THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 May, 1902, was as follows:

1	29,690	17	29,560
2	29,420	18	29,500
3	29,520	19	29,630
4	29,650	20	29,600
5	30,280	21	29,640
6	30,300	22	29,590
7	30,790	23	29,470
8	29,880	24	29,580
9	29,760	25	29,540
10	29,480	26	29,540
11	29,565	27	29,530
12	29,650	28	29,590
13	29,590	29	29,430
14	29,630	30	29,690
15	29,570	31	29,510
16	29,560		

Total 919,685
Less unsold and returned copies.... 10,796

Net total sales.....908,889
Net daily average.....29,319

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, A. D. 1901.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

June insists on again vindicating its record as the month of weddings.

Paradoxically the commencement season ends as soon as it commences.

Pelee might have waited till the Fourth of July before firing its salute.

Little Alfonso of Spain appears to have had his coronation more successfully managed.

That coal strike will strike home about the time the balance is struck on next winter's coal bill.

Statehood-seeking territories will have to wait a while, but their patience will be eventually rewarded.

Nebraska cornfields never presented so inviting an attraction to tempt the rays of the summer sun.

Nothing compares with the sudden subsidence of the wireless telegraphy excitement unless it is the more sudden collapse of the airship air-currents.

Strange the popocratic press has not yet denounced President Roosevelt for expressing sympathy for Britain's stricken monarch without first asking congress for its consent.

Home rule in municipal government is one of the pledges in the Missouri republican platform. Municipal home rule is one of the coming issues in every progressive state in the union.

Keep the railroad tax figures before the people. The more they are studied the more thoroughly convinced the people will become that railroads have overreached themselves in the evasion of their taxes.

Give our late fusion conventions at least one credit mark. They observed the proprieties for once to refrain from uttering the usual dismal lament of calamity and denial that the prevailing prosperity is the real thing.

If Mr. Bryan redeems his promise to hold himself at the command of the Nebraska campaign committee from now until election, he must be satisfied that his services in other states are not nearly as imperative to his cause as right here at home.

Richard Mansfield at all events has our gratitude for devising a method of precipitating newspaper discussion without resorting to the time-frayed fakes of the cheap stage mouther. When Mr. Mansfield consents to public interviews he imparts a few ideas of his own without serving as a phonograph for managerial operators.

Unfortunately the postponement of the coronation failed to come soon enough to intercept the coronation ode which Poet Laureate Alfred Austin felt obligated to contribute to the solemnity of the occasion. It is needless to add that the Austinian ode is hors concours except with other poetical effusions of the same laureated singer.

The outcome of the fight for the committee chairmanship of the Illinois democracy leaves little from which the Bryanites can draw consolation. The candidate supported by Ben Cable, who is actively identified with the national reorganizers, won out, which must be taken to mean that the silver element is losing its grip in Bryan's native state. The death of Altgeld and several other ardent champions of the Bryanite wing has apparently made things easy for the reorganizers, and the transfer of Illinois from the one side to the other in democratic councils is likely to exert an influence that may prove decisive.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

While the tax bureau bunco steerers of "the railroads of Nebraska" are trying to befog the public mind, a few salient facts should be kept before the people.

Keep it before the people that, while the value of railroad properties on the market has almost doubled within the past decade, their assessment for taxation in Nebraska in 1901 is less by several millions than it was in 1891.

Keep it before the people that 5,418.15 miles of railroad were listed for taxation in Nebraska in 1891 at $29,265,917, while in 1901 5,652.33 miles were listed for only $26,346,735; in other words, while the mileage has been increased by 234.18 miles, the assessment has been reduced by $2,919,182.

Keep it before the people that under the flimsy pretense of distribution among the counties traversed by the line, the costly Missouri river bridges, valuable depots, depot grounds, yardage, right-of-way and terminal facilities in Omaha, worth millions of dollars, are completely absorbed and sequestered and pay no taxes whatever to any public treasury anywhere.

Keep it before the people that under the pretense of distribution taxation has not only been evaded on all these valuable terminals, but the assessments have been actually reduced throughout the various counties below what they were before all these costly improvements were made.

Keep it before the people that the railroads of Nebraska have plenty of money to spend on oil room lobbies, tax bureau appendages and political favorites, but make it good by forcing the less powerful taxpayers to bear their tax burdens for them in addition to their own.

Keep it before the people that the only way to secure equity and justice in railroad taxation is through an aroused public sentiment that will hold to strict accountability the public officers charged with the duty of fixing railroad assessments.

TENDENCIES IN CO-EDUCATION.

The subject of collegiate co-education as distinguished from equal but separate education of young men and women, which has been exciting considerable discussion, has elicited a very common-sense expression from President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university. President Butler insists that the question is not one of educational policy that would discriminate between the sexes in facilities for their instruction, but simply one of practice determined largely by local custom and prejudice. He calls attention to the fact that the eastern colleges maintain separate institutions as a rule, although often under the same direction, and that in this they simply follow the organization of the public school system there, which provides for separate boys' and girls' schools. In the west, on the other hand, where a more democratic spirit has pervaded the schools, the boys and girls are taught in the same classes, the state universities are almost all co-educational, with few, if any, hard and fast lines drawn between different elements of the student body.

President Butler expresses the opinion that these two different practices will continue as long as public sentiment east and west forms the separating basis and hesitates to say which he thinks will eventually yield to the other. The suggestion comes, however, from several sources that for the present the plan most likely to find favor is that which separates the boys and girls in their elementary and secondary education and through their strictly college courses, bringing them together when they shall have arrived at the point of entering on real university work. If this proves to be the common ground it will mean a compromise between the co-education of the west and the equal education of the east. As most progressive movements take the form of compromise, this suggestion appears quite plausible.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN GERMANY.

The agrarian party in Germany is determined that American products shall cease to compete successfully with the products of Germany in her own markets. The league, which has the support of the entire agricultural community, will apparently accept nothing short of prohibitive duties on all foodstuffs which Germany can produce. Already an embargo has been placed upon our meats and iron and steel manufactures are threatened with prohibitive duties. It has even been proposed that American coal oil shall be shut out of the German markets.

Fortunately there are two parties to the contention and the agriculturists are opposed by the manufacturers, who represent the great body of consumers, so far as food products are concerned. Discussion of the government tariff bill in Germany appears to have settled down to a contest between the dwellers of the towns and the dwellers of the country. A short time ago a convention was held in Berlin, where 700 municipal officials, representing communities in all the German states and Prussian provinces, met and unanimously declared against every increase in the duties on the necessaries of life. Those who addressed the convention expressed the opinion that the passage of the government tariff bill would most certainly be detrimental to the interests of the wage-earning classes, as it would increase the price of material, send down wages and drive German capital abroad. It was further declared that the passage of the tariff bill would preclude the possibility of renewing the commercial treaties, which failure would exclude Germany from the markets of the world.

It appears that these expressions have not been without influence with the government. Count von Buelow having openly rebuked the Prussian agrarians for their extravagant tariff demands and for opposition to pending commercial treaties. In view of the fact that the German chancellor has for months been laboring to conciliate the agrarians and to bring about a compromise of the differences of the two opposing forces, his present position marks a complete change, which it is said was ordered by the emperor himself, a not incredible statement when it is remembered that the emperor has never been in hearty accord with the agrarian policy. What favor he has shown to the demands of that element was due to the fact that he needed its support for certain governmental plans, chief among them being naval extension, that he was seeking to carry out. The vigorous opposition to the agrarian policy, however, seems to have convinced Emperor William that it cannot safely be adopted.

It is quite possible that the apprehension of some sort of retaliatory policy on the part of the United States has exerted an influence upon the German government. The emperor and his advisers are quite aware of the fact that there is a strong sentiment in this country in favor of resenting any discrimination against American products deemed to be unjust, as in the case of the embargo upon our meat and the preparations thereof, and they perhaps realize that further steps in this direction would be pretty certain to be met by a policy of reprisal on the part of this country that would be severely felt by Germany. The present indications, therefore, are that the agrarians will not succeed in having their extreme demands complied with and that the German tariff will be so adjusted as not to seriously interfere with our trade with that country.

FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANTS.

In his address at Harvard, President Roosevelt paid a tribute to the public services of Secretary Root, General Wood and Governor Taft which we think will have the approbation of all fair-minded men. He pointed out that all of these men had performed their duties with absolute fidelity, honesty and courage. In regard to Secretary Root, the president said that he had accepted the position at a personal sacrifice and it is to be presumed that no one will question this. The office of secretary of war pays but a small fraction of what a lawyer like Elihu Root can command and at much less labor, yet he accepted that arduous position and is still there from a sense of patriotic duty to the government.

The same is true of Governor Taft. When he was appointed to the Philippine commission by President McKinley, who knew of his great ability and worth, he held a federal judicial position that gave him an opportunity to sometime be a member of the supreme court of the United States. He yielded to the solicitation of the late president to take up the work of establishing civil government in the Philippines and how well he has performed the duties there devolved upon him the record amply attests. From the very outset Judge Taft has justified the confidence reposed in him by President McKinley and has commended himself not only to the confidence of his own countrymen, but also to the respect and esteem of the more intelligent of the Filipino people. And what did this man, eager with the ambition to do something for the benefit of a foreign people and the glory of his country, say to the suggestion that he might have the greatest judicial position in his government. On the authority of the president of the United States he said that if a justiceship in that great tribunal were offered him and congress should take off his salary as governor of the Philippines, he would nevertheless go back to the islands, because he thought the Filipino people needed and expected him back and believed he would not desert them. He is going back to the continuance of that great duty which he believes to be imperative and in the performance of which he conceives to be the glory and the honor of his country. Who can doubt that he is inspired by the right spirit?

And what of General Wood, who at the beginning of the war with Spain was known only to a very limited military circle and only as a medical officer, with no marked claim to distinction even in that capacity? The Spanish war gave him an opportunity and his record since is before the world. Who has made a record more worthy of commendation? He went into that war at the head of a regiment, approved himself a gallant soldier, took up the work of administration after the war and demonstrated extraordinary qualities, carried out with most remarkable success the work which had been committed to his care and left it without a flaw. It is a record of good conduct and of honorable achievement that merits all the commendation which the president bestowed upon it.

The list of faithful public servants could be extended almost indefinitely. Those referred to by President Roosevelt in his Harvard address constitute a very small minority of the men, equally worthy, who are entitled to the respect and honor of their countrymen. In the history that this republic has made in the last four years there figures a multitude of men who are entitled to imperishable fame for their faithful performance of duty.

Virginia's constitutional convention, which has at last adjourned after sessions more or less interrupted extending over a year, cost the taxpayers of that state $176,000, and at that the document was not submitted for ratification by the voters under excuse that such an election would add needless expense. The principal work of the body has been the engrafting of a provision designed to disfranchise the blacks without interfering with the whites, and for this wonderful achievement the bill of expenses is considered moderate. Is it any wonder that Nebraskans have fought shy so long of proposals of a convention to revise their constitution when it can be amended so much more cheaply by legislative initiative?

That the St. Louis exposition must experience for itself all the troublesome incidents that have beset its predecessors goes without saying. Just now the problem pressing upon the management is that of getting in the money due on stock subscriptions, which appear to have been taken with the customary indiscriminateness and usual disregard of serious intentions on the part of the subscribers. While past due assessments have not yet been covered in on a large portion of the shares, appeal is made to those in position to do so to pay up in advance the unmatured parts of their subscriptions in order to help out the treasury with needed ready cash. Imposing lists of names on paper are not necessarily good working capital for a great world's fair. St. Louis will have to discount some of the promises on which it has been banking just as has every other great exposition undertaking, but with its almost inexhaustible resources and liberal government appropriation it is bound to come out all right in the end.

The Indiana supreme court has ruled that the good will of a business establishment is altogether different from a franchise and that while franchises constitute taxable property, what is known as good will is not property at all. This is a pointer, however, that will not be relished by our friends of the tax bureau of "the railroads of Nebraska."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

With Over 234 Miles More Lines and Vastly Improved Terminals and Equipment Almost Doubling the Value of Their Property on the Market, the Railroads of Nebraska Pay Taxes on an Assessment Nearly $3,000,000 Less Than Ten Years Ago.

Name of Railroad.	1891 Miles of Track	1891 Valuation per Mile.	1891 Total Assessm't.	1901 Miles of Track.	1901 Valuation per Mile.	1901 Total Assessm't.	Decrease in Assessm't.
Burlington & Missouri River	191.51	$11,800	$2,259,818	191.51	$10,580	$2,026,175	$233,643
Omaha & Southwestern	50.84	6,800	345,712	50.88	6,570	334,281	11,431
Nebraska Railroad	136.35	5,300	722,655	136.63	4,600	628,498	94,157
Republican Valley	552.35	5,000	2,761,750	551.95	4,500	2,483,775	277,975
Atchison & Nebraska	107.59	5,000	537,950	107.85	4,600	496,110	41,840
Lincoln & Northwestern	73.13	4,500	329,085	73.49	3,600	264,564	64,521
Nebraska & Colorado	430.71	4,000	1,722,840	430.71	3,340	1,438,571	284,269
Chicago, Nebraska & Kansas	5.28	4,000	21,120	5.28	3,600	19,008	2,112
Union Pacific	467.22	11,440	5,344,996	467.22	9,800	4,578,756	766,240
Omaha & Republican Valley	414.45	4,500	1,865,025	414.44	3,500	1,450,540	414,485
Kansas City & Omaha	193.68	4,000	774,720	193.38	3,500	676,830	97,890
Missouri Pacific	193.65	5,100	987,615	92.25	6,000	553,500	434,115
Missouri Pacific (Crete Branch)	58.18	3,500	203,630	58.18	3,540	205,957	*2,327
Pacific Railway Company in Nebraska	71.22	3,500	249,270	71.22	3,290	234,313	14,957
Missouri Pacific (Springfield and Papillion Branch)	7.88	3,500	27,580	7.88	3,050	24,034	3,546
St. Joseph & Grand Island	112.53	5,500	618,915	112.53	5,000	562,650	56,265
Sioux City & Pacific	26.95	5,600	150,920	26.95	5,000	134,750	16,170
Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley	980.73	5,000	4,903,650	983.95	3,600	3,542,220	1,361,430
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	260.16	5,000	1,300,800	271.16	5,200	1,410,032	*109,232
Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska (C., R. I. & P.)	141.28	4,600	649,888	.....	.....	.....	649,888
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	54.63	4,000	218,520	124.19	6,000	745,140	*526,620
Republican Valley, Kansas & Southwest	8.50	4,000	34,000	8.50	3,040	25,840	8,160
Grand Island & Wyoming Central	352.64	3,500	1,234,240	352.44	3,150	1,110,186	124,054
Omaha & North Platte	80.78	6,600	533,148	80.59	6,550	527,864	5,284
Lincoln & Black Hills	157.88	3,500	552,580	176.61	3,040	536,894	15,686
Oxford & Kansas	59.61	3,500	208,635	59.61	3,540	211,019	*2,384
Kearney & Black Hills	65.73	3,000	197,190	65.74	3,000	197,220	*30
Republican Valley & Wyoming	9.71	3,500	33,958	49.17	3,040	149,476	*115,518
Kansas City & Beatrice (K. C. & N. W.)	20.60	3,500	72,100	20.10	3,050	61,305	10,795
Nebraska & Western	129.16	3,000	387,480	90.56	2,000	181,120	206,360
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	3.22	5,000	16,100	.....	.....	.....	16,100
C., R. I. & P. (St. Joseph Branch)	.....	.....	.....	69.86	4,500	314,370	*314,370
C., R. I. & P. (Nelson Branch)	.....	.....	.....	51.53	3,500	180,355	*180,355
Sioux City, O'Neill & Western	.....	.....	.....	129.16	3,000	387,480	*387,480
Missouri Pacific (Omaha Belt Line)	.....	.....	.....	16.54	6,200	102,548	*102,548
Missouri Pacific (Weeping Water Branch)	.....	.....	.....	64.88	5,000	324,400	*324,400
Missouri Pacific (Lincoln Branch)	.....	.....	.....	45.39	5,000	226,950	*226,950
Total	5,418.15	.....	$29,265,917	5,652.33	.....	$26,346,753	$5,211,373

* Increase. Net decrease..$2,919,164

Why Should the Railroads Pay Less Taxes in 1901 Than in 1891?

What We Are Coming To.

Chicago Record-Herald.

A Frenchman has completed an invention which does away with the flash, the smoke and the sound when a cannon is fired. Now if they will get rid of the bullet war will be perfectly lovely.

No Difference in the Cut.

Indianapolis News.

The difference between perityphlitis and appendicitis seems to be that one is of a little older fashion than the other. The knife used in the cure is equally sharp in both cases and quite up to date.

"A Vindication at Home."

Minneapolis Times.

The Nebraska democrats reaffirmed the immortal utterances of 1896 and 1900 anyhow, and Mr. Bryan feels that he has received a vindication at home even though the brethren in Indiana and Illinois did sidestep and duck.

Some Additions Necessary.

Chicago Chronicle.

Jewels are not wearing apparel, according to a recent decision of the United States court. The average society leader, whose full dress costume consists mainly of a tiara, a diamond necklace and a string of pearls, will kindly take notice and put on some clothes.

Cherishing Vain Hopes.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Several democratic papers are proposing Mr. Cleveland for a third term. This suggestion is being attacked by other democrats, but the excitement which is shown is unnecessary. The democrats have not the faintest chance of carrying the country in 1904 under any candidate whom they can name.

Is There to Be a Change?

Washington Post.

It is the business of a political fakir to impose upon the party with which he chooses to be identified. It is the business of a political party to keep its affairs out of the clutches of the fakirs. Mr. Bryan has been attending to business and the democratic party has not. Is there to be a change?

Factors of Modern Progress.

Philadelphia Record.

The official returns of immigration show that the number of arrivals is not nearly as large now as it was thirty years ago, when the population of the United States was not much more than half as large as at present. Formerly very few immigrants returned to their native homes even to make a visit. Now nearly every outgoing steamer carries back immigrants either for a temporary visit or permanent stay. In this facility of locomotion is one of the great factors of modern progress.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Inanimate things often display human intelligence of a high order.

The appendix is destined to be a notable chapter in King Edward's history.

Panama hats with sealskin earflaps are the favorite headwear in Chicago, these "rare June days."

The most perplexing question in New York at present is whether the local Chollys will carry imitation to the limit of perityphilitis.

The combine formed to market the goobher crop innocently declare prices will not be raised. This is another way of saying that consumers will shell out.

It was fortunate for the British empire that our own Dr. Chauncey Depew was on the ground when trouble began. He said the king would recover. That settled it.

A recent visitor to Yellowstone park reports having "a nice quiet time." He was chased around a mountain peak by a hungry bear and slid down a steep incline, seriously rupturing his clothes.

It is seriously proposed by the common council of Chicago to acquire street railways to refund fares to passengers when the road is blocked. It is presumed the managers will accept the hint and make an early call on the indignant city officials.

VICE OF MONEY BORROWING.

Efforts to Clip the Claws of Modern Shylocks.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The Western Union company has adopted a drastic remedy in New York for the curing of the borrowing habit among its employes and the suppression of the usurious money lenders who encourage the vice for self gain. Operators who are addicted to borrowing and patronize the Shylocks are being weeded out of the service. The practice of paying orders for salaries given to the money lenders as security for the loans grew into an intolerable nuisance. It is assumed that the discharge of the borrowers will drive the usurers out of business. It may have this result, but it is doubtful. The only effect it will probably have will be to discontinue the use of the cashier's office as a collection agency, for money lending on these lines is too profitable to be easily relinquished by the men engaged in it.

It would doubtless be a great boon to every large corporation in the country if the habit of borrowing by its employes could be permanently abolished. The corporations doing business in this city are afflicted by the practice. The usurious Shylock is in evidence in the neighborhood of the cashier's window every pay day to collect his "pound of flesh." And the warrant shaver is the curse of the city hall, where the vice of borrowing from professional money lenders who carry their offices in their pockets has grown to enormous proportions.

If the history of many of the defalcations and embezzlements in private and public service could be fairly followed in nine cases out of ten probably the foundation for the crime would be traced to the act of borrowing from one of these accommodating money lenders to meet what may seem an urgent necessity at an outrageous rate of interest and the embarrassments which the act subsequently entailed. There are times in the career of most wage earners when they must borrow to bridge over periods of financial distress. This is ordinarily the professional usurer's opportunity and he seizes it with avidity. Once his prey is in his net he keeps him there as long as he can continue to collect his victim's wages. The latter is seldom allowed to escape and each month makes it more difficult to get out of the toils which are constantly tightening around him. If this kind of borrowing and money lending could be effectually stopped it would be a blessing to society and it would doubtless remove one of the chief sources of anxiety of employers regarding those occupying positions of trust in their establishments. It would certainly go far toward elevating the standard of honesty in the public service.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

No truth can be expressed by the tongue alone.

There are no pure lives without pure hearts.

The richest promises are for the poorest people.

Don't trim your lamp so zealously as to extinguish it.

Character is the best commercial asset in the world.

The world needs a pure-thought crusade more than one for pure food.

A great many are living in hopes there will be no collection in heaven.

The more personal you make your preaching the plainer it will be.

It's of no use for your lips to be talking of grace unless your life tastes of it.

Our thoughts in time are weaving the garments we must wear in eternity.

The man who gives to advertise his charity has no charity worth advertising.

The eloquence of the preacher cannot take the place of the influence of the parent.

The wisest sympathy will not sing our dirge with us, but it strikes a note of God's anthem in harmony with ours.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

New York World: It remained for a Cleveland (O.) preacher to declare St. Peter a victim to the fisherman's traditional vice of overstatement.

Chicago Record-Herald: A Cleveland preacher has won fame by saying St. Peter was a lying old fisherman. He might have written books all his life and never been known outside of his own ward.

Washington Star: Church-goers are sometimes put into a difficult position. Those who give liberally are accused of worldly display; those who do not are charged with indifference or parsimony.

Chicago Chronicle: Among other interesting local intelligence is the discovery by Rev. George Whiteside that the devil has established his headquarters in Evanston. There has been a suspicion to that effect since another Evanston divine declared that the game of golf as played by the people of that town was a direct personal invitation to his satanic majesty. We may assume that the invitation has been accepted.

New York Sun: Of the six composers of the mass which is to be sung in the Roman Catholic cathedral at Newark, one is a Presbyterian and two are Episcopal clergymen. In churches of the ritualistic school of Episcopalianism the first prayer book of Edward VI is looked on as the true standard and accordingly the term mass is used by them invariably and the doctrine of transubstantiation is taught with some slight attempts at variation. That two Episcopal ministers, therefore, should assist in writing a mass is not surprising, but that they should write it for a Roman Catholic church is rather remarkable. That a Presbyterian minister should be a colleague in the production is very remarkable. A generation ago such a circumstance would have struck Protestants with amazement. Now it is likely to pass without any very serious comment or, at least, any bitter rebuke.

Washington Post: Rev. Dr. L. W. Munhall is quoted by the Chicago Inter Ocean thus: "No Methodist may dance or play cards without perjuring himself." "Perjury" means false swearing—the wickedness of all lying; an offense which, under certain conditions, is defined and punished as a felony. We do not imagine that Dr. Munhall intended to apply the brand of criminal to dancing or card-playing Methodists, for he must know there are thousands of excellent young men and pure-minded young women in the Methodist church who occasionally take a hand at whist, euchre, old sledge, high five, casino or some other game. Nor is it reasonably presumable that Dr. Munhall is ignorant of the fact that there are many young Methodists who sometimes dance. And the felicity with which they move their feet in saltatorial exercise is positive proof that they are not weighed down with a load of conscious sin.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Judge: "Are you sure you can support a family?"
"I only want the girl."

Brooklyn Life: Blonde Bridesmaid—The ushers haven't seated your Aunt Maria with the family.
Other Bridesmaid (sister to the bride)—No, she sent only a pickle fork!

Chicago Post: "Matrimony," mused the elderly woman, "spoils many a romance."
"In that case," replied the younger woman promptly, "I would like to have a romance spoiled."

Smart Set: Mrs. Bliss (reading paper)—Dearest, I see marriage licenses are only $2, while divorce papers cost $50; why is it?
Mr. Bliss (also reading)—Worth more.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Did the old man seem to hesitate when you asked him for Laura?"
"Not a bit of it. He said the caterer and the florist owed him a lot of money and it would be a good way to get even with them."

Philadelphia Press: "I don't see any difference between the society woman's decollete gown and the costume of a ballet girl."
"The only difference is that one's too far from the ceiling and the other too far from the floor."

Chicago Tribune: Mrs. Chugwater—I'd be ashamed to sleep in church the way you do.
Mr. Chugwater—I can't help it. It's the only way I know how to sleep.

Chicago Tribune: Raynor—Yes, I believe in ghosts. I have seen at least one in my life.
Shyne—Well, I have never seen any. You have a shade the best of me.

Detroit Free Press: He—I love you, darling. I swear it by those lofty elms in yonder park.
She—Don't swear by those, Reginald.
He—Why not?
She—Because those trees are slippery elm.

Chicago Tribune: "Nellie, dear," whispered the Washington youth, "I see my mother and yours are in earnest conversation over there. I wonder what they're talking about?"
"Maybe," said the Washington maiden, with a bright blush, "they think they're holding a steering committee meeting."

FROM ONE LONG DEAD.

Egbert Bridges.

What! You here in the moonlight and thinking of me?
Is it you, O my comrade, who laughed at my jest?
But you wept when I told you I longed to be free,
And you mourned for a while when they laid me at rest.

I've been dead all these years! and tonight in your heart
There's a stir of emotion, a vision that slips—
It's my face in the moonlight that gives you a start,
It's my name that in joy rushes up to your lips!

Yes, I'm young, O so young, and so little I know!
A mere child that is learning to walk and to run;
While I grasp at the shadows that wave to and fro
I am dazzled a bit by the light of the sun.

I am learning the lesson, I try to grow wise,
But at night I am baffled and worn by the strife;
I am humbled, and then there's an impulse to rise,
And a voice whispers, "Onward and win! This is Life!"

And the Force that is drawing me up to the Height,
That inspires me and thrills me—each day a new birth,
Is the Force that to Chaos said, "Let there be Light!"
And it gave us sweet glimpses of Heaven on Earth.