard in the Philippines and continue existing currency conditions there, which are now causing no little disturbance to the business of the islands. The house bill, on the other

hand, provides for putting the currency in the Philippines on a gold basis and thereby remedying the now troublesome and disturbing conditions. Undoubtedly the house will firmly insist upon this feature of its bill, whatever concessions it may be induced to make in regard to the legislative provisions and some others that differ from the senate measure.

Consideration of this subject in the house will occupy ten days and probably the matter will be disposed of by congress by the beginning of July.

TIME-HONORED CUSTOM.

It has been the time-honored custom for all parties to endorse capable and faithful public officers for a second term, but it has also been the time-honored custom to turn down public officers who have made a discreditable record or who have failed to carry out the platform pledges of their respective parties.

In 1875 a republican governor who had used the pardoning power indiscreetly and incurred popular displeasure was not re-nominated for a second term. He foresaw the coming storm that was to break loose in the convention and prudently decided not to avail himself of the time-honored custom.

In 1890 two republican state officers, namely, the secretary of state and the land commissioner, were unceremoniously turned down for renomination by the republican state convention in spite of time-honored custom because they had failed to carry out the pledges made by the party on the question of railway regulation as members of the State Board of Transportation. Tom Benton, the auditor, who was equally derelict in his duty, came within a few votes of being knocked out by the same convention.

This was before the popular upheaval that followed in the wake of the prohibition campaign and the populist uprising. In 1888, only two years previously, Benjamin Harrison carried Nebraska by more than 25,000 majority, and the party had no apprehension of disaster, and yet the men of 1890 courageously refused to commit the party to the endorsement of candidates whose conduct had created popular resentment and had to be explained away.

AN OVER WORKED MONARCH.

It appears evident that King Edward is over-working himself and that he may be compelled to forego some of the coronation functions in order to be in condition for the final event. He is undoubtedly, say the correspondents, one of the hardest worked men in his realm, with every hour of every day until the end of the season filled by some function more or less exacting. The king is not in the best of health. He is not as physically vigorous as he appears to be, as his succumbing to the exposure at Aldershot showed. As everybody knows he led, while Prince of Wales, a pretty strenuous life of a kind that does not conduce to the best physical condition and the demand now being made upon his vital forces subject them to a severe strain. It would not be surprising if he should give out before the day of crowning comes.

King Edward, however, by his faithful efforts to fulfill his obligations, is strengthening himself in the respect of his countrymen. The British people admire the pluck and persistence of their sovereign in carrying out the elaborate coronation program and there is no doubt that he is stronger today in the popular esteem than ever before. He is also, by his uniformly gracious course, commending himself to the regard of the foreign element in London, toward which he has been most cordial and considerate. One London correspondent remarked that circumstances have made this the hour when the English king, if he chose, might make himself really a king with less opposition than such an attempt would have been sure of having for many years. But Edward VII is doubtless well satisfied with the prerogatives he possesses and at any rate is not the sort of man to attempt to enlarge his powers.

RUSHING RENOMINATIONS.

The suggestion that the republican state convention should reverse the regular order of business, which requires and contemplates the nomination of governor, lieutenant governor and other officers in the order in which they are named in the call of the state committee, should not be seriously considered. There is no good reason why the convention should rush the renomination of state officers who are entitled to a second term in conformity with time-honored custom, and no good reason can be advanced why state officers whose conduct has merited severe criticism and brought the party into disrepute should be acclaimed with a rush and a hurrah.

On the contrary, the republican convention should put on its thinking cap and not be carried off of its legs by corporate pressure. They should remember that the republican party of Nebraska is not a pawnshop for the redemption of the pledges of railroad managers and railroad attorneys. These influences have wrecked the republican party several times within the past fifteen years and should not be allowed to overawe and hypnotize a great body of representative republicans. The convention had better remain in session three days than to rush through candidates who forfeited popular confidence by their indefensible conduct.

Colonel William Jennings Bryan is becoming more cautious with his political prophecies as he grows older. His latest forecast by the Associated Press is, "It is too early yet to say what the issues will be in the next presidential campaign." Colonel Bryan is evidently short of paramount issues.

When it comes to tax paying the railroad attorneys complain that the corporations they represent have to pay 15 per cent of all of the taxes. When

it comes to state conventions and legislatures the same attorneys insist that the corporations have a right to do 85 per cent of the voting.

As Incentive to Theft.

Brooklyn Eagle. Garibaldi led 1,900 men in the war for Italian independence. There are of this number now surviving 1,200, all drawing pensions. Same here.

No Pen Up Utica In His'n.

Washington Post. Mr. Bryan feels that the Nebraska sphere is much too narrow for him. Yet the national democracy made a much better showing when he confined himself to that state.

Malignant Gossip Refuted.

Indianapolis Journal. Those people who have been sympathizing with Admiral Dewey because he has, as they declare, been ignored by the administration will not be pleased to learn that upon the urgent personal request of the president the admiral will take the prime charge of the large fleet which will maneuver in the West Indies next winter.

Thrills of Tanglefoot.

Chicago Chronicle. Congressman Lacey declares that "there is a spot where the hand of man has never set foot." The figure is reminiscent of the Warsaw (Ind.) correspondent who, describing a shooting spree at a society function in that metropolis, stated that "while the violins were throbbing out a popular air the hand of death stalked into the room."

History's Lesson Heeded.

Houston Transcript. The Boer leaders are taking a leaf from the history of the late southern confederacy. They are conceding all honorable terms they mean to stay surrendered. They and their men, like the confederates, will devote the same energy they displayed in war to building up their country. It is a country of great possibilities which will be developed to their utmost under the sway of Great Britain and in that development the Boer leaders fully recognize the situation, which be conspicuously useful.

Get Up and Hustle.

Buffalo Express. Eastern farmers look with envy upon their western brethren. The owners of rocky, infertile New England farms will have to go without help, although they are entitled to it as fairly as the possessors of arid lands in the west, but they are not so fortunate in getting help from the public treasury. They bear some proportion of the cost of this diversion of public land moneys, but they get no benefit from it. A benevolent congress will give them no help in making a livelihood from their poor lands.

Harmony with a Club.

Indianapolis Journal. Mr. W. J. Bryan, peerless leader to defeat, cannot get over the idea that he is still a political boss. He finds the democratic platform recently adopted in this state good in spots, but says it will alienate more democrats than it will draw back to the party. He would like to affirm the Kansas City platform. He says the present reorganizers of the party will never institute any reform nor redress any grievance, and he urges 16-10 democrats to "organize to prevent another evasion." Mr. Bryan would promote harmony with a club.

What a Poem Would Have Done.

New York Sun. It is a pretty good joke on our rampant anti-Boer friend, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, that the pro-Boer sympathies of his aunt, Lady Bury, should have been round her house a crowd of angry villagers, whom the nephew had to charm from their rage by a soothing speech. His eloquence carried the day, but his aunt's offending flag, with the inscription, "You have killed, you have conquered, have to come down. If you are a hero, you should be a hero. You should read Sir Lewis Morris' peace poem to the victors, the flag might have stayed up, for the mob would have dropped dead before the end of the second stanza.

Strain of High Speed.

Philadelphia Record. The question has been raised whether, if it should be practicable to attain to a speed of 100 miles or more an hour by rail, the engineer could stand the strain. It has been affirmed by a physician that such fearful going would wear out his nerves in a line while. The question has been answered already by one experienced engineer before a meeting of scientists. Asked as to the probable effects, in case of a common accident, of a speed of more than sixty miles an hour, he said: "A smash-up at sixty miles would make splinters of certain of the passengers. The splinters might be finer, but the destruction could not be more complete." That is to say, when an engineer runs his engine at sixty miles he is under as severe a strain as he would be at any other speed.

WHY THE WEST REJOICES.

Chicago Tribune. The states of the far west, which have within their limits vast areas of arid land, are about to secure legislation which they have been after for many years. The house of representatives has passed a bill, the president will sign it gladly, for the subject is one which he has pressed upon the consideration of congress.

The bill is not open to some objections which have been urged against previous propositions. It provides that the project of certain lands to be irrigated and the arid regions shall be expended by the secretary of the interior in the construction of storage and irrigation works. After the secretary has become convinced that a particular irrigation project is feasible he will set aside the lands to be irrigated and make arrangements with the settlers for the payment of their proportion of the cost of the construction of the works.

The great objection raised to the reclamation of the arid lands by the government has been that it would be unjust to eastern farmers—that they would be taxed to make cultivable lands to be given away and that the value of their lands would be reduced by adding to the supply of tillable lands. Under the present plan the government will get back all it spends on irrigation works and the reclamation of arid lands will go so slowly that no effect can be produced upon land values. The ratio of increase in the area of tillable land will not exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent annually, while population will increase twenty times as fast.

The states and territories in which the arid lands lie naturally are most anxious for their improvement. It will add to their population and wealth. The reclamation of the lands will also add to the wealth of the whole country. Not all the arid lands can be made cultivable, for there is not water enough, but homes can be provided for tens of thousands of farmers on lands which are now a worthless asset of the government.

It is not impossible that when the plan set forth in the irrigation bill is put to the test it will be discovered if so the work is to be carried on so slowly that the defects can be remedied before they have serious consequences.

Federal Irrigation Law

Chicago Inter Ocean.

The irrigation bill passed by the house on Friday, and already passed by the senate, is an attempt to solve what Secretary Wilson has well called "our greatest domestic problem."

This problem concerns the reclamation of the great arid and semi-arid region which stretches from the 100th meridian of longitude westward to the Sierra Nevada and at its southwestern corner reaches the Pacific ocean.

This region is by no means all desert, though in Nevada, Utah, California, Arizona and New Mexico it contains real deserts. But its rainfall as a whole is far below the average required by agriculture as carried on in the Mississippi valley and on the Atlantic slope. Yet great areas of its lands are astonishingly fertile if only water can be brought to them. And the water is there to fertilize these lands, but so unequally distributed that it goes largely to waste.

This region contains about 500,000 acres of the public domain. Much of this is rugged mountain. Some of it is irremediable desert, valuable only for its mineral deposits. But at least 50,000,000 acres, it is believed, can be converted into farms if the water supply be scientifically distributed and economically used. There are perhaps 120,000,000 acres of irrigable lands that will be useful if water is brought near them.

Systematic improvement of these lands by irrigation will provide homes for 25,000,000 people, at the lowest estimate, and probably for twice as many. Successful irrigation is a profitable and attractive business, close cultivation and a dense population.

This great improvement of the national domain congress has decreed shall now begin. That is the purpose of the law just enacted, and the method adopted is both simple and practicable. Hereafter all money for the reclamation of these lands in this region will go into a special trust fund for the building of irrigation works.

The lands to be benefited by such works

"THOSE IGNORANT BOERS."

Shallow Slanders Uttered Against the Burglars of South Africa.

Denver Post. Whenever a nation seeks to acquire the territory of an alien government it excuses the act upon the ground that the people whom it would subjugate and rob are wholly unworthy and not capable of looking after their own affairs.

Thus, when the South African company, representing the British government, began to feel that it should own and control all the gold and diamond wealth of the Transvaal it discovered that the Boers were a savage and morally irresponsible people. It found them ignorant, devoid of intellect and totally incapable of comprehending the ethics of modern civilization.

Such was the justification for the South African war. Many things have since occurred to demonstrate the injustice of these claims, but if anything were lacking it might be found in the farewell address of the Boer leaders at Vereeniging to the burghers in the field which had just been surrendered to an overruling superior foe.

"Fellow brethren and countrymen, we heartily thank you for your heroism, for your sacrifice of so much that was dear and beloved by you, for your obedience and for your faithful discharge of duty, all of which serves the honor and glory of the African people. We counsel you all to acquiesce in this peace, to conduct yourselves quietly and peacefully and to obey and respect the new government."

Who but morally irresponsible people could utter such advice! And then again: "Now there is peace, and, although not the peace such as we longed for, yet let us abide where God has led us. We can with clear conscience declare that for two and a half years our people carried on the struggle in a manner almost unknown in history. Let us not grasp each other's hands for another great struggle lies before us for the spiritual and social prosperity and welfare of our people. Casting aside all feeling of bitterness, let us learn to forget and forgive so that the deep wounds caused by this war may be healed. Such a feeling of bitterness is the noble sentiment! Such lack of the higher perception of life's duties and obligations! Such dearth of comprehension of the demands of the broader aims of humanity!"

No wonder the civilized world hangs its head in contemplation of it.

PERSONAL NOTES.

General Wood appears to be letting others do the worrying. The New York courts are giving notice that the effective smoke consumer must be used by those who burn soft coal or else hard coal must be imported if it cannot be obtained in this country.

While addressing the senate a day or two ago Mr. Bailey of Texas said: "Indian agents may be divided into two classes—the smart and the good. The trouble is that the good agents are never smart and the smart agents are never good."

Edward Ten Eyck, champion oarsman of the world, comes by his ability quite naturally. Members of his family have been noted oarsmen for four generations. His grandfather, now 78 years old, is a ferryman at Peekskill, on the Hudson, and is willing to meet any man of his age.

The United States senate is not the only deliberative body in the world where physical arguments are sometimes resorted to. In the Reichsrath at Vienna a pair of leaders boxed one another's ears. It was necessary for their friends to drag them apart, amid cheers and jeers from the galleries.

Congressman Lacey of Iowa has contributed to the Congressional Record an essay in which he says: "The buffalo was the noblest of all animals that inhabit this country when America was discovered. He was a gentleman among beasts, just as the game hog is a beast among gentlemen."

Senator Kittredge of South Dakota saw two street urchins quarrelling in Washington and said to them: "Come, now, boys, try to get along without fighting." "We're only playing senators," the urchins, "we're only playing senators." Mr. Kittredge walked away muttering: "Confound Ben Tillman—and McLaughlin, too."

The general belief that a title ought to be earned before it is bestowed is held by the auctioneers of Iowa. In their state the title of "colonel" is so common that they lamented the looseness of the application of the prefix "colonel" to members of their calling and formally decided that no auctioneer was entitled to it until he had cried 1,000 sales.

About once in 50 often there bores up a rumor that Russell Sage has made a will in which he bequeaths to charity and philanthropy are so great as to place the name of Sage in the same gallery of fame with those of Peter Cooper, George Peabody and other great benefactors of the human race. The rumor was on duty again last week in New York, but the aged capitalist refused to discuss it. Mrs. Sage, however, was less reticent and said: "There is absolutely no truth in the report."

squadron, will participate in a joint war game on Long Island sound the last week in August. The object of the mimic war is the defense of the approaches to New York from a supposed hostile fleet. It is the intention of the army and navy authorities not to have the exercises begin until farmers in those parts of Connecticut, Long Island and Rhode Island where land operations will occur have gathered their crops, as it will be necessary for the land forces to cover considerable territory, and take advantage of the situation of the country without reference to damage to private property.

The naval program for the Long Island sound exercises is being arranged by the general or strategy board of the navy, and Colonel Wallace F. Randolph chief of artillery United States army, is in charge of the military end of the war game.

The North Atlantic naval force will be increased greatly and orders sent out by the department contemplate having a number of additional vessels placed in commission by August 1, so that they may be able to participate in the joint army and navy war games to be played on and off the shores of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Long Island.

The cruiser Montgomery is now ready, having received an extensive overhauling at the Brooklyn navy yard. Many other cruisers and battleships are getting into shape for the interesting event. Orders have been issued also for placing in commission the entire torpedo boat flotilla, consisting of twelve destroyers and fifteen torpedo boats.

COAL BARONS' CINCH.

How Consumers of Anthracite Were Squeezed Last Winter.

Chicago Tribune. When the anthracite coal operators raised the wages a commission of 100 per cent ago they raised the price of coal to consumers. According to Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, the miners' estimate of their gain last year by reason of the wage increase is \$4,000,000, while the operators put the gain at \$6,000,000. Probably if an average is taken the entire net gain of \$5,000,000 the figures will not be far out of the way. The gain of the operators due to the increased price of coal is set down by Mr. Wright at \$10,000,000. If the data are trustworthy the operators collected from the consumers the \$5,000,000 of additional wages for the miners and also collected from the consumers a commission of 100 per cent for attending to the matter.

The commission was too large. If the operators could not pay the advance out of their profits it was in accordance with business rules to make the consumer foot the bill if possible. It is customary to charge him a price so high that the increase in wages comes to, because wages are paid before the product is marketed. There would not have been much grumbling if the operators had charged a small commission for their services. They went too far when they exacted \$5,000,000 to pay them for collecting from the consumers \$5,000,000 and distributing it among the miners.

The operators could not have done this if they had not got rid of competition by combination. They have formed a trust, and, as they control the limited supply of anthracite, they can make what prices they please for their product as long as they do not make prices so high as to drive consumers to the use of soft coal.

If the figures of the commissioner of labor are correct the operators can raise the miners' wages 5 per cent and pay the increase out of the \$5,000,000 commission collected from consumers. It will not be necessary to raise the price of coal.

POINTED REMARKS.

Chicago Post: "Do you believe in heresy?" "Certainly. I know a barber who has three little shavers."

The Widow: "Why, Willie," said his teacher, "what makes your hair so red?" "Aw, just had scarlet fever and it settled in me headly on my hair."

New York Sun: Little Girl—Ma! Her Mother said to me, "What do you want?" Little Girl—Did you see uncle's new Panama's?"

Washington Star: "Why don't you remanufacture that and the emotional areas get a divorce, if they can't become reconciled?" "They have discussed the idea. But each is afraid the other might get the best of the advertisement."

Philadelphia Press: Raynor—This fortune telling business is all humbug. One of these professors of palmistry told me a little while ago to look out for a "short, blond man." I don't know about its being all humbug. I'm blond, and I'm short. Lend me a ten, old fellow, will you?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "There's a couple o' big coal spots on your face, Weary." "Don't mind 'em, they're the eyes of a great industry, Lumpy. I tell you, me boy, there's nothin' like 'em, 'cept 'em puttin' 'in' the human family on an equality."

Chicago Post: "You had some trouble, I believe," remarked the neighbor. "Niver a bit," retorted Mrs. Clancy, who had proved victor in a disagreement with her husband. "Twas Clancy had all th' trouble."

AFTER A SUMMER SHOWER.

Andrews Norton. The rain is o'er—how dense and bright 'Tis pearly clouds repeating life. Cloud above cloud, a glorious hodge of 'em. Contrasting with the dark blue sky!

In grateful silence earth receives The general blessing; fresh and fair, Each flower expands its little leaves. As glad the common joy to share.

The softened sunbeams pour around A fairy light, uncertain, pale; The wind flows cool; the scented ground Is breathing odors on the gale.

'Mid yon rich clouds' voluptuous pile, Methinks some spirit of the air, Might rest to gaze below awhile. Then turn to us, and revel there.

The sun breaks forth—from off the scene Its floating veil of mist is fumed; And all the wilderness of green With trembling drops of light is hung.

New gaze on nature—yet the same, Fresh in her youth from God's own hand, Hear the rich music of that voice.

Which sounds from all below above; She calls her children to rejoice, And round them throws her arms of love. Drink in her influence—low-born care And all the cares of life retire. Refuse to breathe this holy air, And in the living light expire.

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