

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation numbers for various days and months. Includes totals for Daily, Evening, and Sunday editions.

Some of the Boer commanders are to visit Europe. They earned their vacations. The possibilities of the photographic camera as an arbitrator of labor strikes are yet to be demonstrated.

From the way they are sliding around the new oleo law those oleo manufacturers must be mighty slippery fellows.

Russell Sage was shaken up by a street railway accident the other day. But no one has been able to shake him down.

Striking garment makers in New York have "a press committee." That looks like twentieth century labor union management.

Street signs that are indestructible are what the council committee proposes to exact from bidders. Nothing on this earth is indestructible except matter and energy.

Having been a star performer at so many three-ring political circuses, no wonder ex-Senator Allen cannot repress his desire to take in the real thing once in a while.

Army promotions are moving so fast in these days of age retirements that it takes an expert to make sure of addressing a high military man by his right title one day after the other.

Senator McLaurin evidently forgot that there are a lot of ex-senators who have not hesitated to connect with the federal salary roll by appointments arranged for as a result of legislative deals.

A picnic is on the tapis for the Douglas County Democracy. As all games of chance and gambling devices are to be strictly tabooed according to the prospectus, no Jacksonian will feel at home there unless he brings his own deck with him.

Instead of amazement at the numerous railroad wrecks, the real wonder is that they are so few, in view of the difficulties presented by washouts, floods and swollen rivers. Give the men who operate the trains credit for unusual skill and zeal in preventing interruption of railroad traffic.

Land Commissioner Folmer thinks he has uncovered a tract of school land supposed to have been washed away by the Missouri but since restored by the same vagarious stream to the domain of Nebraska. It takes an elusive piece of school land to escape the vigilant eyes of the present land commissioner.

It is recorded in the old testament that when David and Jonathan met they fell upon each other's necks, embraced and wept for joy. The meeting of our David and His Thomas was only a twentieth century repetition of the biblical incident, the only difference being that they kissed each other on the cheek.

The gratifying announcement is made that Congressman Mercer will hire an office in Omaha for a few weeks in which he will do business. In former campaign years the Mercer bureau was located in Tom Blackburn's apartments as a matter of economy. Our Dave must have money to burn this year or he would not be so extravagant.

In a desperate attempt to score a point, one of the speakers at the woman suffrage conference in session at Asbury Park is said to have declared, "Two-thirds of the church members are women and nine-tenths of the criminals are men." The surprising thing is that the women consent to have anything to do with the men at all, much less be required to share their right to vote.

STORIES THAT CONFLICT.

In the arguments in the railroad tax case before the Nebraska supreme court the railway attorneys undertook to combat the assertion that the railroads of this state had immensely increased in value and should therefore be assessed for taxation at figures greater instead of less than ten years ago.

A story which conflicts with this dismal picture comes from an authority equally, if not better, versed in railway finances than the railway attorneys. It is an interview just given out by John W. Gates, who has been prominent in financing various railway mergers, in which he says:

People have but a remote idea of the magnificent condition of most of the railroads of the west, unless they have traversed them within the past three or four years. The railroads have been earning so much money that their greatest trouble has been to hide a large portion of their net earnings, and this they have done by charging them to operating expenses.

Small lines will be absorbed by larger ones. The tendency of freight rates in the United States will within the next ten years be lower and yet the profits of the railroads will, in my judgment, be even greater with the lower rates, owing to the improvements in rolling stock and motive power, roadbed, the cutting out of curves and cutting down of grades and increasing train loads.

The amount of money paid out by railroad companies in rebates since the passage of the interstate commerce law in 1886 would, in my judgment, almost pay the national debt. What has made the railroads poor has been the carrying of people for nothing and cutting nominal tariffs actually in two in many instances.

The railroad situation in the United States is, however, better than ever in its history.

If what Mr. Gates has said is true, as it undoubtedly is, the lament of the railway attorneys and tax commissioners that our railroads are overtaxed must be pure fiction. It might be more appropriate for the defenders of railway tax-shirking to get in touch with Mr. Gates and try to reconcile their stories.

MISREPRESENTING SENATOR DIETRICH.

Many eastern papers are indulging in comment on a highly sensational story, wired out of Lincoln last week, purporting to be an account of the meeting of the republican state committee, and representing that the committee "turned down" Senator Dietrich. These papers make out that the senator was an "unbidden guest" at the meeting, to which he made a personal appeal for endorsement, only to meet a sharp rebuff.

To some of these accounts is coupled the assertion that the senator is at odds with State Chairman Lindsay and other equally discordant fabrications designed to discredit him with those ignorant of the truth.

The Bee does not hesitate to brand these stories as made out of the whole cloth. One of its editors is a member of the republican state committee and was present throughout its recent meeting. Nothing whatever occurred at that meeting in the nature of a break between Senator Dietrich and the committee or its chairman. On the contrary, the senator was present along with Congressman Burkett and other nominees for congress and for state offices, at the invitation of the committee through its chairman. The senator was called upon to address the committee and was cordially received, although his very brief remarks were simply to the effect that as the members had gathered from all parts of the state for business, he would not interrupt their deliberations, but would hold himself at all times and in every possible way at the service of the committee for the promotion of the campaign work. His remarks set the keynote for the other guests as they were called upon, who all spoke substantially in the same tenor.

It is only fair to Senator Dietrich that the baseless and malicious reports be corrected.

A REVOLT AGAINST PROHIBITION.

The principal issue in the Vermont campaign this year is prohibition. The republican convention declined to put in its platform, as urged by a considerable element of the party, a declaration in favor of high license and local option, but it adopted a resolution that the question be submitted to the people at some future time. This was not satisfactory to the republicans of the local option league and that organization nominated independent candidates for state offices, on a platform which demands the repeal of the prohibitory law and the enactment in its stead of a high license, local-option statute. Thus the Vermont republicans are divided on this question and the possible effect of this is the loss of the state. There is also a revolt against prohibition in New Hampshire and it is said the gubernatorial canvass in that state is assuming a similar aspect as in Vermont.

The fact is that prohibition has been a failure in both states and they are apparently no longer willing to follow the example of Maine, where under the guise of prohibition the sale of intoxicating liquors has been winked at in most of the cities. In such places an irregular compromise of periodical fines has been for years taking the place of some practicable license system yet to be embodied in the state law. "Whatever may be the immediate result," observes the Boston Transcript, "either in Vermont or New Hampshire, at the approaching fall elections, the effect of the protest against prohibition must eventually prove instrumental in bringing about reform, provided the advocates of local option are true to their convictions and refuse to give their votes to candidates who are not unreservedly in sympathy with themselves in this matter."

The surprising thing is that the women consent to have anything to do with the men at all, much less be required to share their right to vote.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

When a few days ago the British trade commissioners sent to South Africa were received by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, there was a disclosure that must have slightly marred the harmony of the occasion. A member of the chamber read a telegram from that port to Natal at about one-third the lowest rates from England and other members said they had received the same offer. It is easy to understand that this announcement must have proved somewhat discouraging to the British trade commissioners in their effort to revive trade between Great Britain and South Africa, but it is not the only example of American enterprise with which they will have to contend.

The very low rate offered from New York is attributed to the new competition from that port. The United States already had great advantages in South African trade. Food and lumber and railroad material, which are large imports at Capetown and Durban, are among our leading exports. Bridges and locomotives we have sent thither because we could make lower prices as well as faster deliveries than English manufacturers. With a large advantage in freight rates there is no reason why we should not do a large trade with South Africa in the face of British competition. Indeed it is not the competition of the British so much as that of the Germans that we have to fear in the struggle for that trade.

GOVERNOR TAFT'S CLOSING INTERVIEW.

The closing interview between Governor Taft and Pope Leo merits attention because of the fact that it sweeps away the false reports that had gone out respecting the negotiations with the Vatican and gives renewed assurance of the desire of the Catholic authorities at Rome to do all they believe they properly can to do to meet the requirements of the United States. When Governor Taft expressed regret at the false reports that were put into circulation the pope is reported to have protested against those reports, he having previously expressed himself as pleased that the negotiations had progressed so well. He also stated that an apostolic delegate would be instructed as to carrying out the ideas which had been discussed and the pope would himself watch over the work of the delegate, instead of leaving this to a subordinate.

Nothing could more conclusively show the great interest which the pontiff takes in this matter and it should be satisfactory to all reasonable persons, Catholic or Protestant. There is no issue between this government and the Vatican and it appears safe to assume that there will not be. The United States is not antagonizing the Catholic church in the Philippines or making war upon any of its representatives there. It has simply asked the assistance of the church authorities at Rome for the withdrawal from the islands of the Spanish friars whose presence there is believed to be a menace to peace. There is no objection to representatives of the church of other nationalities taking the place of the objectionable friars, who according to Catholic testimony are obnoxious to the native clergy and to a very large portion of the people. The Vatican did not see its way clear to complying with this request within the time fixed for withdrawal, but it did not regard the position and views of this government as unjust or unwarranted, or at all events did not indicate such a feeling. There are some at Rome, of course, who think the friars should be permitted to remain, believing that the charges which have been made against them are not well founded, but nothing of this kind has been said or implied by authority of the Vatican. On the contrary, it proposed the gradual withdrawal of the Spanish friars and the substitution of priests of other nationalities.

Intelligent Catholics who can look at this matter without prejudice will find no reason for just complaint at the position of the United States, especially in view of the fact that there has been nothing of the kind from the highest authorities of the church. Protestants, on the other hand, cannot reasonably find fault with the desire of the Vatican to proceed carefully with the consideration of this problem, which is manifestly one of great delicacy. The negotiations at Rome, entirely diplomatic in character, have been conducted in a candid, straightforward way and undoubtedly this will be continued when they are resumed at Manila. The effect has been to create pleasant relations between our government and the Vatican from which good results may be expected, at least in regard to the Philippines.

In Nebraska the railroad attorneys and tax commissioners have been insisting that railroad property in this state is grossly overtaxed and if justice were to be done their assessments would be reduced still further instead of increased. In Indiana, where the railroad attorneys are going through the same performance before the State Board of Tax Commissioners, their motto is "Let well enough alone," with the plea that the assessment should be allowed to remain without change for the present. In Indiana the assessment of real estate is not made every year and the additional argument is thrown in that it will be true enough to increase the valuation of the railroads when the in-

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY HOT AIR.

Byran as a Disintegrator. Minneapolis Journal.

Byran's recent pronouncements mark distinctly his ideas of "democratic harmony." In his autocratic way he has read out of the democratic party old stagers of that party who voted the democratic ticket before he was out of short clothes, and the younger element, who have discovered that the "cross of gold" speech was made by a populist enthusiast and that Byran never was a democrat after the manner laid down in the platform of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland. Way back in October, 1893, the democrats of Nebraska held their state convention at Lincoln and adopted a platform by a large majority in which they endorsed President Cleveland, and especially favored his recommendation to Congress for the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act and called for its prompt repeal. Thereupon young Mr. Byran flamed up from his seat, and waving his arms frantically, declared that, if the party endorsed such action, "I want to promise that I will get out and serve my country and my God under some other name, if I go alone." Subsequently Byran accepted the nomination of the national populist party, at St. Louis, in 1896, to the presidency, and also that of the populist-congressional caucus, and in 1900 he did the same thing. He had nothing to do with the democratic party until it was repopulated. As he swore in 1893, he went out "under some other name," and that name was "populist." That element favored him yet, so far as it can.

Readers of the local popocratic organ will now have a double-column double-shot serial continuing indefinitely from day to day on the evil results of the policy of imperialism that is putting the Declaration of Independence to sleep and so transforming the inherited blessings of liberty that the fathers could no longer recognize them. Imperialism is to be the scarecrow and the bogie man of the spending campaign, paramount above all other paramount issues. What shall we do to be saved?

Unprecedented sales of farm machinery are reported throughout Nebraska, and, what is equally to the point, the purchases are made within the means of the purchasers. Nebraska farmers not only appreciate the advantage of up-to-date implements for their farm work, but they are in position to take advantage of modern mechanical devices as never before. Farming in Nebraska has become a business that pays best returns when run on business methods.

Our popocratic friends will have to rescind their excited walls about President Roosevelt's administration attacking the religious interests of the Christianized inhabitants of the Philippines in requesting the withdrawal of the friars. The church authorities, for some reason, fail to see any omen of antagonism or religious warfare in the president's position.

An Artist Only of Disaster. New York Evening Post.

Mr. Byran now evens every sign of monomania. "Remember 1894," is his latest shriek, "and how Cleveland led the party to terror defeat. One would think that party defeat would be the last thing that Mr. Byran would care to mention. As an architect of defeat he himself is without a peer. He is consummately perfect in the art of showing his party how not to win. He has fairly wallowed in defeat for six years. Under his leadership the democratic party has not only twice lost the presidency, but congress after congress and state after state, not forgetting Bryan's own Nebraska. If defeat is an argument for heading a political leader no longer, he has the least right of any living man to demand the council be formed. To attend further to such an article of disaster would be party madness and ruin."

Did Cleveland Leave the Party? New York Journal.

Mr. Byran charges that Mr. Cleveland "left the democratic party in 1894." The former president may justly claim that he didn't leave. He simply stood still, on precisely the platform upon which the democratic party had twice elected a president, and where—according to fundamental principles—Jefferson, Jackson, Seymour and Tilden had stood before him.

It was the Chicago convention that "left the democratic party" in a wild goose chase after populistic and free silver republican votes. Natural and rightly they "got left" at the polls.

The democrats who are still at "the old stand" occupy the only right and hopeful rallying point for a reunion of the scattered forces, to be effected without recanting on one side or reproach on the other, for a new departure on old lines.

No Platform Broad Enough for Both. Chicago Journal.

W. J. Bryan holds that there can be no harmony between the democracy that means democracy and a Clevelandism that means plutocracy.

It is certain that Grover Cleveland would reply that there can be no union between a democracy that means democracy and a Bryanism that means populism.

So there you are. The prospects for democratic harmony are no better than at any time since the campaign of 1900. The long-haired populists are shouting democracy and the well-groomed, silk-hatted New Yorkers are talking hard about the principles of democracy. But there is as much difference between the Kansas-Bryan brand of democracy and the New York-Cleveland brand as between the kora and a Sunday morning newspaper.

Neither time nor defeats have taught new lessons or settled old ones upon Bryan and his followers worship before their same old gods, and the eastern democrats hold to their own altar and idols. No convention can make a platform broad enough to hold both factions.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Frederick Fanning Ayer of Lowell, Mass., has just given \$100,000 of four charitable institutions in that city. Of this sum \$50,000 goes to the Old Ladies' home, the Rev. Father Mason of Illinois is the latest devotee of the shirtwaist habit. "When it's hot," he is quoted as saying, "a man's first duty is to be as cool as he can."

John R. McVicker of Boston celebrated his 74th birthday last week. He was born north of the Arctic circle at Fort Revolution and christened by the Rev. John Franklin. The announcement that King Oscar of Sweden is writing his memoirs is hardly a surprise, for the reason that he has so frequently and so successfully engaged in literary pursuits.

The name of the Austrian emperor recently figured in the will of one of the poor but loyal subjects. The sum left to his majesty amounted to \$2, and the emperor accepted it as an acknowledgment of a singular display of loyalty.

Sir Francis Knollys, King Edward's private secretary, has decided to retain his surname on his elevation to the peerage, and will henceforth be known as Lord Knollys. Society had made up its mind that he would style himself Lord Cover-sham.

The late Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan left an estate of more than \$120,000, which, under the terms of his last will, drawn on May 10 last, is distributed among the members of his family and those institutions which for years have been his special care. The entire estate is in personal property, and more than half of it is life insurance.

Congressman Thomas Henry Ball of the First district of Texas was welcomed home with much cordiality by the business men of Houston on the adjournment of congress. They gave him a big reception and presented him a silver service of 133 pieces in recognition of his services in greatly aiding in securing an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the beginning of the work on a deep waterway from Houston to the Gulf, the fruition of the hopes of the people of the city for over a quarter of a century.

BOYHOOD DAYS OF GAGE.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Tells How He Started in Life. Lynn J. Gage in August Success.

In my own career, I have learned that varied experience in early youth is often of great value in after life. My school days ended when I was 14 years old, and I began work as a mail agent on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad. I do not mean to say that when I stopped school my education ceased, for it was after 1850 that my character received its greatest development. I was but poorly satisfied with my work as mail agent, although it taught me much that I didn't know before, and I kept my eyes open for something better. A short time later, the death of the president of the United States resulted in the loss of my first position. The village postmaster was removed from office, and, of course, my dismissal followed. This was discouraging, but I re-entered the village academy to pursue, for a time, my studies. There was in our town a small bank, and this institution had always possessed a fascination for my youthful mind. I used to watch the merchants going in with bags of gold and bundles of greenbacks, and coming out again with only account books in their hands. I knew that the bank had some connection with the government, and being greatly impressed with its dignified appearance and the actions of its officers, I was seized with a desire to work within its walls. When I applied for a position I learned that there was no likelihood of a vacancy occurring in the near future, so, when I was offered a place in a local stationery shop at a salary of \$100 a year I accepted with alacrity. The wages were small, indeed, but in this shop I was privileged to become acquainted with general literature and spent many hours with the great authors. So the months with the stationer were not without profit.

After a time there was a rival bank established in the town, and I was offered the position of "messenger and general assistant" at the same old salary of \$100 a year. I didn't hesitate, but left the stationery shop at a salary of \$100 a year I accepted with alacrity. The wages were small, indeed, but in this shop I was privileged to become acquainted with general literature and spent many hours with the great authors. So the months with the stationer were not without profit.

The number of democrats who are equipping over the consciousness of the extent to which they have been fooled by him is increasing, but, after being knocked out of the common seat of the democratic vehicle, Bryan clings to the boat, yelling directions to the half dozen distracted individuals who are trying to gather in the lines and keep the animals under control. It is a sight to convulse gods and men.

On the Road to Promotion. Buffalo Express.

Pension Commissioner Ware seems to be following Evans' methods. Then, will he not share Evans' fate?

Not Grumbling Much Now. Detroit Free Press.

It is hard to satisfy the western farmer. He grumbles when his corn is burned up, and he grumbles when it is drowned out.

A Publication Overdue. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The Life and Crimes of Harry Tracy" is about due on the book market. It may be doubted, though, if it would be possible to locate the outlaw long enough to enable him to autograph an edition de luxe.

A Safe Ten-to-One Shot. Chicago Chronicle.

The omens were not deceiving. Miss Bulgaria Radit Stone, the ransomed one, is prowling around Chautauque and other summer gatherings retelling her experiences to the seeker for knowledge who has two-bits to pay for a lecture ticket. Whether the proceeds is to reimburse the people who contributed to the ransom is not stated. It is about 10 to 1 that they do not.

Important if True. Los Angeles Herald.

It turns out that the convention of the National Educational association at Minneapolis was not so great a success, in point of attendance, as the preceding one in Los Angeles. Minneapolis is a very attractive city, but it seems to lack the mysterious magnetic influence that moves eastern people toward the metropolis of southern California.

What Will Senator Spooner Do? Philadelphia Press.

It may be taken for granted that Senator Spooner will not humiliate himself. He will not crawl or truckle. He will preserve his own self-respect. The senate needs him more than he needs the senate. He will do nothing unworthy of his own dignity and honor for the sake of staying there. But if it is to be hoped that he will not allow himself to be driven from the field by any trickery of offensive conditions. The republicans of the whole country have claims on him. Take him all in all, he is the most useful man in the senate.

Pan-American Graters. Philadelphia Record.

What the creditors of the Pan-American Exposition will not humiliate himself. He will not crawl or truckle. He will preserve his own self-respect. The senate needs him more than he needs the senate. He will do nothing unworthy of his own dignity and honor for the sake of staying there. But if it is to be hoped that he will not allow himself to be driven from the field by any trickery of offensive conditions. The republicans of the whole country have claims on him. Take him all in all, he is the most useful man in the senate.

Suppression of Mendicancy. No Excess for Continuance of the Street-Begging Nuisance. Providence Telegram.

New York City has a new system for the suppression of mendicancy. The system is operated by the Charity association of the metropolis (a union of all the charitable organizations), aided by the police and courts of the city. Members of the society take pains to inform themselves regarding the beggars, regular and special, and thus ascertain the genuineness or spuriousness of their claims.

A statement of the association's work and results is made public and explains the professional beggars are now arrested as vagrants, instead of "disorderlies," and, if convicted, given from three to six months' imprisonment, instead of a week in jail. Old people, if really in want, are given their share of the almshouse, and usually take it, while the younger ones are discharged on the promise of relatives or friends to take care of them or provide them with work.

It is noteworthy that a large percentage of the beggars whose seeming deformities or infirmities appeal so strongly to the pity of the almshouse, are really impostors. They are arrested by the police and taken to the almshouse, where they are usually taken in, while the younger ones are discharged on the promise of relatives or friends to take care of them or provide them with work.

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MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL.

Was Sick Eight Years with Female Trouble and Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have never in my life given a testimonial before, but you have done so much for me that I feel called upon to give you this unsolicited acknowledgment of

"I had been in Chicago three years before good fortune seemed to come my way. I had visited every banking house several times in search of a position, for I was convinced that I had made the right one, and I was a familiar applicant to all the officials. On the 24th of August, 1888, a date I shall always remember, I was summoned to the office of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company, where my name was on file as a candidate for any position. However humble, "Can you keep a set of books?" asked Mr. Holt, the cashier. "I can try," was my answer. "That isn't what we want," said Mr. Holt; "can you do it?" "I can, if it can be done in twenty-three hours out of twenty-four," I replied, and I was reappointed August 24th as an annual salary of \$500. After working so long at unconvivial employment with low wages, this opening made me very happy. I felt that my future was assured, for I had obtained, at length, the long-desired standing room in a Chicago bank.

The story of my further progress can be of little interest to those who are beginning life in the financial world. My early preparation in the New York village was most useful, and, since I had also benefited from my experience with the world, my position was secure. As a young man has some knowledge of his work, it is his duty to prepare opening and if he behaves himself, there can be no question of his future. In two years after I entered the service of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company I was given the position of cashier at an annual salary of \$3,000, and naturally I was encouraged to find that my efforts were appreciated. I enjoyed my work and was more convinced than ever before that banking was the career for which I was best fitted by nature.

The public appreciates more and more the importance of investing money in men, not in buildings. When I hear of large gifts to erect magnificent halls at our colleges I think what greater good would be accomplished if that money were used to help a number of deserving young men and women through their college courses. When these young people have finished their work in the world they may each and all be able to erect \$50,000 buildings for their alma maters. A certain generous-minded man once said to me, "I have given money quite freely to help the distressed, to soften the bitterness of helplessness and to alleviate the condition of the unfortunate, but there was little or no inspiration in it. When, on the other hand, I have helped a bright boy to secure for himself a good education, my imagination has become excited. I have seen my dollars—won by hard application, in secret ways—transmuted into intellectual agencies powerful to affect the thoughts and feelings of generations which will live when I am dead." This sentiment is becoming prevalent among the thoughtful men of America.

Justice Herrick, having just confirmed Referee Earl's report in favor of the law's constitutionality, the next appeal is to the appellate division of the supreme court; the next to the court of appeals; the next and last to the supreme court of the United States. The contesting corporations announced, the moment the law was passed in obedience to a public demand led by the World, that they would fight the people to the court of last resort. It seems to the lay mind, therefore, as if all the time taken up with these intermediate courts was wasted. Why not in such cases go straight to the highest tribunal? The answer of the lawyers would be that on the checkerboard of the law each court is a separate square and there can be no jumping over.

Meantime the corporations owe arrears of taxes amounting to about \$12,000,000 if the law finally is upheld. The total tax burden of about \$4,000,000 a year was laid by the legislature on corporations that hold public franchises worth over a billion dollars.

At this time, nearly every boy in central New York had the "western fever," and, after I left the bank, I developed a very bad case. I determined to get out of the city to make my fortune, and arrived there one day in 1885, with few dollars and no friends. I had my mind made up to be a banker, and I supposed that it would be easier to find an opening in the western city than it had been in my native village. But when I made the rounds of the banks, no embryo banker was needed. I could not afford to be idle, so I determined to accept the first position which should offer, whether or not it was to my liking. It does not pay for a young man to start in life in a strange city to be too particular about what he does for a living. I soon found a place as bookkeeper for a lumber company. The panic of 1887 affected even bookkeepers, however; and when the firm found it necessary to reduce expenses, glass accepted appointment as night watchman.

I had been in Chicago three years before good fortune seemed to come my way. I had visited every banking house several times in search of a position, for I was convinced that I had made the right one, and I was a familiar applicant to all the officials. On the 24th of August, 1888, a date I shall always remember, I was summoned to the office of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company, where my name was on file as a candidate for any position. However humble, "Can you keep a set of books?" asked Mr. Holt, the cashier. "I can try," was my answer. "That isn't what we want," said Mr. Holt; "can you do it?" "I can, if it can be done in twenty-three hours out of twenty-four," I replied, and I was reappointed August 24th as an annual salary of \$500. After working so long at unconvivial employment with low wages, this opening made me very happy. I felt that my future was assured, for I had obtained, at length, the long-desired standing room in a Chicago bank.

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