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B. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, A. D. 1902.

(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

If there is to be a meat packing trust, depend on it that South Omaha will be represented in it.

The summer resort men have apparently at last made their peace with the weather man.

Home rule is a good thing for Ireland, for the Boers, for the Cubans, for the Filipinos—but it doesn't count in Nebraska.

A pugilistic trust to restrict the supply of bruisers would, we feel sure, encounter no serious protest from the public.

The city of Omaha will take the annual inventory of its realty belongings. It's a good thing to take stock at least once a year.

Candidates for the new police commission had better charter a special train to bring Governor Savage home, chain lightning express time.

King Edward's daily bill of fare has to be O. K.'d by one of his physicians. His humbled subject could not be under a more arbitrary tyranny.

If Tom Blackburn and a few other Mercenaries are appointed on the police board we may not hear so much from the sham reformers about that machine.

Iowa republicans will get together next week in state convention just to give Iowa democrats one excuse for holding a session to inquire where they are at.

That reminds us—the management of the fire and police was supposed to have been taken out of politics when the appointing power was taken away from the local authorities.

Having adjourned its session sine die, it is safe to say that the Nebraska supreme court will not reverse its latest police board decision again before September, when it reconvenes.

Every fair smuggler who gets caught never intended to defraud the government out of the duty on the smuggled jewels or apparel. But, then, she never intended being caught, either.

"All litigation must have an end" declared the supreme court in the police board decision a few months ago promulgated as its last final finding and then it proceeds to reopen the case from the beginning.

Mayor Moore's matrimonial bureau ought to step into the breach and arbitrate the little differences between the two women whose egotisms to claim one husband has gotten them into the police court.

It is noteworthy that Superintendent Pease is always being mentioned for promotion to the headship of the public schools of some great city, but the call never gets beyond the mentionable stage. No other city is willing to help Omaha unload.

Two thousand dollars will be spent to place indestructible street signs at crossings and intersections. It would be interesting to know just how much money has been spent for this same purpose in past years without leaving even a remnant of a street sign that could be identified at this day.

Assurances are given that the death of John W. Mackay will in no way interfere with the plans of the promoters of the Pacific cable with whom he was associated. Whether it will exert an influence over the impending war between his telegraph company and the Western Union is exciting equal curiosity.

TAX REFORM AND DIRECT NOMINATIONS

The paramount issues in the state of Wisconsin this year are tax reform and direct nominations of candidates. The platform declarations on these two points were endorsed after a full and free discussion by more than two-thirds of the recent republican state convention and doubtless expressed the sentiment of the rank and file of the party of the Badger state. Coupled with a severe arraignment of public officials for assisting professional lobbyists in the defeat of reforms to which members of the legislature were pledged, the Wisconsin platform makes this declaration:

An representative of the republicans of Wisconsin chosen in a contest after a campaign which has left no reasonable ground for doubt, we declare an equal and uniform taxation of all taxable property and the right of every citizen to an equal voice with a direct vote in the nomination of candidates for office and issues of supreme importance in the ensuing state campaign. The great reform wrought in our general election through the Australian ballot inspires us with confidence to make the same method of nomination that every voter may express his sovereign right of choice by direct vote without the intervention and manipulation of political agencies. We therefore demand that caucuses and conventions for candidates for office be abolished by legislative enactment and that all candidates for state, legislative, congressional and county offices be nominated at a primary election upon the same day and by direct vote under the Australian ballot.

We renew the demand of the party for the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to compel each individual and every corporation transacting business with the state to bear a just share of the burden of taxation. It will be noted that while Wisconsin has been held up by the Nebraska railroad tax bureau as a model for this state that the republicans of Wisconsin stand pledged for a revision of the tax system that will compel the railroads of their state to contribute a much greater share toward the maintenance of government than has been exacted from them up to this time.

During the year 1901 the aggregate tax collected from railroads in Wisconsin amounts to \$1,650,000. This tax is levied not by the mile or upon tangible property but upon the gross earnings of the railroads, varying from 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. While Minnesota proposes to raise the tax on gross incomes from 3 to 4 per cent, it is proposed in Wisconsin to make a progressive tax from 3 to 5 per cent, according to the class of road. Such a tax will yield from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 per annum, whereas the taxes paid by the railroads of Nebraska only aggregate \$1,150,000, including millions of dollars' worth of lands and other property not directly in use for railroad purposes.

The demand of Wisconsin republicans for direct primaries is in line with the popular demand for primary election reform that will do away with barter and sale and corporate interference with conventions. With all its defects the modern Crawford county system, namely, the nomination of candidates by direct vote without the intervention of delegates and conventions, affords the most effective remedy of the flagrant abuses of the old system by which the popular will is so frequently frustrated by jugglery and chicanery.

The first step in this direction has already been taken in Nebraska by primary election laws enacted within the last few years, which require the registration of voters according to party affiliation and the supervision of the primary election under the same regulations and restrictions that govern general elections. It is to be hoped that the next step will be taken at no distant day.

Direct primary nominations are no longer an experiment. Within the past five years they have been introduced in a dozen states. Wherever the nominations have been made by majority party vote they have proved eminently satisfactory. A candidate who is the choice of a majority of his party freely expressed by an Australian ballot may readily command the undivided support of his party, while candidates nominated by a mere plurality could not command the allegiance from the body of men who are pronounced against them. In other words, the direct primary opens the gates wide for a free expression of party sentiment, while the old system of nomination by delegate conventions has often resulted in the selection of candidates who could not possibly command the voluntary support of a majority of their party.

WHAT WILL THE MEASURE BE? There is some speculation as to what will be the character of the bill to regulate trusts which Congressman Littlefield of Maine is preparing. In the first session Mr. Littlefield introduced a measure providing for publicity of accounts, requiring combinations engaged in interstate business to make a full and complete showing, so far as consistent with due and reasonable privacy of business, concerning their resources and liabilities, the extent to which their capital stock is paid up, the general character and extent of their product and a number of other items. Not the least important feature of the bill is that which imposes a tax upon such corporations as have not enforced the full payment of their capital stock either in money or some kind of valuable property.

It is assumed that the new bill will proceed very largely along the lines of the measure already introduced, with such modifications and additions as a more thorough study of the subject may suggest, or the president and attorney general recommend. The bill, it is now understood, is not to be known as a distinctly administration measure. It appears that President Roosevelt did not formally request Mr. Littlefield to frame a bill for the regulation of trusts, but simply urged him to keep the subject in mind and to continue to press legislation at the next session of congress. Still it is probable that both the president and Attorney General Knox will be consulted in regard to the bill, with a view to its receiving such support from the administration as may properly be given. It is said that the

plan is, so far as any plan has been formed, for the president to repeat in his next message his recommendations in regard to trusts, probably at greater length and with more emphasis. Mr. Littlefield will then continue to urge legislation in accord with the views of the administration.

The position of the president in the matter has been so clearly defined that there can be no misapprehension regarding it. He believes publicity to be the most essential requirement and he thinks there should be governmental regulation and supervision of the corporations engaged in interstate commerce. That he is entirely serious in urging legislation for these purposes there cannot be a reasonable doubt and the efforts of the opponents of the administration to discredit the declarations and the action of the president will have no influence with fair-minded men. As to Representative Littlefield, no one in or out of congress has shown a more earnest desire to secure legislation for regulating the combinations and it is safe to predict that he will make a determined effort for trust legislation at the next session of congress.

THE REMNANT OF BRYANISM

The democrats of Missouri have joined with those of Texas and North Carolina in reaffirming allegiance to the Kansas City platform. This remnant of Bryanism appears very small when placed beside the fact that the democrats of a number of other states, including two in the south, in their conventions this year ignored the national platform of 1900 and made no mention of the democratic candidate in that year. The adherents of the "peerless leader" can get little encouragement from the declarations of those three states, which do not reflect the general sentiment even among southern democrats.

There is no doubt that Bryanism has to a large extent lost its hold in the south. A prominent southern democrat who has recently traveled extensively in that section says he found that the Bryan following is decreasing every day and expressed the belief that the democrats of that section will be practically solid for an eastern presidential candidate in 1904 and a declaration of principles that will discard the heresies at the Chicago-Kansas City platform. "The south has everything to gain," he said, "by allying herself with the north-east and our people are coming to realize it. Under the auspices of such a union of interests it is possible for the south to carve out of the future a social, material and commercial splendor to which even the imagination cannot set a limit." The decline of Bryanism would be more rapid if there was some really strong man, someone having high qualifications for leadership, among those who are seeking the reorganization of the democracy.

GERMANY'S TARIFF PROBLEM

The tariff problem continues to be a source of perplexing trouble to German statesmen. Those who want duties increased on nearly everything are in the majority on the committee of the Reichstag having charge of the revision of the tariff and they have just aggravated the difficulties of the situation by increasing rates on a number of articles which they think need greater protection. This action has encountered a vigorous opposition and the imperial secretary of state for the interior declared against such changes in the measure framed by the federal council and expressed the belief that the bill would never pass.

It would probably be better for Germany if tariff conditions should remain as they are, for if the demands of the radical protectionists should be successful the result would very likely be wars with other countries which would be exceedingly damaging to German trade. As was said by the imperial secretary of state for the interior, with increased duties the commercial armory become heavy to fight in successfully. Germany is not situated as the United States is, having neither the resources nor the industrial development, and she cannot expediently do what this country may in the matter of tariff policy. It is very well to give her industries protection, but the tendency appears to be to go too far in this direction. The United States has perhaps a great interest as any other country in Germany's tariff problem, the solution of which will affect for good or ill a very extensive trade with that country.

Cardinal Ledochowski, who has just died at Rome at the advanced age of 80 years, was justly characterized by Pope Leo as a valiant fighter for the church. The most notable event in his career was the conflict with Bismarck growing out of the ecclesiastical laws of Prussia, which resulted in Ledochowski being sent to prison, where he remained a number of years. He was made a cardinal by Pope Pius IX as a reward for the contest he waged against the Prussian law, which placed the choice of bishops and priests in the hands of the people of the diocese or parish.

For the "tenth time" the supreme court has reversed itself on the interpretation of the police commission law. How soon it will reverse itself again depends only upon the ability of the parties interested in creating another rumpus to raise hair-splitting questions with high-sounding but latin phrases, such as adibus, omnibus and mix kum rous, sufficiently confusing and confounding to enable the court to wade into deep water and fish out a few well-worn and a cuttlefish or two to roll the legal whirlpool.

Superintendent Beghtol of the State Industrial school has discovered that he can provide religious instruction and chapel services for the boys without a paid chaplain. This suggests the inquiry, how many state institutions similarly situated are carrying salaried chaplains on their payrolls who could be replaced by volunteers. There is no

OLNEY BARRED BY AGE.

Presidential Timber Has Always Been Selected from Men Under 67. When some Memphis democrats led Richard Olney know that they would like to see him the presidential nominee of the party he told them he did not wish to be considered a candidate. He gave no reason for his unwillingness to respond to their kind offer by a letter to a New York paper. Edward Stanwood says Mr. Olney could have pleaded his age as an all sufficient reason why he should not be considered in connection with the presidency. In 1904 Mr. Olney will be 69 years old and would be over 71 if he were elected and served to the end of his term.

Not one of the great political parties, says Mr. Stanwood, has ever elected or nominated a man so old as Mr. Olney will be in 1904. The oldest man ever elected president was William Henry Harrison, who was 67 in 1840. Jackson was 65 when elected the first time. Harrison was 65 the year of his nomination and Taylor was 64. Henry Clay was 67 when he was a candidate in 1844. General Scott was 67 when he ran in 1852 and Cass was 64 when he ran in 1848. There is no precedent for a presidential candidate of 69, and politicians are as much startled by the news as we are.

Mr. Stanwood says Mr. Blaine told him in 1892 when he was 63 that he no longer desired to be president because he had reached a time of life when he craved rest. "When the American people elect a president," said Mr. Blaine, "they require him to remain awake four years. I need my sleep. The American people make more demands upon the time and energies of their chief magistrate than they did in the quiet days of the first presidents. It is doubtful whether the average man put in the White House at the age of 69 would live through his term if he tried to do all that was expected of him. Lord Salisbury at the age of 72 has resigned the premiership because he no longer feels equal to the discharge of its duties.

The mental and physical strain to which an American president is subjected is increasing. The office is not one for men who are not strongly and ably aided by the incisive and experienced hands of old age. There doubtless are exceptional men of 69 who are able to stand a four years' siege of constant work and worry, but a political party will be quite excusable if it declines to looker for them and gives the preference to younger men.

The age limitation which excludes Mr. Olney will not be objected to by David Bennett Hill, who is only 59. It will not affect Arthur P. Gorman, who is a little over 63. It will not be difficult for the democrats to find a candidate who has not lived up to the maximum limit of 67 years.

FOUR EXCUSE FOR FAILURE. Most Men Who Succeed Do So in Spite of Disadvantages. New York Times.

It would be hard to find a better example of how a young man should not seek an office than the following advertisement, which is clipped from the Evening Post: "Young attorney, Harvard law graduate, lacking 'pull' and having used up his money, must get to work to make a living. Any honorable chance in any business that he can get hold of, and he will go anywhere the employment may require."

By his own statement this young man has had the advantages of what is generally called the best school of law on either side of the Atlantic, and when he was graduated he had money in reserve. At the outset, accordingly, he had every chance in his favor. To what does he attribute his present destitution? To a lack of "pull." By "pull" we presume, he means personal influence of the kind that brings employment, one has done nothing to deserve. It is not a pleasant picture, this of a young man hanging out his shingle and waiting for fortune to drop a plum beside his easy chair. We can imagine nothing more likely to repel a possible employer.

But let us suppose that by "pull" he means personal friends who, when a position is vacant for which he is better fitted than another to fill, use their influence to secure it for him. To accept the advantage of such a "pull" is quite honorable. But is the lack of it an excuse for failure? Of all the men who succeeded in the world, perhaps 1 per cent have the advantage of the best possible training for their business or profession, and of those who have this very few have private means in reserve. The work of the world is done by those who make their own advantages and who force their own openings.

We are glad to see that the young attorney has arrived at a place where he is willing to accept any honorable employment that is offered him, and he has done nothing to merit the pity of his friends. He will perhaps learn not to advertise the excellence of his education in large type, and not to attribute defeat to a lack of that which a normal man does not require.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL. R. G. Thwaites, superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical society, has just finished a new biography of Father Marquette.

President Roosevelt has appointed a man to look after the remnant of buffaloes remaining in this country and to prevent that animal from becoming extinct.

Preparations are being made by the monks of the Grande Chartreuse to emigrate from France to Switzerland, whither they have already sent their magnificent library.

For drawing caricatures of his officers while serving time in the German army reserves an engineer named Wuest has been sentenced at Frankfurt to six months' imprisonment.

The Chamber of Commerce of Baltimore is making a collection of the portraits of all its presidents, from the beginning in 1853, to be displayed in its main room. They number twenty-five.

Lord Rosebery has written a novel, but will not publish it for some time for fear it may injure him politically. In this he differs from Disraeli, whose novels assisted him to mount the political ladder.

Julien Varne, the French author of exaggerated fiction, says 100 years hence very few books will be written, a prediction that may be taken as an indication that M. Varne expects to die before the year 2000.

An "armored waistcoat, price 35 shillings (about \$8), carriage pad" has been advertised by a French tradesman at Charleville, who recommends it specially for the use of ambassadors and members of Parliament, journalists and others exposed to danger.

A Paris thief, while picking a woman's pocket recently, pricked himself so severely with a pin which happened to be in the dress that he uttered a cry of pain, which led to his immediate arrest. The sum of \$50 in cash was found upon him.

John H. Donovan, city assessor of Boston, has attended every game of baseball played at the Hub this year. His only "ear" meant the game is that teams from both leagues will be present the same day, and that he will be unable to be present at both.

The municipality of Edinburg has decided to confer the freedom of that city to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, and Sir Robert Borden, premier and colonial secretary of Great Britain.

The French government has decided to send a delegation to the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo., to be held on the occasion of their visit there on July 25 to receive degrees from the university.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS.

Protest Against the Laxity of Our Moral Discipline of Children. The Outlook. It is a very serious question whether the manners of the young men and the young women in this country are not deteriorating. It is not easy to judge of the manners of a generation, because the standards of the past seem higher and the standards of the present seem lower. It is not the standards of the present, but the standards of the past, that are being considered, in considering any particular aspect of a period, there is the temptation to separate that aspect from the complete movement of the time, and to be misled with regard to its significance. There is no doubt that the wide practice of athletics by young men and young women has, on the whole, been extremely beneficial. Athletics is fast making Americans a vigorous race physically; it has furnished a safety-valve for the overplus of vitality which, in the absence of it, would have been expended in the direction of dissipation. It has brought the young men and young women together on a natural and wholesome basis and has made them comrades in a rational way. These gains must be taken into account. On the other hand, it has bred an informal code of conduct, a freedom of manner on the part of young men toward young women which involves a positive loss, and fostered an ease of intercourse which may lead to disastrous results if it is not moderated by the experience of older persons and controlled by judicious social conventions.

The American girl is so trustworthy that it is very difficult for a foreigner to understand her. He finds it quite impossible, looking from the standpoint of his own social traditions, to believe that so much freedom can be combined with entire purity. There is, however, not the slightest difference among those who are well informed, regarding the moral and healthfulness of American society. The girl will always be exceptions both in remote country districts and great cities to this general statement, but as a whole American society is singularly free from social corruption, and is free from the corruption of American girls enjoy more freedom, so far, and the freedom of the American boy often degenerates into license. A great many fathers and mothers in this country have practically abdicated their authority and surrendered responsibility for their children which they cannot release themselves, although they may evade it. No father or mother has a right through any going complicity or dislike to exercise authority to pass over to children that direction of the home which ought to rest not only on a sympathetic interpretation of the needs of young people, but also on a knowledge of life far in advance of the experience which youth can acquire. The head of a preparatory school for boys and girls does not long ago that it was extremely difficult to enforce the rules against smoking when boys of 12 frequently drove up to the school from the station, accompanied by their fathers, both smoking vigorously. Every boy of mature physical growth has a right to decide whether he will smoke or not, but a father has no right to let a growing boy smoke, for he will know reasons. That is an authority which he cannot delegate without inflicting a serious injury upon the boy. The boy's wishes ought not to be consulted in this respect. He is entitled to play on the edge of a precipice. If the boy is 12 he has what excessive cigarette-smoking means, he would never indulge in it, for he has no desire to dwarf himself physically or mentally when he grows up and realizes what has happened as the result of his indulgence, he is likely to have a feeling of a kindly feeling toward the father whose laziness and carelessness failed to protect him from his own ignorance.

An eastern community was shocked recently by a mysterious tragedy in which a young girl and two young men were concerned. That tragedy, whatever its character, was made possible by a freedom of intercourse under unusual and improper conditions which ought never to have been permitted. Every girl ought to understand that she is entitled to an exact degree in which she is inaccessible to any kind of familiarity, and that it is impossible for a woman, if she wishes to secure not only confidence but admiration, to hold herself too sacred; and it is the fundamental duty of every mother to protect her daughter by instilling into her an adequate idea of the relation between the essential dignity of womanhood and the conventions which protect that dignity in social life. If American society is to preserve in any way the qualities which the best Americans of every generation have instilled into their children, there must be a far deeper sense of responsibility on the part of heads of families to their children than at present exists. There must be far less license permitted; there must be far more judicious and rational supervision.

The American child is generally regarded by foreigners as the most offensive representative of his country, and, unluckily, there is very much to justify this opinion, as all candid Americans who visit American children in summer hotels and elsewhere must concede. Too many of them are rude, noisy, forward and disrespectful, not only toward their parents, but toward others. They reveal the laxity of their own homes in moral discipline and in the teaching of good manners. It will be necessary presently to preach a crusade or organize a movement for the education of American fathers and mothers if the traditions of the Americans of earlier times are to be preserved, and if American society is to have any distinction either of aim or of mass.

CLOSING OF AN INCIDENT. Amusing Controversy Ended with a Few "Retortations." New York Tribune.

From Mr. Bryan's explanation of his failure to receive an invitation to the Tilden club dinner until three weeks after it was set, persons of a mean and suspicious temper may infer that the clerk to whom he imputes the blame had been instructed to be guilty of an oversight. But the wide practice of athletics by young men and young women has, on the whole, been extremely beneficial. Athletics is fast making Americans a vigorous race physically; it has furnished a safety-valve for the overplus of vitality which, in the absence of it, would have been expended in the direction of dissipation. It has brought the young men and young women together on a natural and wholesome basis and has made them comrades in a rational way. These gains must be taken into account. On the other hand, it has bred an informal code of conduct, a freedom of manner on the part of young men toward young women which involves a positive loss, and fostered an ease of intercourse which may lead to disastrous results if it is not moderated by the experience of older persons and controlled by judicious social conventions.

These cheerful philosophers who feel so sure that prosperity is going to continue because the prices of stocks are so well maintained in Wall street will do well to look a little further than the lower end of Manhattan island when taking their observations. It is a fact that many persons seem to forget that all the material wealth comes out of the ground. The pathetic stories from the large cities connected with the front-end alms have told more than once of little children who had never seen green grass and who had no idea of the open country until given these outings. There are grown-up people of abundant wealth who are equally ignorant of what the country is in its relation to general business interests. They assume that property stocks go up ten points the country is richer thereby, and that when a great syndicate takes \$50,000,000 worth of property and capitalizes it at \$500,000,000 this paper performance has created \$450,000,000 of new wealth. They buy and sell and speculate through life on this sort of assumption and do not stop to think that it is only as the iron and coal are dug up and as the sunshine and the rain bring the grain to the harvest that anything is added to what already is. If we should find at the end of the season that the early drouths and the later floods that have been so prevalent have resulted in a serious crippling of the crops, if investigation demonstrates that we have consumed more than we have produced, then no amount of booming can keep prices up. As yet it is early to determine as to this. We have an immense agricultural territory, and the flood destroying everything in one valley may bring needed moisture to thousands of square miles of other fields and prove vastly more beneficial than injurious. It is the destructive flood we hear of rather than the fruitifying showers.

But meanwhile it is well to bear in mind that while speculators can grow rich in their big answers and the world can watch with wonder their great achievements, still they are not producers. Somebody else gives up what they get, and it is the unnoticed producer who furnishes the tangible material elements of prosperity. Even legitimate stock and selling, what goes under the general name of trade and keeps so many people busy, adds nothing to what already is. When two men trade horses there is still only those two horses at the end of the trade.

CHERRY CHAFF. Philadelphia Bulletin: "Does she sing as if she had her voice bottled up here this summer?" "Oh, yes, she could understand a word she said."

Brooklyn Life: Life Insurance Agent—My dear sir, have you made any provision for those who come after you? "Hardup—Yes, I put the dog at the door and told the hired girl to say I'm out of town."

Yonkers Statesman: "What do you expect to be when you become of age, my little man?" asked the visitor. "Twenty-one, sir," was the bright one's reply.

Philadelphia Press: "I can't imagine anything more unsatisfactory than a meal at our boarding house," said the chronic kid. "No," replied the impressionable young man, "evidently not, never got a bite from your best girl over the telephone."

Washington Star: "Why do men always laugh when they hear jokes about losing money at horse racing?" "It is because a laugh is often used to conceal an aching heart."

Judge: Visitor (to Nebraska Farmer)—It has been pretty hot out here this summer has it not? Farmer—Hot! Well, rather. Why, we even have had ice in the pond to keep the ducks from laying hard-boiled eggs.

Baltimore American: "What a beautiful bathing suit!" we say to the fair young thing. "When are you going to take a dip from your best girl over the telephone?"

Washington Star: "Why do men always laugh when they hear jokes about losing money at horse racing?" "It is because a laugh is often used to conceal an aching heart."

A Little Longer. Adelaide A. Proctor. A little longer yet—a little longer. Shall violets bloom for thee and sweet blue flowers, where the winds are blowing, shall murmur the sweet promise of Spring!

A Little Longer yet—a little longer. Thou shalt yet be the quiet of the morn; While tender grasses and awakening flowers Send up a golden mist to greet the dawn!

A Little longer yet—a little longer. The tenderness of that float o'er thy day. The rosy clouds that float o'er thy day. Light. Nor fade till trembling stars begin to shine!

A Little longer yet—a little longer. Shall starry night be beautiful for thee? And the cold moon shall look through the blue silence. Flooding her silver path upon the sea.

A Little longer yet—a little longer. Life shall be thine; life with its power to will; Life with its strength to bear, to love, to conquer. Bringing its thousand joys thy heart to cheer!

A Little longer yet—a little longer. The voices thou hast loved shall charm thine ear; And the heart that now beats quick to hear them. A little longer; yet shall hold them dear.

A Little longer yet—joy while thou mayest; Love and joy for time has naught to bid thee. Love and joy and feel and know no more.

WHERE PROSPERITY HAILS FROM.

Not from the Booming of Stocks, but Out of our Pockets. Hartford Courant (rep.). These cheerful philosophers who feel so sure that prosperity is going to continue because the prices of stocks are so well maintained in Wall street will do well to look a little further than the lower end of Manhattan island when taking their observations. It is a fact that many persons seem to forget that all the material wealth comes out of the ground. The pathetic stories from the large cities connected with the front-end alms have told more than once of little children who had never seen green grass and who had no idea of the open country until given these outings. There are grown-up people of abundant wealth who are equally ignorant of what the country is in its relation to general business interests. They assume that property stocks go up ten points the country is richer thereby, and that when a great syndicate takes \$50,000,000 worth of property and capitalizes it at \$500,000,000 this paper performance has created \$450,000,000 of new wealth. They buy and sell and speculate through life on this sort of assumption and do not stop to think that it is only as the iron and coal are dug up and as the sunshine and the rain bring the grain to the harvest that anything is added to what already is. If we should find at the end of the season that the early drouths and the later floods that have been so prevalent have resulted in a serious crippling of the crops, if investigation demonstrates that we have consumed more than we have produced, then no amount of booming can keep prices up. As yet it is early to determine as to this. We have an immense agricultural territory, and the flood destroying everything in one valley may bring needed moisture to thousands of square miles of other fields and prove vastly more beneficial than injurious. It is the destructive flood we hear of rather than the fruitifying showers.

But meanwhile it is well to bear in mind that while speculators can grow rich in their big answers and the world can watch with wonder their great achievements, still they are not producers. Somebody else gives up what they get, and it is the unnoticed producer who furnishes the tangible material elements of prosperity. Even legitimate stock and selling, what goes under the general name of trade and keeps so many people busy, adds nothing to what already is. When two men trade horses there is still only those two horses at the end of the trade.

CHERRY CHAFF. Philadelphia Bulletin: "Does she sing as if she had her voice bottled up here this summer?" "Oh, yes, she could understand a word she said."

Brooklyn Life: Life Insurance Agent—My dear sir, have you made any provision for those who come after you? "Hardup—Yes, I put the dog at the door and told the hired girl to say I'm out of town."

Yonkers Statesman: