THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 June, 1902, was as follows:

1	29,410	16	29,460
2	29,490	17	29,540
3	29,630	18	29,760
4	29,570	19	29,740
5	29,560	20	29,500
6	29,510	21	29,570
7	29,570	22	29,560
8	29,900	23	29,580
9	29,540	24	31,330
10	29,610	25	29,600
11	29,550	26	29,580
12	29,510	27	29,680
13	29,580	28	29,540
14	29,600	29	29,560
15	29,580	30	29,610

Total 889,220
Less unsold and returned copies.... 9,652
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Net daily average.....29,318

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, A. D., 1902.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

The same congress will reconvene for a second innings next December.

Adjournment of house and senate adds another reason for jubilating on the Fourth.

Hayti's election broils indicate that its people are taking their lessons in self-government in dead earnest.

If the Pingree potato patches and posy gardens are not a success this year it will not be for lack of the watering can.

The Isthmian canal bill is now a law but excursion parties via the Isthmian canal will not be organized for a little while yet.

Japan's imports from the United States are increasing every year. The Jap knows where to get the best goods for the least money.

We know several business establishments that would envy City Treasurer Hennings his long line of people waiting to pay him what they owe the city treasury.

King Edward's recuperative powers astonish the physicians. The physicians must be disappointed at prospects that promise to make their work a shorter job than they expected.

Senator Elkins thinks our war with Spain delayed the annexation of Cuba, which otherwise would already have been accomplished. It is a question, however, which would have been least expensive.

One thing at a time in the tax reform program. The first point of attack was the city assessment and the next the county assessment. The state equalization, however, is also on the list and is not to be overlooked.

It is suggested that Trust Smasher Smyth should have a consolation prize. If the "little giant" had the proper sense of self-sacrifice he would get off the ticket and make way for Smyth to gratify his ambition to lead the forlorn hope forces.

One would imagine that it would be easier for the populists and democrats to fuse on platforms than on tickets, but the reverse appears to be the case. It is one ticket on two platforms—not two tickets on one platform. A joint platform committee for the two fusion conventions will be in order next time.

The people of Seattle will take due notice that Governor Savage and a complete staff of gold-laced colonels will be on hand to superintend the laying of the keel of the battleship Nebraska, in course of construction there. Information as to the preferences of the guests can be had of the head of the commissary department.

The campaign for more equitable taxation of railroads is not confined to any one state—it presents an issue sure to be raised in every American commonwealth where these great corporations have been evading their just shares of the burdens of taxation. That is why the railroads are so strenuous in their efforts to head off the fight in Nebraska, so they may use their success here as a lever in other states.

Mr. Bryan's statement that no invitation to the Tilden club banquet ever reached him is met with the production of postoffice receipts for the registered letter containing the invitation. The question, however, is not important. Mr. Bryan, even had he received the invitation in due time, would not have attended any meeting at which Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill were advertised to be the star performers.

THE NEW FISCAL YEAR.

Today begins the new fiscal year of the government and the notable fact in connection with it is the abolition of the war taxes of 1898. After today the taxes which were levied to carry on the war with Spain will end and the promise given by the republican party that these taxes should be abolished as soon as it was practicable to do so will go into effect. It is another illustration of the good faith of the party in power in carrying out its assurances to the people.

The abolition of what is known as the war taxes will take a considerable sum out of the annual revenues of the government. Those taxes yielded a large sum, but they are no longer necessary, and the republican party, following its uniform policy of relieving the people of unnecessary tax burdens, has ordered the relinquishment of this taxation, which amounted to many millions annually. While it is true that these taxes were not felt to be particularly burdensome, because of the general prosperity of the country, there will be a general feeling of satisfaction that they are repealed. As to the effect upon the revenues of the government, the reduction will amount to a larg sum, but according to official estimates there is no danger of a deficit resulting, unless congress should be more extravagant in the matter of appropriations at the next session than it has been in the present one. It is not probable that it will be. On the contrary, it is reasonably to be expected that the disposition will be to curtail appropriations for the next fiscal year to what is absolutely necessary to the public service. The appropriations at the present session have been on a pretty liberal scale and it may fairly be assumed that the limit has almost been reached.

At all events the cutting off of taxes, which will reduce the income of the government many millions annually, must compel congress to pursue a conservative and prudent course in expenditures. The national treasury is well provided with money and the revenue outlook is satisfactory, but the situation does not warrant undue extravagance in public expenditure.

OUR GROWING EXPORTS.

Evidence of the magnificent expansion of the business of the United States is seen in the statistics of the exports for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending with May. They show a volume of exports almost unprecedented and which attest, particularly with reference to the agricultural products, something absolutely out of the ordinary. For example, the statistics show that the exports of agricultural products last year were greater than ever before for any single year, and this notwithstanding the fact that in the same period we will also send abroad a greater amount of manufactured products than ever before in our history.

These facts are particularly impressive. They demonstrate a commercial power on the part of the United States that is infinitely greater than any political influence which it can possibly exert. The real power which this country is exercising today and will exert in the future is absolutely financial and commercial. The productive energy and power of the United States, the industrial expansion and growth of this nation, will have more to do with the spread of its influence and authority than even its political and diplomatic power.

That our trade will continue to expand seems to be an absolute certainty. All the conditions favor this proposition and especially the fact that we are able to surpass every other country in both the quality and the quantity of our labor. The fact is universally recognized that American labor is the best and most productive and efficient in the world, and it is largely due to this that we are able to outbid and outvie the world in all the contests in which labor is the chief element. What has already been accomplished in the extension of our manufactures to foreign markets suggests that greater achievement lies in the future. The superiority of American labor that has won so much in the past can reasonably be depended upon to win more in the future. We are today stronger than ever before in all our history in those conditions which make for material progress and there is every reason to expect that in the years to come our advance in the markets of the world will be more rapid than in the past.

WHY NOT ABOLISH THE SUPERINTENDENT?

The dominant majority of the Board of Education makes no bones of it that it has no confidence in the ability of Superintendent Pearse to give efficient direction to the teachers of the public schools. This lack of confidence is exhibited at every turn, not only in the selection, promotion and assignment of teachers, but also in the regular disregard of the superintendent's recommendations with reference to the subdivision of the school work, the choice of textbooks, etc.

As a natural consequence of this deplorable condition, the board has virtually taken to itself the performance of duties that should devolve upon the superintendent and relieved him not only of the functions, but also of the responsibility of his position. To all intents and purposes, therefore, Superintendent Pearse is treated as a figurehead rather than as the general manager of the public school system. The upshot is that for all practical purposes his services might as well be dispensed with. In other words, with a superintendent who lacks the essential qualification and does not enjoy the full confidence of the board, the office becomes a sinecure that might as well be abolished.

The damaging effect of this state of affairs upon the educational system can be scarcely overestimated. Imagine, if such a thing could be, a general manager of a railroad who did not enjoy the confidence of his board of directors, who felt forced to exercise his functions themselves through committees or individual members. Imagine any other big institution under like conditions whose general manager because of his incompetency had to be shorn of authority, without which discipline is impossible. Would not a change in manager be imperative as soon as his contract should expire? Would the stockholders of any large concern allow the directors to jeopardize its success by retaining a general superintendent or manager who lacked the necessary executive ability and was unable to command the respect of subordinates or superiors?

This is precisely the handicap under which the public schools of Omaha have been administered for several years past and under which they will continue to be weighted down until a competent educator is placed at the helm as superintendent.

The attorneys of the Burlington road have filed a labored plea in support of the action of the state board of railroad assessors with the supreme court as friends of the court. A few weeks ago the attorneys of the same road made a labored plea before the state board against an increase of its assessment as friends of the board, and after the board had acceded to their request not to assess the franchises and sought to justify their action in its answer in the tax case, the attorneys who appeared in behalf of the Burlington prevailed on the board to contradict itself in an amended answer. It would seem that these attorneys can play friends of the board one week and friends of the court the next week without winking an eye, but the people who see through this game of shuttlecock and battledore are not so easily humbugged.

The next house of representatives will include twenty-nine more members than the present house as the result of the new apportionment bill passed in conformity with the census of 1900, and in this additional representation republicans are expected to get the bigger share. If the representation were strictly according to the constitutional provision, that reduces the number of congressmen wherever a state discriminates on race or color lines, the southern representation would be greatly reduced and the republican preponderance increased. The only hope of democratic control rests on fraudulent representation for the disfranchised negroes of the south.

The most serious grievance growing out of the action of the county board raising the assessments of the South Omaha stock yards and packing houses belongs to the assessor of the packing house district. If this keeps up, the position of assessor will no longer be deemed more important in the election there than the presidency, as was the case in the election of 1900.

According to State Superintendent Fowler, the demand for experienced school teachers in Nebraska is greater than the supply. That may be accounted for by the surplus of stenographers graduated by commercial colleges which award diplomas in three months while normal schools require three years training.

Elements of a Clinch.

Washington Post.

With a Mickey in Nebraska and a McJimsey in Missouri it does look as if the republican hold on the Irish vote is as secure as ever.

Affliction Doubled Up.

Baltimore American.

Unfortunately the canceling of the coronation preparations cannot reach the coronation poetry or the anxious British public might have been spared one pang the more.

A One-Sided Affair.

Chicago News.

According to Admiral Dewey the capture of Manila must have been something fierce, since the Spaniards were not permitted to fire on the Americans under the rules of the game.

The Man the People Like.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The American people like the Roosevelt way of doing things, however much pain that way may give to that indomitable little band of critics who fear that he will go wrong unless they chide him from time to time. The people like a man with blood and human sympathy in him, who stands by his friends and hits back vigorously when they are unjustly assailed.

Conscientious Mr. Bryan.

Portland Oregonian.

A characteristic bit of Bryanism is the latter's recent reference to the trusts. Cleveland did less, he says, than Knox has done. But why Knox? Why not say Roosevelt? Why, that would recognize some good in the man who may be running for president in 1904! Cleveland is to be condemned for his administration's inaction, but any good this administration has done must be credited to Knox. Great man, this Bryan! So just, so careful, so conscientious!

Federal Raids on Grafting.

New York Tribune.

"Endless chain" frauds are missing links in various parts of the country, as the Postoffice department in Washington has been taking vigorous action against the boldest of these audacious swindles. In cities and towns not a few prosecutions of dishonest bucket shops have been carried on effectively. All these efforts to protect the unwary and simple-minded are commendable and ought to be encouraged by every honest citizen.

The Good and the Bad.

Baltimore American.

The accusation that there were politics and bad management in the distribution of the Martinique relief funds was to be expected. With the generous showing made by human nature on occasions of great disasters there is generally more or less of its worse phase also. The story is a familiar one, and as long as human nature is mixed in its good and evil impulses it will be repeated. The good in the end, however, generally outweighs the bad.

Dog in the Manger Policy.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bryan, of course, was wise in refusing the Nebraska fusion nomination for governor. He knew his party would be defeated in any case and a defeat for him at the head of the state ticket would hit his prestige pretty hard. The fact, however, that both elements of the coalition wanted Bryan to accept and the further fact that the conventions of the democracy and the populists in Kansas were overwhelmingly Bryanite in sentiment show a situation which will give some trouble to the reorganizers. Bryan will never be president, but he can and will throw obstacles in the way of any anti-Bryan democrat who attempts to reach that office in the next few years.

Umbrellas as Lightning Rods.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The steel frame umbrella is light, convenient and much less clumsy than its predecessor with a wooden shaft; but there is an element of danger in it. A woman at Atlantic City, a day or two ago, was struck by a bolt of lightning attracted by the metallic frame of her umbrella, and men have been killed by inadvertently letting the steel points of their umbrellas come in contact with low-hanging electric lights. Such cases are not numerous, but they have occurred and as the season of thunder storms has now begun, it is well to exercise some care in carrying umbrellas equipped with steel rods.

Product of Small Colleges.

United States Investor.

Going back into past times in our own country, and reverting to colleges not Catholic, when the old manly training yet swayed the minds of all good educators, we know well that modest colleges of mean exterior and scanty means sent forth the men who made the nation what it is, and it may be said here, too, that the land would not be what it is today if these men had been moulded on some groping elective system. They would not have had the clear range of intellectual vision, the comprehensive grasp to do what they did, and it is due to the old-time system now so much maligned as antique that we owe the best elements of our citizenship.

CURIOUS "SENSE OF HONOR."

How the Spanish Commander at Manila Arranged the Surrender.

Chicago Chronicle.

In Admiral Dewey's testimony before the senate Philippine committee he exposed a peculiar view of the Spanish "sense of honor." His description of the circumstances under which he occupied the city and forts of Manila is picturesque.

He said that the Spaniards were afraid of surrendering to the Filipino forces under Aguinaldo's command. They anticipated that such a surrender would lead to a general massacre. They arranged deliberately to deliver the city, fortifications and forces, numbering about 15,000 men, directly to Dewey, whose fleet commanded the entire water front.

But the Spanish commander had a "sense of honor" in the matter which he demanded should receive consideration. Speaking of the surrender, Admiral Dewey said:

"That was all arranged and there was no need for the loss of a man in the capture of the city. It was to have been done at a signal and no gun need have been fired by us but for the desire of the governor general, who said that his honor demanded that a few shots should be fired. So I had to fire and kill a few people."

To manufacture some spectral evidence that he had not surrendered without receiving a shot, the Spanish commander demanded that Admiral Dewey should fire at him a few times. Dewey consented, but stipulated that the Spaniard should not fire back, which might have endangered some American lives.

This "sense of honor" in the Spaniard—the notion that he could honorably surrender without firing a gun after a few of his men had been killed—is like the French sense of honor which is satisfied in a duel when "swords are crossed," though without causing bloodshed. Such a "sense of honor" is a very inoffensive national or personal characteristic.

This is the "sense of honor" which Falstaff ridiculed. He says:

"Honor pricks me on. Yea, but what if honor pricks me off when I come on—how then? Can honor set a leg? no; or an arm? no; or take away the grief of a wound? no. Honor hath no skill in surgery, then? no. What is honor? a word. What is the word honor? air."

On this line of thought Falstaff's view of honor proceeds. It is evidently the kind of honor which the Spaniard desired to protect in his negotiations with Admiral Dewey for the surrender of Manila.

TREATMENT OF JURORS.

Novel Suit for Damages Instituted in New York City.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The case of Mr. Manheim Brown, one of the jurors in the Molineux trial two years ago, will deservedly receive a very large share of public sympathy. Mr. Brown is suing the city for the sum of $50,000 because of the injury which he is alleged to have sustained during the progress of that famous trial. He asserts that his health has been permanently shattered by reason of gross neglect on the part of the court officials to provide him with reasonable conveniences and proper care while he was serving as a juror, and that, although his physician certified to his condition, he was compelled to walk in the pouring rain and to suffer other exposures, as the result of which he is now permanently unfitted for engaging in business or any other occupation. He therefore demands such pecuniary compensation from the city as shall indemnify him for the injury said to have been done him by the negligence of the officials who were in charge of the jury of which Mr. Brown was a member.

Against this claim it is argued that Mr. Brown's jury service was a public duty, to which he, in common with all other citizens, was liable; that the state cannot be sued for damages because of injuries received while in its service, and that if such suits were possible there would be endless litigation upon all sorts of pretexts, so that the whole jury system would fall into disrepute.

No doubt, from a strictly legal point of view, this argument is a very strong one, and yet it does not wholly satisfy the dictates of common sense, nor indeed the time-honored legal maxim that for every wrong there exists a remedy. It is true that every citizen is bound to serve the state in the capacity of a juror when legally impanelled, but, on the other hand, there are some very special reasons why this service should not entail more physical and mental discomfort than is absolutely unavoidable from the nature of the service itself. The orderly and efficient administration of justice is promoted by the cooperation of responsible and intelligent men in the jury box, and how can responsible and intelligent men be otherwise than anxious to evade their duty when they know that they are likely to be treated almost as though they were criminals, to have the most necessary conveniences denied them, and to be subjected to such exposure as may shatter their health and permanently incapacitate them for work? It is hard enough to have one's business interrupted for weeks and possibly months, to sit day after day in a stifling court room and to be practically a prisoner at all other times, yet these things are inevitable. What is not inevitable or in any way excusable is the neglect of sanitary conditions or brutal indifference to physical suffering. Take a case such as the Molineux trial, where the ordeal was one which lasted nine long weeks and where a human life was at stake—how can a juror who is suffering from illness, intensified by ill treatment, be expected to follow with a clear mind the progress of the evidence and to give a verdict intelligently and without bias?

LABOR IN THE MINES.

Some of the Conditions Prevalent in the Anthracite Region.

R. D. Rhone in Review of Reviews.

The employes in the 363 collieries of the anthracite coal region in the year 1900 numbered 143,826. This is according to the latest report of the Bureau of Mines. The newspaper figures are somewhat in excess.

A breast is generally worked by four men—two miners and two laborers; each miner calls his partner his "butty;" the laborers are also "butties" to each other. The miners have a contract with the operator to work the breast at a certain price per car, the miners to furnish tools and powder and to pay the laborers. It is their business to cut the coal, to direct the opening and advance of the breast and to prop the roof. No miner can be employed who has not a certificate, in order to obtain which he must have had two years' experience as a laborer in the mines of the state and must be able to answer, before the mine examining board, at least twelve questions in the English language pertaining to the requirements of a practical miner.

A miner's day's work is done when he has cut enough coal to fill the cars assigned him by the mine boss. He may do this in three or four hours, when he goes home to smoke his pipe and talk politics, leaving the laborers to load the cars and clean up the breast ready for the next day's work. The miner likes his job—his place is cool in summer and warm in winter, the hours are short, the labor light and the element of danger is never calculated upon. It is upon the mine laborer that the hardest work falls, and he receives little more than half as much as the miner.

Of the employes about one-fourth are boys. The law forbids the employment of boys under the age of 14 inside or under 12 outside a mine. The boys inside drive and tend the mules which pull the coal cars and open and shut the many doors in the dark labyrinths. Outside they work in the breaker as slate pickers. A person of humane instincts cannot contemplate with calmness these children kept out of school and forced to such grim and tedious work. In the great labor parades of 1900 large companies of these children marched through the streets; it was a holiday for them, and with the exuberance of childhood, which even the hard conditions of their lives could not crush, they were shouting and whistling. They carried banners, on which were inscribed sentiments like these:

"What our fathers were we will be also."

"Give our fathers justice and we can go to school."

"We need schooling but must work."

"Abolishment of the young slaves."

"Our mothers are up at 5 p. m. (sic) to get our scanty meals."

Those poor little banners, with their badly-spelled legends, were not ridiculous but touching, for they revealed a state of affairs that even dwellers in the coal regions are not accustomed to consider.

The miner is the unit of the mine-labor question. The wage scale, fixed by the car, is the basis of payment. The other labor of a mine—the opening and timbering of gangways, the laying of tracks, the cutting of tunnels through rock—is known as "dead work," and is paid for on a different basis—by the day or by the yard. It is not considered mining at all.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Dewey still insists that he won the battle of Manila and successful dispute of his claim seems hopeless.

The way the young king of Spain is behaving toward his mother seems to show that the maternal slipper was not properly exercised in his earlier years.

Harlan P. Hall, a candidate for governor on the democratic ticket of Minnesota, started five newspapers at St. Paul, four of which survived and are prosperous.

A Brooklyn automobile carrying a party of merrymakers who were singing, "Good Morning, Carrie, balked and tucked and finally blew up, spilling the occupants in the gutter. They ought to know it was loaded.

The population of Philadelphia has increased 50 per cent in the last twenty years and the cost of municipal government 300 per cent, though the citizens do not seem to be getting any more for their money.

A Massachusetts nurse claims to have disposed of thirty-one sickly men, to whom she administered copius doses of poison. Thus the proportion of males to females, already grieviously low, suffers a severe shrinkage.

Stockholders of the world's fair, 2,000 in number are promised a final dividend next fall. There is $480,000 in the treasury ready for distribution, but the managers of the fund, having held on for eight years, hate awfully to let go.

A. Elzry Waters of Baltimore, who recently visited the king of Siam at Bangkok, has sent an invitation, through Dr. T. Heywood Hays, physician to the royal family, to have the crown prince of Siam pay him a visit during his American tour.

The season's novelty in the story line comes from Texas, where the sun was so hot last week that it boiled the watermelons on the vines. This seems to confirm General Sheridan's impression of Texas, that he would rather live in "the other place."

Former Lieutenant Governor Jones of New York, long known as "Jones, he pays the freight," has just finished a novel of country life in New Hampshire. For several years he has been practically blind, but has worked faithfully on his book, dictating to a stenographer.

Boston will tolerate a great deal, but rigorously draws the line against reflections on the dignity of its policemen. A Harvard student with money to burn called one of the guardians a "Cop" and pushed in the crown of his dolichoce phalic helmet. That was too much. It cost the student $50 to square himself.

Senator Mason met Postmaster General Payne the other day and the latter said: "Mr. Mason, I hear you have a presidential boom." "I am now engaged in running down a rumor to that effect," said the senator, "and if there's anything in it I shall know how to conduct myself. My wife and the cook have declared for me, I know, and there may be others."

A short time ago a representative of a temperance paper went to Washington and sought an interview with Speaker Henderson. He was in the chair at the time and could not see the caller, who sent in an inquiry as to who was responsible for the house restaurant. This reply was sent out: "I gave the permit. David B. Henderson." And now temperance papers are attacking the speaker on the ground that he runs a saloon in the capitol. The note he sent out has been lithographed, too, and is being circulated to enlarge this particular phase of the Iowa man's infamy.

Among those who shook hands with Grover Cleveland at the Tilden club dinner in New York was Frank H. Brooks, long a newspaper worker in this city. In the course of their brief chat Mr. Brooks said: "Mr. Cleveland, I owe to you the only political honor ever conferred upon me. You appointed me consul to Trieste, but I did not care for that position at the salary attached. Then you changed the appointment to consul general at St. Petersburg, but family reasons compelled me to decline again." "Let me shake your hand once more," said the ex-president. "Never before have I had the distinguished honor of shaking hands with a democrat who refused two offices."

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Occasionally there comes to the average American citizen, who has no combine of his own, a bunch of news which lends vitality to the belief that greed works out its own destruction. The greediest of modern combines, the American Ice company, which doubled prices in New York last year, has overreached itself and begins to feel the pinch of poverty. Those rare June days, so cool, moist and depressing, played havoc with the income of the Ice trust, and for the first time in its odious career it was obliged to pass the usual dividend on preferred stock. This is taken to mean that the trust is on its last legs.

"Ex-Senator Hill, in his Tilden club address, spoke of political conditions this year as resembling those of 1882, when the democrats swept the state," says the correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger. "There are, indeed, certain points of resemblance. The year preceding President Garfield was assassinated, and was succeeded in the presidency by a New York man, Chester A. Arthur, just as another New York man succeeded another Ohio president last year. Then, as now, there was a republican governor and a republican congress. The democratic party had long been out of power. Three years before Tammany hall had bolted the state ticket, and John Kelly ran as an independent for governor. He was near the end of his leadership of Tammany. In like manner Richard Croker has retired from the leadership and Tammany is in a state of disorganization. But here the similarity ends. In 1882 the republican governor was defeated for renomination, under circumstances which created a profound dissatisfaction among republican voters. This year Governor Odell is to be renominated without opposition. In 1882 the star of Grover Cleveland rose in Buffalo. Just at the time that that of Samuel J. Tilden was gradually declining. Today no successor of Cleveland appears. No new star in the democratic firmament is ascending. There are dissensions in the republican party now, but not such deep a chasm as separated the stalwart and half-breed factions in 1882. Then Cleveland was elected governor by nearly 200,000 plurality, but nobody believes that it is possible for any such political revolution to take place this year."

The cost of government in the city of New York as compared with that of other American cities has been very clearly shown in diagrams prepared by the Merchants' association. The outlay for maintenance and operation in 1900 of Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Detroit and Milwaukee was $115,838,845, an average of $16 per capita of population. The outlay in New York was $108,673,277, an average of $31.62 per capita. Only one other city—Boston—cost per capita more than New York. The diagrams show that thirteen other cities maintain their police, their parks, their sewers, their streets, their lighting and their fire departments at a far less cost than New York does.

Another Astor hotel, to be named the St. Regis, is rising at Fifty-first street and Fifth avenue and is to outshine any hotel yet built in a city of palatial hotels. The furniture alone will cost $700,000 and the furnishings of a French chateau valued at $200,000 is included in the bill. Throughout the house the main trim and furniture will be in Circassian walnut, together with vermillion and rosewoods and white and red mahogany and satinwood. This item is $100,000 more. The trim of the rooms and the furniture will be of the same woods. Every room in the building will be harmonized in color, in style, in tone and in general effect.

On the second floor the state apartments, as they are called, will be furnished equal to any palace in Europe as far as rare woods are concerned. The style chosen is that of the period of Louis XV. The five rooms in the suite will cost for furniture alone $25,000 and the cost of furnishing the bedroom is $8,000.

On the first floor, where the restaurant, cafes, palm garden and office are to be, the ornamentation is in caen stone, in intricate patterns of high class carving.

The palm garden will be furnished in Persian style and the hangings will be selected in Constantinople.

Throughout the hotel the corridors will be finished in white marble, costing $260,000.

Elevator shafts and the entire basement and sub-basement occupied by the kitchens and the machine rooms are covered, including ceilings, with white tiling, the cost of which enters into the thousands of dollars.

In Belfast, Me., the linens for the St. Regis will be made according to special design. This item causes an expenditure of $60,000 and the silver, of American manufacture, near equals that sum.

Royal Worcester crockery, also made of a special design in England, will be used. The bedding, exclusive of the linens, has been selected in the United States and is the finest manufactured.

For the single expense of plumbing—all the baths are rooms de luxe, with large windows—the amount of $200,000 has been set aside.

From the wine vaults and machinery room in the sub-basement to the seventeenth story the entire building will be an exhibition structure as regards its magnificence.

THE MODERN MILLIONAIRE.

Genius of the Newer Education Hypnotising the Wealthy.

Detroit Free Press.

"Wisdom hath her excesses which demand restraint, no less than folly," said wise old Montaigne. Education, too, has its excesses, no less than ignorance, and it was these excesses which President Angell selected as the theme for his baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the University of Michigan. The excess of overspecialization, the excess of commercialism, the excess of political Brahminism, the excess of social Brahminsim, the excess of materialism.

They are real excesses, to be insisted on as such, and all the more because of the different relation that the higher education had come to assume to society. There was never another time, at least since the days of Athens, when the educated man touched the life of his community at so many points. He is no longer a recluse, content to be merely a scholar, satisfied with his tub if the Alexanders will only keep out of his light. He is everywhere that men go; in the mines, in the factories, in the counting rooms, in the laboratories, on the farm, and at the caucuses, as well as in the pulpit and on the bench, and in the professor's chair. Instead of being a man who holds himself beyond the daily life of his fellow men, he is an integral part of the herd, whether it be vulgar or exalted. A few decades ago the college man was the exception. Now he and his fellows are to be counted by the tens of thousands. His numbers are increasing like Jacob's flocks. He is doing the world's work, and doing it as it was never done before, and it is evident that his ideals and his aspirations and his ambitions are to exercise a greater influence than ever before in shaping the existence of society.

They are already having their effect. The magnificent endowments that are being made annually for purposes of education are not the result of a suddenly conceived spirit of philanthropy on the part of millionaires that have more money than they know what to do with. The fact of the matter is that the genius of the newer education has begun to influence even the millionaire, who had few chances for education himself and made his way up from poverty by sheer brute force. His endowments are his tribute to the gods of his lost opportunities which are present before him the more clearly in the light of his great financial success. In the broadening life of the community the man who has made a specialty of business has come to appreciate the great truth that money as an end in itself is not worth the effort, while as a means to an end it is worth anything the end itself is worth.

It is not the millionaire who is making the new education, in spite of his lavish endowments. It is the new education and the new educators who have been making a newer type of the millionaire. What they will do during the next fifty years no man can say; but there is little that is reasonable which they may not legitimately hope to do, if they will but cling to their ideals.

PLAIN-SPEAKING PRESIDENT.

Mr. Roosevelt's Frankness Commends Itself to Americans.

Chicago News.

Probably if President Roosevelt had been trained in the school of practical politics he would hesitate long before defending himself and his administration as frankly as he does in his public speeches. Other presidents have spoken publicly in defense of their party policies. Under personal criticism either of themselves or of subordinate administration officials they usually have deemed it wise to smart in silence.

But if it is the part of good politics to ignore criticism it is not in Mr. Roosevelt's temperament or character to do so. His Memorial day address resolved itself into a stirring defense of the army. In his address to the Harvard alumni the other day he took up the cudgel on behalf of General Wood, Secretary Root and Governor Taft and lustily belabored the critics who have passed censure upon those officials. Incidentally he did not hesitate to imply that this nation has shown the traditional ingratitude of republics. Great Britain's public servants, its Cromers and Kitcheners, when they return from foreign service well performed receive large and tangible rewards. Our men of that stamp, said the president "come back to the country and if they can find of the strings left loose when they sundered their old connections and if they are unfortunate they are accused of maladversion in office."

This is a kind of plain speaking which the American public has not been trained to expect from its presidents. In the opportunity it affords for criticism from opposing partisans it is in the last degree impolitic. Yet it is certain that the average American will approve of the president's vigorous defense of the men who have served with him and whom he likes.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Washington Star: "What started the awful row in that group of politicians?"

"I don't know. But I should surmise that one of them had gotten up and suggested a scheme for harmony."

Philadelphia Press: "What we need most in this country," said the political reformer, "is an honest count."

"They ain't no such thing," declared Mr. Nuritch. "I know all about 'em, for my daughter married one."

New York Sun: Wife—Well, the cook has gone and it's your fault.

Husband—Mine! Why?

"She said you didn't treat her any better than you treated me."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I see it is reported that Mr. Bryan has a large block of stock in a new airbrake company."

"I suppose he thinks it's going to make back platforms safer."

Ohio State Journal: "How does it come you resigned your position as office boy?" inquired the gentleman of little Jimmie, "didn't you like your employer?"

"Yes," replied Jimmie, "I liked him well enuf, but I didn't like th' brand uv seegars he smokes."

Detroit Free Press: "A couple were married in St. Louis the other day who couldn't understand each others' language," said Mrs. Gilley.

"And I suppose that they are unspeakably happy," commented Mr. Gilley.

Puck: When the good old man saw six large boys hammering one small boy within an inch of his life his curiosity was piqued.

"Why do you do this?" he asked.

"Because he takes medicine for 10 cents when the union scale is 15 cents," explained the large boys courteously.

Chicago Post: "Is this where you make trouble?" asked the little man at whose elbow stood an aggressive looking woman.

"This is the marriage license bureau," answered the man behind the desk.

"That's what I meant," said the little man, as he sighed and reached into his pocket for $2.

A PATERNAL CAROL.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

I know a sour feller who says life is full
o' wrongs;
That happiness ain't found outside o' sentimental songs;
That all the world's a wilderness, an' shinin' through the gloom,
Is nothin' but the feeble lamps that lights us to the tomb;
That only fools is cheerful, an' the plague o' human kind
Is smilin', jokin' fellers, that is light o' heart an' mind,
He says in all his dreary life he never found no joy,
An' he don't think that none exists—but he ain't got no boy!

I know another feller who says life ain't worth the while;
The game ain't worth the candle, an' the lamp ain't worth the ile;
That men just toils an' worries on, till by-and-by they dies,
An' only one in thousands draws a half-way decent prize.
He's worked, he says, for years an' years, an' still is workin' more,
An' all the things he ever sees ain't half worth workin' for.
He says that we're just gropin' in a blindin', fourin' whirl,
Without a hope of just reward—but he ain't got no girl.

An' still another feller says that married life's a snare,
A drivin' manly men to drink, an' cowards to despair.
That all it means is doublin' up already heavy loads,
An' startin' out for heaven on two widely forkin' roads,
That no two people ever could go yoked fur years and years
Without the man a cussin' an' the woman bathed in tears.
He says that when a man is wed the worst o' life begins,
An' youngsters only make it worse—but he ain't got no twins!

Turning Gray?

Why not have the early, dark, rich color restored? It's easily done with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Nearly everybody uses it. Ask your own friends. Probably they know how it always restores color, checks falling, and keeps the hair rich and glossy.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor and have found it a great remedy. It checked the falling of my hair when all other remedies had failed."—Mrs. G. A. Morrison, Millinocket, Me.

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