

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, A. D. 1902. (Seal.) M. B. Fitch, Notary Public.

The men who fought mit Siegel will fight again under no other leader. Senator Spooner must be a devout subscriber to the adage that silence is golden.

It's a deficiency in temperature with which the weather man now stands charged. Chancellor Andrews has the peculiar faculty of talking so as to set other people a-talking.

It looks as if Congressman Mercer is determined to attach his campaign car to a wrecking train. Iowa's state fair is on this week.

Agricultural Iowa has something to show this year above all other years. Municipal home rule is the rallying cry in Ohio.

It is a cry that strikes a sympathetic chord in Nebraska. Do you think you would resign a job paying \$1,000,000 a year if you were in Mr. Schwab's place?

Then why blame Schwab for holding on. The anthracite coal barons are coining mints of money out of the strike of the coal miners while the miners are starving and the consumer pays the freight.

By the way, that threatened war between the two great American telegraph corporations has not yet produced any noticeable effect in the direction of reduced telegraph tolls. More gold is now held by the United States treasury than by any other financial institution in the world.

That death of gold so freely predicted by the silver fanatics seems to be further away than ever. The National Civic Federation is getting ready to devote its attention to abuses of taxation and defects of our tax systems.

It will get into a field where it can be prolific of good when it starts to open up unjust inequalities in tax burdens, city, state and national. The latest is that Agulaldo has no desire to come to America to lecture, but on the contrary has acquired a farm in the Cavite district, to which he will retire to pursue a rural life after the fashion of several illustrious examples.

Whether he will edit a weekly paper from an office in his barn is not stated. European hotel keepers and tradesmen will miss the home-coming hordes of American tourists, whose money forms their principal circulating medium during the season.

An embargo that should shut the American invaders out of European ports for a year would create as much distress abroad as a small-sized panic. Russell Sage is once more cautioning the public against the dangers of excessive industrial combinations, taking decided exception to the plea that the great trusts are purely for the benefit of the people.

Your Uncle Russell may be eccentric, but when he tells us to beware of panic following inflated capitalization he shows where his head is level. The railroad tax bureaucrats should next begin to print testimonials from the converts they have made by their statistical juggles.

Here is a form they might send out: "I have read your bulletin and traveled on your passes and am now satisfied that the railroads of Nebraska are not only over-taxed, but should have all the taxes they have already paid turned back to them."

AMERICA'S GOLDEN ERA.

We are living in the golden era of the great American republic, an era of marvelous prosperity and unprecedented development. It is the golden era of America not merely because the precious metals are more abundant than they ever have been in the history of the world and more gold is now being mined every year than has been taken out of the earth in any decade of the nineteenth century, nor because all the money in circulation, greenbacks, national bank currency, silver certificates and silver coin are all as good as gold and pass current for gold in the exchanges and markets of the world.

We are living in the golden era of the great republic because of its unexampled commercial prosperity, industrial activity and agricultural wealth. The farmers of America will coin more gold this fall and next winter out of the products of the soil than has ever been coined by all the mints of the United States, England, Germany and France in any single year.

According to estimates of the government reporters, the wheat harvest of 1902 will yield in the neighborhood of 644,500,000 bushels, shelling on the farm for not less than \$400,000,000. A conservative estimate of the corn crop of 1902 is 2,500,000,000 bushels, which if marketed in the raw, or converted into meat at 25 cents a bushel, would be coined into six hundred and twenty-five million gold standard dollars. In other words, the corn and wheat raised in America this year will exceed in value \$1,000,000,000, and the oats, barley, rye and hay crops and products of the dairy, orchard, apiary and hennery will approximate close on another \$1,000,000,000, while the cotton and tobacco crops will exceed in value \$500,000,000 more.

Compared with the mountain of gold mined from the fertile soil of American farms, the output of precious metal from American mines, which under most favorable conditions will not exceed \$200,000,000, or less than one-third of the value of the corn crop alone, is of small importance. The only rival of the army of American farmers is the grand army of American skilled and unskilled workmen employed in the mills and factories in converting the raw materials of the farm, plantation and orchard into finished products, with which America supplies not only its own wants, but the demand of all the other civilized as well as the uncivilized nations, and gives employment incidentally to the million of men who operate our railroads, navigate our steamships and act as middlemen and money changers between the consumer and producer.

To make any rational calculation of the stream of gold that passes through all the channels in and out of the national clearing house would make a man with ordinary brain dizziness. Suffice it to say that the beginning of the Twentieth century has ushered in America's golden era, which, barring an unforeseen reaction, will make the United States at no distant day the greatest as well as the richest nation of the nations.

INSULAR ADMINISTRATION.

President Roosevelt's speech at Hartford was principally devoted to what has been done in the administration of insular possessions and the duties yet to be performed in relation to these. Domestic questions he did not refer to and it is to be inferred that he does not intend to discuss them during his present tour. The president pointed to Porto Rico as an example of the best methods of administering our insular possessions and in this there will be general acquiescence. The policy regarding that island has been eminently successful. The men selected to administer affairs there were fully qualified for the task and the result is entirely satisfactory to the Porto Ricans and to the American people. There have been no scandals connected with the administration of the island, the people are protected in their rights, the laws are justly administered, public education is being promoted, industrial and commercial conditions have improved. The people of Porto Rico are contented under American rule and are consequently entirely loyal.

In the Philippines, where the task of civil administration is infinitely more difficult, good progress is being made toward the attainment of results as satisfactory as those in Porto Rico. Practically the same governmental principles are applied in both. The establishment of civil government in the Philippines has gone forward as rapidly as practicable and natives have been given a large participation in it, to be extended after a time, when the maintenance of peace and order on their part is fully assured. Doubtless there is a dissatisfied element among the Filipinos, but there is good reason to believe that a very large majority of the people have accepted American sovereignty in good faith and will remain loyal. The enthusiastic greeting given Governor Taft on his return to Manila cannot be regarded otherwise than as attesting the satisfaction of the natives with existing conditions. The more intelligent of them realize that American rule means for the Filipino people a larger measure of freedom than they have ever known, the guarantee of civil and religious rights, opportunity for education, material progress and an improvement in conditions generally. They have already found in the operation of our civil government much benefit, while they see in a growing trade the advantages of being under the sovereignty of a nation whose policy is to uphold and uplift and to give to all people within its power or influence the benefit of the highest civilization. As was said by President Roosevelt, "We are governing the Filipinos primarily in their own interest and for their very great benefit, and we have

acted in a practical fashion, not trying to lay down rules as to what should be done in the remote and uncertain future, but turning our attention to the instant need of things and meeting that need in the fullest and amplest way."

No one who will consider fairly and without prejudice American administration in our insular possessions and in Cuba can fail to commend it as a whole. The record is an eminently creditable one, of which we may justly boast as without a parallel in the history of the world.

IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

The arbitrary action of the Mercer contingent in the congressional committee and its attempt to force the renomination of Mercer by high-handed usurpation of power and lawless intermeddling with the functions devolving exclusively on the county committee shows the desperate straits to which Mercer and his corporation backers had themselves in the face of the popular revolt.

A great hue and cry has been raised in past campaigns about the arbitrary work of the so-called city machine, but the Moores machine never displayed such reckless disregard of all precedent and was never guilty of such flagrant violation of the primary election law as the Mercer machine.

Never before has a congressional committee arrogated to itself the powers and duties vested by law in the county committee to designate the voting places, appoint election officers and apportion the representation of delegates to which the county is entitled among the various wards and precincts.

Never before has a congressional committee composed of members living in other counties undertaken to conduct primary elections in this county and to issue credentials to delegates who are to register the choice of the republicans of this county in a congressional convention in which the other counties of the district are accorded the privilege of selecting their own delegates without the aid or consent of non-resident committeemen appointed by a non-resident congressman.

Mr. Mercer will discover before he is much older, however, that you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink. Mr. Mercer can set up jobs to bar out honorable competitors and harass the voters, but he cannot prevent the rank and file of republicans from administering a telling rebuke at the primary.

JAPAN AS A COMPETITOR.

In the struggle for the trade of China the commercial nations must reckon upon Japan for vigorous competition, with some advantage of position in her favor. In the past six months Japan has launched several important undertakings which contemplate the development of some of China's domestic enterprises and of some of the immense natural resources of that empire. These show that Japan is keenly alive to the necessity of taking and holding a place against Europe and America in the race for the spoils in China.

It is noted that recent utterances of Japanese statesmen indicate how seriously the governing minds of Japan would view the domination of American or European influence in the industrial and commercial concerns of China. It is said that the ablest statesmen Japan possesses believe that the national existence of the country depends upon the possession of the Chinese trade. This has been preached by such statesmen as Marquis Ito for years and it has become thoroughly implanted in the minds of the people. Japan is promoting steamship companies with particular reference to the trade of China and other enterprises are projected.

The Japanese are an enterprising and energetic people, who are not behind western people in commercial acumen. The industrial development of Japan within a few years has been remarkable and her financial position at present is strong. That she will secure her share at least of the Chinese trade and play a very important part in developing that trade may be confidently predicted.

IN A FALSE POSITION.

Bishop Potter, who takes a most active interest in the question of preserving industrial peace, has expressed the opinion that the anthracite coal operators have all along maintained a false position. "They take the stand," he said in a recent interview, "that they will not deal with the organization, but insist on dealing with the men as individuals." This he declared to be all wrong, adding that any body of men whose interests are common have the right to organize into an association for mutual protection and are entitled to recognition as an organization in matters which affect their individual and combined interests.

This view will be acquiesced in by everybody who has given the subject of labor organizations intelligent consideration. The right of workmen to organize for their mutual protection and welfare has been fully established. It has been recognized by the courts and by legislative bodies and must be regarded as unquestionable. It is a right that belongs as much to labor as to capital. This being so the men composing a labor union are clearly entitled, as Bishop Potter said, to be recognized as an organization in matters which affect their individual and combined interests and they do well to insist upon this. Otherwise organization would be utterly useless. If the anthracite miners were to undertake to deal with individuals with the operators that would be the end of their organization,

since it could thereafter be of no value to them. Of course the miners fully understand this and are prepared to undergo great hardships and privation in the struggle to maintain their organization. They are still willing to settle the contest by arbitration, but this the operators will not consider, their determination being to destroy the miners' organization at whatever cost.

That public opinion is very largely against the attitude of the operators is abundantly evident. Condemnation of their policy is general and they are being warned that persistence in it may compel legislative interference. "The presidents of the great companies which control the anthracite fields," says the New York Evening Post, "would do well promptly to heed this fast-swelling tide of public opinion. They must either resume the mining of coal themselves, or face a strong demand that the government shall interfere, in one way or another."

President Baer and his associates cannot afford to maintain their present attitude. Public opinion is overwhelmingly against them and no little group of capitalists can defy the nation." Such admonition and warning, however, seem to be entirely without effect. Buikward by the rights and privileges which the state of Pennsylvania has given the coal combine, it defiantly proclaims that there can be no compromise and that it will permit no interference with the policy it has decided on. Meanwhile the danger of a coal famine increases and the helpless public is completely at the mercy of a little group of capitalists who are utterly indifferent to its interests and necessities.

WHERE OMAHA CAPITAL WOULD COUNT.

There is a tide in the affairs of cities, as well as of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. The impending acquisition of the Omaha Street railway system by an eastern syndicate of capitalists will place several million dollars at the disposal of the present owners to be invested where, in their judgment, it will bring the most profitable returns and prove most advantageous to their interests.

In view of the fact that nearly all of the present owners of the Omaha Street railway and recently acquired Council Bluffs and Omaha lines are business men largely interested in Omaha, it may be taken for granted that they will give Omaha the preference over any other locality in investing their money in enterprises that would promote Omaha's industrial and commercial growth.

In our judgment, no project, not excepting even the establishment of the proposed power canal, would give greater impetus to Omaha's growth and prosperity than a pipe line from the oil fields of Wyoming to Omaha. The existence of vast oil deposits in the Big Horn district and other sections of Wyoming was known to explorers and pioneers west of the Rockies years before the Union Pacific railroad was built. The oil fields of Wyoming, it is believed, have an almost inexhaustible quantity, not only of petroleum, but also of lubricating oil, much more valuable than petroleum and more valuable than the products of the Ohio, Texas or Pennsylvania oil gushers.

The only reason the Wyoming oil fields have not been developed before this is their remoteness from any railroad and the consequent expense involved in the transportation of the product. A pipe line from the Wyoming oil fields to Omaha, or rather to the vicinity of South Omaha, would solve the problem. It would, moreover, make Omaha a second Cleveland as a refining and oil distribution center. It would deliver at our doors the most concentrated and yet the cheapest fuel that could ever be secured, which would mean cheaper power than could be secured by any other agency, not excepting even the power supplied by the proposed Platt river canal.

While no correct estimate can be formed of the cost of a pipe line from the Wyoming oil fields to Omaha, the approximate cost is estimated at less than \$5,000,000, which would be a mere bagatelle, considering the incalculable benefits to be derived from such project. Assuming that the enterprise would involve an outlay of even \$5,000,000, there can be no doubt that with an actual expenditure of one-third of that sum the promoters could readily secure all the necessary capital by bonding the line, as has been done in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and other states that now have pipe line connections with the oil regions.

The possibilities of development in consequence of the establishment of oil refineries, factories and mills, that are usually operated in conjunction with such plants, would of course include the laying out of suburban factory towns and villages and numerous enterprises that spring up in every great manufacturing center under modern conditions.

The Bee could name half a dozen men in Omaha who by united effort could connect Omaha with the Wyoming oil fields within twenty-four months, if they would put their shoulders to the wheel and venture in earnest upon floating the enterprise. The question is, Will they do it? Are they fully awake to the opportunity and public-spirited enough to invest their money where it will give Omaha a tremendous lift and at the same time repay double, and possibly treble or quadruple, the money they would have to invest?

One of the fire insurance papers has drawn a striking contrast between different classes of steel construction commonly supposed to be fireproof in equal degree. By test of experience steel frame buildings in which the metal work is exposed to direct heat action shows little or no resisting strength, but

on the contrary is quickly bent and twisted by fire into total collapse. Iron or steel columns that are measurably protected by fire tile or other non-burning material have proved able to go through the hottest kind of fire and remain standing under the weight they were supporting. The conclusion reached by insurance experts is that properly protected steel work will withstand almost any fire test, while unprotected steel work will withstand scarcely anything. Merely because a building is erected on a metallic frame does not entitle it to a claim of fire-proof construction.

From the report of President Roosevelt's allusions to the Isthmian canal, the makeup of the membership of the canal commission has not yet been definitely settled, all the stories of the imaginative Washington correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding. The president has a thorough realization of the importance of this great undertaking and may be depended on to weigh the qualifications of everyone whose name is presented to him for a place on the commission.

Cubans are already complaining that President Palma does not come up to their expectations. Just what their expectations were, however, is not made clear. It is just possible they expected their new president to see to it that everyone was legislated rich enough to live without working.

Usual Cause Lacking.

Detroit Free Press. There is no particular reason why the German crown prince should marry an American girl. He doesn't need the money.

Circumstances Alter Views.

Somerville Journal. There is no question that the trusts oppress people sometimes, but you know that wouldn't keep you from buying stock in one. If you could get it cheap enough.

Action Sifted to the Case.

Saturday Evening Post. When a woman has a weak case she adds her sex to it and wins; and when she has a strong case she subtracts her sex from it and deals with you harder than a man.

Reform in the Right Direction.

Baltimore American. The young women of Fremont, Neb., have formed a trust with the avowed intention of reforming the young men of that place. With this explanation it might be thought that they had got into the trust business because the octopus has so many arms.

Specific for Royal Insomniacs.

Brooklyn Eagle. The car of Russia sleeps in a room lighted with a glare of electricity, and complains that he doesn't sleep well. We would think not. If the car would saw wood for four hours in the evening and try a corn husk mattress in a dark garret, his insomnia would leave him. But his ministers would be horrified.

Every Prospect Pleasant.

New York Tribune. The prospect for the farmers in the north-west is uncommonly encouraging. It is practically certain that the crops in that part of the country will be enormous, and the railroads have decided to reduce freight rates. It is a time of hard work, but also of rejoicing in the vast stretches of the plains, now white for the harvest.

A Solomon in Action.

Chicago Chronicle. We may applaud the gallantry of the St. Louis judge who holds that a woman may kiss any man that she wants to kiss, but it is reasonable to feel apprehensive of some possible results of the decision. It might be awkward, for example, if a gentleman should be seized upon and accosted by an entire stranger just as his wife came around the corner. What would the learned judge recommend in such a situation?

Too Much of a Good Thing.

New York Sun. It is painful to find further proofs of what Mr. Bryan said of "apparent prosperity." The state superintendent of instruction in Nebraska says that the farmers of the western part of that state are so prosperous that "the farmers' sons and daughters don't need the money and will not teach school." Nebraska villages are without school masters and school mistresses. Would it not be better to have less "apparent prosperity" and more school teachers? What could be sadder than to see not only Nebraska men putting the dollar above the man, but Nebraska women putting the dollar above the school mistress?

BILLBOARDS AND THE YOUTH.

Pernicious Effect of Lined Pictures on Tender Minds. Baltimore American.

Bishop Fallows is of the opinion that the billboard advertisements are pernicious in their effect upon the youth of the land. He thinks that the small boys who see the pictures of long haired gentlemen holding their hands at once seek an opportunity to acquire a trusty weapon and hasten to the great plains ere the Indian has become extinct. There are plenty of good arguments for and against the billboard without delving into the mists of psychology in this matter. The cold power of logic would not seem to carry the bishop's theory to a satisfactory end. The billboards display entrancing pictures of dainty maidens, with neat aprons tucked about them and with elaborate coiffures, merrily engaged in cooking dinner on a large and imposing range. Does history record that any young woman—and young women are more impressionable and more quickly swayed by sentiment than young men—does history record that any girl, after gazing upon this picture, has torn madly down the street and rushed into the kitchen to order her mother to fetch her a billiard ball? Are there any statistics showing that a millionaire has converted his bonds and securities into greenbacks and thrown them to the elements after seeing a picture representing such an act on a billboard? Has anybody ever seen a horse race that looked like the ones shown in the posters? Or was there ever a circus lady so fair and sweet and beautiful withal as the one who prostitutes upon her face and kisses her fair white hand to us from the gorgeous eight-sheet? Do we have any record of any woman who has forsaken home and friends and mother dear and gone a bareback riding after fondly eyeing this attractive display?

We might go much further with this inquisition, but we think we have established our point. Billboards do not affect the mind to any further extent than to induce the observer to spend his money for the goods advertised thereon, and the newspaper advertisement is better than the billboard for that purpose.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

A good man will always find some good in men. God sends the seed, but we must furnish the soil.

To lose sympathy with men is to miss success with them. When religion ceases to go to service it will run to superstition.

The sugar on Satan's pills may be very sweet, but it is very thin. Small vices may be forgivable one at a time, but they soon unite into an impassable river.

When the church is an arbor of rest for the rich it cannot be a harbor for the refuge of the wrecked.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Baltimore American: It must be a very unsanitary theology that prompts a "minister to predict destruction for the people who bathe at Atlantic City."

Indianapolis News: In the light of the pope's letter, the sympathy extended to the Philippine friars by the Catholic Federated Societies seems to have been premature.

Washington Post: A Chicago divine has received all from a London congregation. Now that he is compelled to import his religion from this country, John Bull's cup of bitterness must be running over.

Minneapolis Journal: The suggestion of Father McKinnon that as soon as the American hierarchy is established in the Philippines some 400 young priests be sent to the United States for a year of instruction is an excellent one. Its application would be good for the Catholic church and good for the people and government of the Philippines.

TENDENCY OF THE TIMES.

Good Deeds Unchecked by the Commercial Spirit. World's Work.

The truth is we hear too much about the commercialization of the professions. There are men who vulgarize them all—no doubt—and who sell their craft-right for a mess of millions, for there have always been such men. But there is another tendency of our times that is far stronger than the tendency to get wealth; it is the tendency to establish, to build and to maintain institutions—institutions of any useful and honorable kind. Men give themselves in the most unselfish way to build up colleges and universities, hospitals, museums, clubs, associations for the advancement of trades and professions, libraries—there is no end of the list. Men labor to turn their business into institutions. Many manufacturers plan their factories so as to give them an institutional character and value. The natural constructive tendency of the inventive people is toward institution building. Strong men in almost every department of work show such a tendency, often as a dominant trait of character; and this is a stronger motive than the mere wish to be rich. The rich man who stands alone, who has not established something, who is not identified with some great institutions, commercial or public, is not envied. He is more likely to be pitied.

DR. ANDREWS ON THE UNMARRIED.

Exaggerated Utterances Tested on Scale of Unvarnished History. Philadelphia Press.

President E. Benjamin Andrews, who has a useful but somewhat misleading faculty for saying things, sometimes wise and sometimes otherwise, which attract public attention because they touch on subjects of wide public interest which others have neglected, is having a week or so of newspaper comment by devoting his "column speech" at the University of Chicago to the wickedness of being unmarried. Following a long train of legislators and teachers through many centuries, Dr. Andrews is unwise enough to denounce, without exception and without qualification, the unmarried man or woman as a poor weakling who has neglected his duty in life.

There is enough in history—and some things in current life—to prove the extravagance of Dr. Andrews' scolding, but neither he nor those who commend his utterances appear to be aware that he is dealing with a normal social condition which always has and, so far as one can see, always will accompany an increase in the comforts and opportunities of life. Whether or no men decay as wealth accumulates, there is no question whatever but marriages decrease.

Time was—a century ago—when it was a favorite declaration of political economists, led by Malthus, that as wages rose and the great growth of the population would increase and birth would increase. This was specious, and for nearly fifty years was accepted as true. But the enumeration of population during the last 100 years have settled it beyond question that the reverse takes place. As Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb have shown beyond question in their works on "Industrial Democracy" and "Trades Unions," when wages rise in any calling, trade or employment the marriage rate tends to diminish and births tend to decrease. It does not need pages of statistics to prove this to anyone who looks out on society and sees that the number of unmarried women increases as the advantages of life increase.

Marriage comes early as a matter of course to the young woman in the lower stratum of the laboring class, but as the family wage increases the number of unmarried women also increases, and when one reaches the average of families able to spend \$1,000 a year or so in educating their daughters after they become 13 or 14 years old, and who are able to continue the education through a college course, about four women out of ten are left unmarried.

This takes place about equally, whether the young woman goes to college or not. "Bachelors," as it is called, is one vast array of spinsters. Among the favored families who have some hereditary means, a fixed income and the various advantages which come from social relations prolonged through more than one generation, in this city and in all cities, the noticeable fact is the large number of young women who "come out," who stay out for two, three or four years, gradually fading into the background of unmarried women which constitutes a sort of fringe in society.

What is true of this particular set is true of all through the social organism. During the fifty years in the United States, in which the wealth of the country has enormously increased, growing from three to fourfold, the marriage and the birth rates have as steadily decreased. This decrease exists across all classes. It is largest, as everybody knows, among families whose ancestors came to this country before the revolution. Many of these families are visibly dying out. It is next apparent in those whose progenitors came here before 1860, and who now figure in the census columns as children of parents of foreign birth. The only class where births are numerous and marriage constant is in the last deposit of immigration, which is still engaged in a hard struggle for life.

History has the same record through all its course. Always the same actions have grown in civilization and grown in wealth they have decreased in marriage and birth rate, beginning with families the ability of whose members enabled them to get a little the start of the rest in wealth. Thus nature reverses herself on the desires of man to gain more than his meed.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Some wisecracks says paper money spreads contagion. If it does, professor; it spreads a fever for dollars.

"No unclear dollar has ever passed my hand," exclaimed Colonel Henry Waterston. The colonel likes his 'fresh from the mint.

The 120th birthday anniversary of the Baltimore American last week was made uncommonly joyous by a libel suit for \$350,000, instituted by an ice company.

A reunion of the Smith family is the latest fair project at St. Louis. Should all the family attend the show, past records at the box office would be reduced to Smithereens.

One day recently it was possible to ride from Texas to Chicago for 30 cents. A few bargain hunters paid the price, but the majority contented themselves with the lesser evil and stayed at home.

The contempt shown by J. Pierpont Morgan for Robert A. Mammack is worthy of a mention. When a financier can rake in a pot of \$202,300 without showing his hand, it is apparent the old professionals are not to be mentioned in the same breath with the modern shufflers. That's what Pierp stepped in out of the Monon deal. And it wasn't an average day for deals either.

An official inquiry into the financial operations of the Tripler Liquid Air company is in progress in New York. People of national fame are mixed up in the company's stock manipulations whereby the fellows on the ground floor pocketed the cold cash, while the suckers on the outside received large losses in the bargain. The output of the latter exceeded the supply of liquid air.

Although a Missouri court refused to punish a dog which masticated the thumb of a man who attached a can to the canine's narrative, some intelligent dogs revenge the indignity more effectively. One thoroughbred in a Pennsylvania town, the master's attachment consisting of a stick of dynamite to which a lighted fuse was spluttering. The dog chased the man who did the job into his home and camped in the parlor long enough to go up with the fragments. There was no touch of man or dog found to give the corner a job.

Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, formerly of Omaha, has added to his ministerial duties the pleasures and perplexities of an editor. His name appears at the masthead of the Jewish American, published at Detroit. Like all farseeing men of the cloth, Rabbi Franklin appreciates the value of the press as a co-worker in the vineyard. Words spoken in the pulpit reach the few. The printed word reaches the many. By combining both pulpit and press Rabbi Franklin vastly increases his field of usefulness and his power for good.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Chicago Tribune: "Wasn't your courtship and marriage of that Boston girl rather a sudden affair?" "Yes, I took her right off the ice."

Ohio State Journal: Dolly Dimple—I can't find my bathing suit. "I know you've got it. Did you look in your pocketbook?"

Philadelphia Press: Her Mamma—You certainly were flirting outrageously with that young man on the beach. Don't you know you were married? "Yes, but he didn't."

Boston Transcript: He—I suppose now that I shall have to ask your father for his consent. "No, Harry; after the first time you called on me I might have you if I wanted you. He and I have understood it for a long time."

Chicago Post: "Did he marry her for her money?" asked the girl in white. "Well, let's be charitable and say he did. He was a miser and she was a fortune teller. No use casting aspersions on his taste and judgment."

Detroit Free Press: He—Darling, I've tried to tell you of my love. Will you call with me over the set of life? "Voice from upstairs—Mary! Oh! Mary, if you're going to the set, tell that fellow you'd better grab the rubber and do the steering."

Chicago Tribune: "I wish our pastor wouldn't preach short sermons complained Uncle Jerry. He's always through before I've half finished my nap."

Philadelphia Press: Mr. Upjohn—I wish you would tell Kathleen she cooks her stews too hot. "John—You are three girls late, John. The name of the present one is Mollie."

A SONG TO BRAVE WOMEN.

A. J. Waterhouse in Success.

They were married when the moon was in the leaves and turning gold. And the morning bore a menace of the winter's cold. Side by side they stood and promised, hand in hand, to walk through life. And the day was over the set of life? "He named them man and wife. They'll be the best of friends; little of the world they knew. But he whispered: "Oh, my darling, I have sides—"

Then they vowed that, walking ever side by side, they would gain the distant summits of their far-off, happy and. Side by side they walked together, lingering sometimes for a kiss. Dreaming of the far-off summits, of the future's perfect bliss. But the battle of the world was on them, and the foe man bade them yield. And their onward steps were hidden by the smoke upon the hills. And his heart grew faint within him as he murmured "I must fall. For the foe man presses ever, and his cohorts conquer all. But the woman said: "I'll never, only whispered: "You shall win!"

"You shall win the victor's laurel from the battle-strife and din." Then again he struggled onward, though his wounds were gaping wide. Listening ever for a whisper—"I am battling with you." Struggling onward, struggling ever, though the mist was on the hills. Beaten downward by the foe man, lost in mists of gloom and doubt; Billions were the hands that held his spirit must