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	29,600	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
Net total sales.....879,568
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.

Whisky prices have been advanced 1 cent a gallon, but highballs are as yet no higher.

Wisconsin republicans have declared for tax reform, and particularly railroad tax reform, in no uncertain sound.

Grain exchange speculators are advised not to stake money on crop failure in Nebraska and adjoining states this year.

That man Tracy is attracting almost as much attention as Pat Crowe, although there is no $25,000 reward in sight for his captor.

Now is when the experience of Minneapolis' superintendent of police in helping others elude law officers comes in handy for him in his own flight.

Poor World-Herald! What would it do to fill up its editorial columns if it did not have The Bee to draw from and the editor of The Bee to talk about?

The Union Pacific has rescinded its notification of withdrawal from the Western Immigration bureau, in which it is associated with other roads. Wonder if it got what it was after.

The great advantage of the royal yacht for hospital service for the convalescing king of England is that the populace cannot stand about the front door waiting for hourly bulletins.

Another negro burned at the stake in the black district of Mississippi, but the popocratic orators and organs confine themselves to bewailing the tortures of the water cure in the Philippines.

An army transport for which the government paid $140,000 has been sold for $50,000. This is evidently a case where the patriotism of the shipowner who unloaded at war prices was made to pay.

Secretary of War Root will make a flying trip to Europe that will keep him on the water twelve or fourteen days. This will afford the opposition papers a chance to spring a few new yarns about the war secretary, with the assurance that they cannot be punctured until his return.

Both state tickets have already been in the field in Nebraska for nearly a month, but the campaign committees are only beginning to organize. This annual argument for early conventions to give plenty of time for campaign propaganda does not seem to work out in practice.

The newly appointed Chinese minister to the United States must be about as shrewd as the retiring Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, whose example he seems to be emulating. The new minister, now located in Paris, is already throwing long-distance bouquets at the American newspapers and newspaper men.

Preparations for the erection of the new quartermaster's warehouse are under way, and the plans for the structure contemplate a substantial storehouse between 400 and 500 feet in length. But a quartermaster's warehouse is no more like a quartermaster's supply purchasing depot than a jobbers' storehouse is like a market house.

The unexpected always happens to Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame. The captain was disporting himself promiscuously in the muddy Mississippi near Alton when a handsome young woman from St. Louis accidentally dropped into the river and would have drowned but for the captain's outstretched arm. And thereby hangs another kiss.

TREASURER STUEFER'S PLAN.

State Treasurer Stuefer calls attention to the gravity of the situation that confronts the people of Nebraska in the investment of its permanent school funds in the following published interview:

I do not envy my successor. The indications are that he will have more money on his hands than he can possibly invest under the constitution and laws as they are at present. Fully $1,000,000 worth of county bonds now held by the state will fall due during the next two years and will undoubtedly be paid by the counties. At present the counties have money and are paying their bonds just as fast as the option expires. Then, during the same period there will be another million dollars derived from warrants and a third million from state lands. In order to keep this money invested there must be some change in the constitution and the laws that will permit a wider range of investments. I do not favor an amendment permitting the state to loan money on land, this to be done through county officers and the counties to be responsible for the loan. It appears to me to be a plan open to much fraud. Governor Crounse once advocated investment in United States bonds. This is permitted now under the constitution, but he believed the state board should be given power both to buy and sell these bonds whenever the state of the market justified. Of course, they draw only 2 per cent interest. Less than 2 per cent would be realized by the state. If that is a good plan, why would it not be well to loan the money to depository banks? The banks of Nebraska are now in good condition and will certainly pay 2 per cent for the money if they have an opportunity. Of course, a constitutional amendment would be necessary to carry out such a plan.

Treasurer Stuefer is in the main correct in his premises and conclusions. We fully concur with his view concerning the danger of loaning school money on real estate security. That experiment was tried immediately after Nebraska assumed statehood. It resulted in bad loans and losses and was abruptly abandoned with the impeachment of members of the loaning board. Long-time loans of the permanent school fund to depository banks would, we believe, be also of doubtful expediency, although the depository banks should be the custodians of all the uninvested public funds and required to pay interest on them to the state.

But why has not Treasurer Stuefer directed himself to the governor, who had it within his power to apply the only effective remedy by calling the legislature to submit the necessary amendments to the constitution this year? Had this been done, as repeatedly urged by The Bee, Mr. Stuefer's successor would not be confronted with the problem. The permanent school fund could be safely invested in municipal and school district bonds, as well as county securities, and the floating debt of the state could have been refunded into low interest-bearing bonds, to be substituted for the warrants now held in the school fund.

A PROGRESSIVE CHINAMAN.

The newly appointed Chinese minister, Liang Chen Tung, belongs to the progressive class of Chinamen and is a warm friend of the United States. Speaking of the relations between his country and this he said that the Chinese government and people are most grateful to the United States for the course it has pursued in dealing with China in connection with the other powers and expressed the opinion that this country will certainly receive as good treatment as any power in the commercial and industrial development of the Chinese empire. That he will be instrumental in securing such treatment is of course to be expected and if he shall prove as good a friend of the United States as the present minister he will commend himself to the cordial regard of our government and people.

Liang Chen Tung knows the United States pretty well and he likes Americans. As a student at Yale he came into full contact with American life and his experience here was such that he does not view our society and institutions through thoroughly Chinese eyes. His appointment was largely due to the fact that he had been educated in this country and was therefore familiar with its institutions, evidencing a desire on the part of the imperial government of China to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States and to know more of the institutions of the country which has been so helpful to the Chinese empire in one of the most trying exigencies of its history. The new minister has expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the opportunity to go to Washington and there is no doubt he will be cordially received there, though he replaces one of the most popular men in the diplomatic service.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

The last note of Governor Taft to the Vatican is entirely friendly and conciliatory. It expresses the gratification of the Washington authorities at the disposition manifested by the Vatican to come to an understanding with this government as to the relations of church and state in the Philippines and while acknowledging the wisdom of the propositions made in regard to the friars, says that they would not solve the question. In regard to the friar problem it is made plain that the government does not intend to recede from its position. It is pointed out that a voluntary and not a forcible withdrawal of the Spanish friars is sought, for the reason wholly that these persons are offensive to the native Catholics. It is felt that in order to render pacification secure a most essential condition is that the disliked and distrusted Spanish clergy shall get out of the islands and their place be taken by friars of other nationalities.

It may be said that being shorn of the authority and powers they have hitherto exercised, generally in a way, it is charged, oppressive and mischievous, that there could be no danger in allowing them to remain, but native sentiment is so bitter against them that their presence is intolerable under any circumstances. They are Spaniards with a long record of abuses and oppressions and despotic exactions charged up to them which the Filipinos will not forgive. So strong and relentless is the popular sentiment of hostility to them that the friars cannot return to the parishes they left without military protection and this they cannot be given. The attitude of the government is made perfectly clear in this sentence of Governor Taft's note: "The United States did not desire the withdrawal for itself—it was indifferent to the presence of the friars—but in the interest of the whole people of the Philippines, who were bitterly opposed to their presence."

There is no doubt that this objectionable element will be gotten out of the Philippines and it is for the Vatican to say whether their withdrawal shall be voluntary or otherwise. This government cannot permit a body of persons to permanently remain in the archipelago whose presence is admittedly a menace to peace and order. It is not difficult to understand the indisposition of the church authorities at Rome to do anything offensive to Spain, but they should not be indifferent to the vast interests of the United States in the Philippines, particularly in view of the fact that it is not proposed to interfere with any rights or privileges of the church in the archipelago. The withdrawal of the Spanish friars and the substitution of priests of other nationalities would not impair the authority or prestige of the Catholic church in the Philippines, but on the contrary would probably strengthen them.

It is understood that there will be no further negotiations at Rome, but Governor Taft will remain there another week and it is possible that in the meantime an arrangement will be effected.

A CASE OF CROSSED TROLLEYS.

The Lincoln Journal is trying its very best to champion the railroad end of the railroad tax question, but it is getting its trolleys frightfully crossed. Its latest effusion seeks to combat the idea that property should be valued for taxation either at the amount invested in it or at the cost of replacement, but at what it would cost to buy it on the market. So it declares:

The true standard is not the cost of a farm or railroad to the owner or what it would cost to replace the improvements found upon it, but the market value of the property as an entity.

The Journal man should connect up again with the railroad tax bureau. The whole task imposed on the railroad lawyers is to disprove the market value standard, because the market value of a railroad is readily ascertainable by the quotations on its stocks and bonds, which represent not only the tangible property, but also the intangible franchise values as well. If the Journal will only stick to its market value proposition it will at once join with The Bee in demanding a material increase in the assessment of the railroad property to correspond with the increase in the market value of the Nebraska roads, reflected in stocks and bonds during the last two years. But as soon as it gets revised orders from railway headquarters the Journal will take another tack.

BALFOUR OUR FRIEND.

In view of the fact that a number of interesting and important questions, chiefly bearing upon our relations with Canada, are awaiting settlement, it is gratifying to know that Mr. Balfour, the new British prime minister, is a very cordial friend of the United States and desirous of maintaining the best relations with this country. It is said that Americans who have visited England in recent years and have met Balfour in places where confidences are exchanged, have found him to be singularly persistent in his quest of information respecting the United States and most cordial in his sentiments toward this country. There is a statement also that Balfour was among British statesmen the most earnest sympathizer with the United States in the war with Spain.

Of course Mr. Balfour's friendly feeling toward this country will not lead him to take any position likely to prove inimical to the interests of Great Britain. There is no doubt regarding his patriotism or his devotion to British interests. But his friendship may safely be counted upon to enable him to take a fair and reasonable view of the questions between the two countries and to seek their settlement in a way to strengthen international good will. It will dispose him to regard all matters of controversy from this standpoint, rather than from a wholly selfish point of view. There is reason to hope that the Alaska boundary question, for instance, will receive fairer consideration from a ministry of which Balfour is the head than has yet been given it, as well as the sealing question and some others. At all events, the friendly feeling of the new British prime minister toward us is not without its value as will possibly in due time be shown.

Mr. Mooncalf from Mizzoura still labors under the hallucination that E. Rosewater is a candidate for every office that is to be filled by the people of Nebraska next November. Mooncalf reminds us forcibly of Garfield's ox. When the editor of The Bee called on General Garfield at his home in Mentor after he had been elected president General Garfield wanted to be informed about the complications of Nebraska politics. When the editor had concluded, the president-elect remarked: "You have given me a clearer idea of the situation in Nebraska than I have yet been able to get from any man. Some people," said General Garfield, "are like the ox. They have big eyes, but they cannot see anything when they see it."

County Treasurer Elsasser's monthly financial exhibit shows that he is carrying a balance of over $160,000 on deposit in the banks, but not a cent of interest turned in for the use of this money. The same banks are paying 2 per cent on deposits of city money. Why should they not pay interest into the county treasury on county deposits? Two per cent only would produce between $2,500 and $3,000 in the year and help knock off another fraction from the county tax rate. Would any private corporation conduct its business that way?

The building inspector of Chicago is being hauled over the coals for permitting the construction of firetraps and tinder boxes contrary to the laws and ordinances governing building construction, and it looks very much as if the committee of architects who have ventured to enter formal complaint will be able to prove their charges and have the incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial supervisor of buildings dispensed with. Inspection that does not inspect is worse than no inspection.

A queer phenomenon has been sighted on Lake Michigan, where the water of the lake seems to have undergone a convulsion, with huge waves sweeping back and forth. The scientists investigating Mont Pelee should be immediately recalled and despatched to Lake Michigan, to locate the seat of the disturbance. It is just possible the water of the lake has broken into an adjacent cavern drained dry in the manufacture of the beer that makes Milwaukee famous.

The Iowa commission having charge of the state's participation in the Louisiana Purchase exposition is off to St. Louis to select the site for the Iowa building. With its 1,600 acres, however, we apprehend that the St. Louis fair will still be able to accommodate Nebraska with a site for any exhibit or building it may desire to plant.

Room for Young Men.

Atlanta Constitution.

Every encouragement is offered by the issues of the present era to sensible, honest and courageous young men to enter the arena of fair and patriotic politics.

Calamity Takes to Cover.

Chicago News.

Crops are looking so well that the doleful Ananiases who thought the farmers were going to raise nothing this year except tadpoles are beginning to take a hopeful view.

How About the Taxes?

Kansas City Star.

Now that Mr. Schwab has declared that the allied properties of the United States Steel corporation are worth $1,400,000,000, it would be interesting to know on what basis of valuation the trust pays taxes.

Firedamp and Afterdamp.

Minneapolis Journal.

Persons who read the accounts of the Johnstown mine disaster probably noticed the use of two words, firedamp and afterdamp. The first, called by chemists marsh gas, is explosive and inflammable, and being lighter than air is apt to accumulate along the upper parts of a mine. Afterdamp is the result of an explosion of the other. It is odorless and suffocating, and, being heavier than air, sinks to the floor.

Statistical Fictions.

Philadelphia Record.

One of the chief difficulties encountered by Census bureau statisticians is the reconciling of actual figures of agricultural production for 1901 with the inflated estimates and calculations of the 1899 census. As a series of striking conjectures that monumental work was a signal success; as a record of vital statistics and economic data it is perhaps the most universally discredited document of its kind the world over.

Good Time is Coming.

Atlanta Journal.

It will be a happy day for this country when a system of just and reasonable arbitration can be agreed upon by capital and labor generally and faithfully adhered to. Strikes are one of the worst forms of waste, and the harm that comes from them, as a rule, is not to be measured by the money loss they cause, enormous as it is. There are good reasons to believe, however, that we are gradually approaching an era of arbitration that will benefit both employers and employes and the general public which now suffers heavily from every great strike.

Bragg's Bad Break.

Philadelphia Ledger.

If any government official deserves discipline it is Consul General Bragg. Not for reposing a confidence in his wife which appears to have been unwarranted, not for expressing an unflattering opinion of the Cubans, among whom his lot was cast temporarily, but for giving the politicians an opportunity to stir up fresh trouble over Cuba. The plain orders of the executive, not less than the unfortunate experience of other too talkative government servants, were sufficient to warn him that men in high position should be seen as little as possible and never heard at all, and he should be dealt with as befits a breeder of trouble. It is lucky for him that congress is not in session. But the State department will deal with him nevertheless. "Curse not the rich in thy bedchamber," says the wise man, "for a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which has wings shall tell the matter." The Cubans are not rich—far from it—but the advice applies to Consul General Bragg just the same.

FAREWELL TO MINISTER WU.

China's Distinguished Diplomat Tendered a Bouquet of Compliments.

Washington Post.

The recall of this charming gentleman and accomplished diplomat will be a cause of widespread regret. We are visited from time to time by foreigners of great personal attractions and enormous social consequence. They make themselves agreeable in parlors, salons and dining rooms. But if a foreign envoy's value to his country depends in any way upon an enlightened familiarity with the nation to which he is accredited, its people, its customs, its traditions, and its ideas, then Mr. Wu is the most valuable diplomat who has sojourned in Washington for many years.

We can understand that the Chinese minister is wanted at home. That unfortunate country needs enlightened intelligence more than any country in the whole round world. When Mr. Wu gets back to his native land, he can tell in one day more about Christian civilization, about liberal institutions, about modern energy and development, than the Chinese court can assimilate in six months or a year. If the emperor will only leave it to him, China can formulate a foreign policy that will at once command the respect of the outside world. Mr. Wu is the ideal statesman. He possesses all the qualifications for that career. He is intelligent beyond comparison, and he has that gift of humor which amplifies information and plays upon conviction as though it were an instrument. We trust that Mr. Wu will receive at home the rewards he has so richly earned.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Pension Commissioner Ware's Policy of "Cold Evidence and Cold Law."

Major John M. Carson, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, gives the Ledger an instructive account of the methods and policy of the pension bureau under Commissioner Ware. He finds the commissioner moving quietly in the discharge of his duties. He has made no radical changes in the regulations that obtained prior to his advent, but with the knowledge gained from patient inquiry and experience has added a few new regulations to those which direct the general administration of the clerical force and meet the approval of the public. Mr. Ware has deliberately laid down a policy that will govern the administration of the office, both with regard to its immediate personnel and the granting of pensions. This is the new policy as defined by the commissioner: "No promotions for political influence and no sympathy with any effort to handicap meritorious clerks of high or low degree, and fair dealing with the pensioners. If a man is entitled to a pension he will get it; if he is not, then he won't get it, not while I am commissioner." Adherence to that policy may bring the commissioner into conflict with demagogue congressmen and unscrupulous attorneys, but will insure him the support of the president and the approval of the people.

That Commissioner Ware is a man of originality and force is established by the systematic manner in which he is discharging his duties. In the granting of pensions his basic rule is "Cold evidence and cold law," and in the selection of clerks for promotion, "No precedence to political pull, and no consideration for religion or nativity." Mr. Ware realized when he assumed the office that many of the old soldiers were, through persistent misrepresentation, made to believe Commissioner Evans was hostile to them, expected all barriers would be removed to the obtaining of original and the increase of old pensions. "When I came into office," said Mr. Ware, speaking on this point, "everybody expected a wide swath would be cut right through the laws, the appropriations, the national treasury and everything else. There has been nothing of the kind. When I took charge here I called in all the heads of divisions and told them very plainly that my policy would be to observe the law. I said that if the acts of congress allowed a man a pension I wanted him to get it. If he could not meet the requirements of the law no pension ought to be granted. I think that statement surprised some of them, but I meant it and have stuck to it. Cold evidence and cold law, I said to them, in the granting of pensions."

In regard to dealing with the clerks of the office Mr. Ware is equally straightforward and determined. "My first lesson on assuming office," said the commissioner, "was that the most persistent pressure was brought to bear on the commissioner to appoint men to positions in the bureau who had had no experience in the office. I had two $1,800 positions to fill, and I hoped to postpone the selection of men for those places until I had fully familiarized myself with the office conditions. But I found I had to make those appointments, and make them soon. I think there were over 400 men presented to me with the strongest indorsements for those two jobs. Well, nearly all of the applicants were well fitted for the work, but, as I looked about the office, I saw a good many other men who had worked here for years, who had developed the most valuable knowledge and experience here—many of them old soldiers—and I made up my mind that, if anyone was made an $1,800 clerk, it should be the man who had proven his ability and his steadiness right here under fire, so to speak. I'll appoint outsiders as places for them may be created, but they will have to go in at the bottom of the ladder."

At the outset, after discovering the pressure brought to bear to secure promotion, regardless of fitness or merit, Mr. Ware appointed a special committee, consisting of certain chiefs of divisions, to make recommendations of persons in the office considered deserving and qualified for promotion. "I meet the chiefs of divisions, assistant chiefs, chief clerks and deputy commissioners every week, and we have a little convention of forty members. At the first meeting of this body I explained my purpose as to promotions. It was announced that merit, tried and proved, was to be the only consideration. Then, when the first vacancy arose, I appointed a special commission of three chiefs of division to serve as a select committee on promotions in that one instance. Those gentlemen acted according to my instructions. They sent me a list of men, from whom I could choose. Every man on the list was of the highest possible grade, and a number were democrats, and one of these was an ex-confederate soldier. I called the committee together and asked them what they meant by recommending an ex-confederate for promotion here in the office. I told them I might have to explain that to the country if the promotion should be made. And those men replied to me that it was simply because any list of the most efficient clerks in this office must include that ex-confederate's name. I made the promotions with this help from the select committee of division chiefs."

Accompanying the commission is a letter, which goes to all who are promoted, which informs the recipient that he was advanced on merit alone. The letter adds value to the commission, and its effect must be to induce the man receiving it to continue his efforts to deserve the confidence of his chief. It reads: "This is to say to you that you do not owe your promotion to political influences or to the commissioner or to your friends. You were promoted solely on account of merit, and I hope that while you remain in the bureau you will continue the course which gave you the promotion." If this system be continued the effect will be to increase the efficiency and the morale of the clerical force of the pension office.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Hoar has just purchased a residence in Washington, having spent the larger portion of his public life in hotels and boarding houses in that city.

The report that Emperor William is compiling a volume of sermons fits in nicely with the report that he is trying to reform the drinking habits of the German students.

England's new premier, Mr. Balfour, is sure to bear his new honors modestly. He had already reached the exalted post of captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf club team of St. Andrews.

Nearly the entire town of Leavenworth lined up at the depot to receive the Sixth infantry. It is one of the most famous regiments in American history, and has been commanded by Zachary Taylor, W. B. Hazen, W. S. Hancock and A. McD. McCook. It was organized in 1798 and was first stationed in Fort Leavenworth in 1829.

Judge Sidener of St. Louis, who recently ruled that a wife has the right of taking money from her husband's pockets under provoking circumstances, now holds that a dog has the right to bite a person who ties a tin can or other impediment to its tail. If the dog has not the right in law, in equity he ought to have it. So a Daniel come to judgment!

ANDERSON AND DEWEY.

Conflict of Ideas About the Capture of Manila.

Baltimore American.

It is natural for General Anderson as a soldier to be jealous of the fame and the achievements of the American army, of which he was so long an officer; but fully appreciating the motives that may have inspired his action, it cannot be denied that he blundered in his attempt to convince the American people that Admiral Dewey gave, wittingly or unwittingly, false testimony before the senate committee on the Philippine islands. Admiral Dewey was in a position to know more of what transpired in connection with the arrangements for the surrender of Manila than Anderson could possibly have been. The former was commander-in-chief of the naval forces engaged, while General Anderson occupied the somewhat subordinate position of a brigade commander in General Merritt's land force. That General Anderson actually believes what he has somewhat laboriously and grandiloquently set forth in the letter published is not to be questioned. The trouble is that he simply did not know all of the details connected with the affair about which he undertook to controvert Dewey in order that the American people might know the truth.

In support of Admiral Dewey's testimony we have detailed an explicit evidence. A newspaper correspondent who was present with the fleet has caused a signed communication to be published in one of the New York papers. This correspondent was at the time known to be very close to Admiral Dewey and to enjoy exceptional facilities for acquiring accurate information. He now says that at the time—in August, 1898—he knew for a fact the thing to which Admiral Dewey testified. He goes further and tells how Dewey submitted to the Spanish governor general a diagram of the flags he would hoist demanding the surrender of the city; how, in acknowledging them, the governor general inclosed a diagram of the defenses of Manila, showing the spot at which he would hoist the white flag; how it was agreed that when the attack should be made the Americans were to advance rapidly, passing quickly through the zone of a light Spanish fire, which would be continued over their heads, and how Admiral Dewey was to move his ships close up to the city and then fire at a range of 7,000 yards, so that the shots would pass entirely over the place. This arrangement, according to the correspondent, was defeated by the fact that Aguinaldo and his hordes rushed in ahead of the Americans, who did not advance with sufficient rapidity, and the Spaniards, becoming alarmed at the onslaught of the insurgents, began firing in earnest. Hence it was we lost 122 men.

This, we take it, is the true story—merely an amplification of what Dewey told the committee. In seeking to controvert it General Anderson does ill, for the truth about the surrender of Manila affords the country an example of mercifulness on the part of our army. Of that example the nation may well be proud, since it is one of the few bright spots in the record of the war, and instead of seeking to overthrow the belief that it spared Spanish life and property the army should take pride in having so done, for such mercifulness as was exhibited is noble wherever it may be displayed.

NOT MONEY, BUT ABILITY.

The Will to Do and the Doing Commands American Admiration.

Minneapolis Journal.

At times we Americans are very near to confessing that we are a nation of money-grubbers and dollar-chasers. But some of our foreign inspectors and critics understand us better than we understand ourselves. The outside point of view has its advantages. Mr. Alex Sahlin, an Englishman, sees our apparent respect for wealth in a light that does credit to us. Mr. Sahlin is one of those numerous friendly visitors, critics or chroniclers that Great Britain sends us in these days, in marked contrast to the Sydney Smiths, Dickenses, the Trollopes, etc., of other days. He was one of a commission appointed by the British Iron Trade association to inquire into the iron, steel and allied industries of the United States. In the course of his report he says:

I have often heard it erroneously stated that the Americans worship dollars. This is not so, because a rich man as such is not greatly esteemed. What the American admires and honors is the ability to do; that capacity in a man, through his own sagacity, nerve, enterprise and skill to create and employ a fortune. Nobody in America seems to feel above his work or degraded by it. As it is done, and as is the result obtained, so is the man esteemed by his fellowmen, and such is the place he will make for himself in his community or in his country. Everybody works, and works for the sake of work; and thus there has been produced in America in the short space of one generation an industrial potentiality which is more wonderful and more to be feared than the works and plants which these same workers have created. Nowhere is the struggling youth more kindly encouraged, more readily trusted, more generously aided, more gladly made place for than in America, and when I say this I speak from personal experience, and with gratitude in my heart toward many of those busy and keen, but also generous and broad-minded men of affairs.

When we reflect that there are in every community rich men—spoiled sons of their fathers, sordid accumulators, misers, shylocks—who haven't the respect of the poorest man in the town and are not generally held to be worth a twentieth part as much, money and all, to the community as men who have not a cent, but have some human worth, we begin to appreciate the accuracy of Mr. Sahlin's view. The public may be curious about an Astor or a Vanderbilt because it is wonderful, after thousands of years of practice, that by the mere fact of being born into the world a person should come into the possession of immense sums of money which he does not and cannot earn.

But when you find a rich man who is admired, who has thousands of friends and followers, the chances are that he is a man of ability, even of genius. He is admired not so much for his actual possession of money as for the masterful qualities that have won him money. He himself is no money counter. He enjoys his money, to be sure, and takes great satisfaction in the added power it gives him, but his chief satisfaction in life is to be found in the exercise of the talent or genius that made him rich, whether it be invention, executive ability, foresight, general mental acuteness or extraordinary energy.

ROAD IS TO PAY DRAYAGE

Southern Railway Issues a Tariff Sheet in Which New Plan is Established.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—The Southern railway has issued a new freight tariff providing for the payment of drayage on all articles included in the recent tariffs issued by the Louisville & Nashville and Illinois Central roads.

This makes the drayage war which began in this city about a week ago a three-cornered fight, with the probability that unless a settlement is soon reached the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern will be drawn into the contest on account of the action of the Louisville & Nashville and Southern on the St. Louis lines which they control.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Detroit Free Press: Husband (reading the paper)—What fools some men will make of themselves!

Wife—Now, Henry, dear, what have you done this time?

Chicago Tribune: Goodman Gonrong—Notice how damp everything's gittin' these days?

Buffold Knutt—I don't see no dampness anywher's. I'm as dry as I gin'rally am.

Philadelphia Press: Mr. Ferguson (calling up the stairway)—Laura, how nearly are you dressed for the theater?

Mrs. Ferguson (in tears)—George, I'll have to give it up. I can't get any of the bureau drawers open!

Mr. Ferguson—It's just as well. I can't get my shoes on.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The papers say that Santos-Dumont, the balloonist, is a teetotaler."

"That's too bad."

"Why too bad?"

"Because it spoils the jokes about his drinking high balls and getting elevated."

Washington Star: "I can't help admiring that writer's effrontery," said the young man with the inky fingers.

"In what respect?"

"In appropriating other people's ideas. He is the kind of man who would write 'Honesty is the best policy' and claim it as original."

Chicago Tribune: The Youth—I think Bessie Billus is as pretty as she can be. Don't you?

The Maiden—Oh, yes; if she could think of any way to make herself prettier you can bet she'd try it.

Philadelphia Press: "Yes," said the first traveling salesman, "I've had great luck this month."

"That so?" replied the other. "What have you done?"

"Nothing."

"Do you call that luck? What does your firm say?"

"Nothing. That's where the luck comes in. I'm still on the pay roll."

CHILDHOOD'S HAPPY DREAMS.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

In the days half forgotten she and I,
Barefooted innocents, played together;
We rolled in the dust when the earth was dry,
And made mud pies in the soggy weather;
We climbed the trees in the deep old wood,
And shook the walnuts in rattling showers;
Picked grapes and plums for our noonday food,
And thought it heaven, that life of ours.
With never a tear to dim our eyes,
With never a cloud to blur our skies.

We talked of the days when we'd "growed up;"
We'd be man and wife in our cosey cottage;
We would sip of bliss from its sweetest cup
And eat from the same love dish of pottage.
She'd cook me meals that a god would eat,
While I would hustle for golden shekels,
And then I would gaze in her face so sweet—
Though terribly spangled with nut-brown freckles—
And our eyes would meet and our souls would seem
To mingle in love's first childish dream.

As the years passed on and we older grew,
And were chums in the same great co-ed. college,
We would try to kindle love's flame anew,
In the resting spells in our search for knowledge;
But she grew less "chummy," less full of play,
Into staid "Paulyne" grew the simple Polly,
And she read on her graduation day
A thoughtful essay upon the folly
Of girls assuming the role of wife
Instead of a nobler sphere in life.
* * * * * * * * *
I meet her now on the busy street
Of the capital Colorado city,
A cold, proud dame, with the face once sweet,
Now hardened by politics. Oh, the pity!
The light of affection never plays
In the eyes that I used to think so cunning,
But with hatred they seem to fairly blaze
When they meet with mine, for we now are running
For the same fat office, she and I,
And we never speak as we pass by.