## THE UMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

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Less unsold and returned copies .... Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this list day of July, A. D. 1902. (Seal.)

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The Turkish sultan operates on the maxim. Never pay today a bill you can stand off till tomorrow.

Caution-Well-behaved kitties are hereby warned to purr softly so as not to disturb the policeman.

The railroad tax bureau has got up to the railroad case any stronger.

The promise is out that the festive rolls around. The crustaceous lobster has been in evidence right along.

Money may be picked off of weeds in Nebraska only occasionally, when regisfarm in the state.

A census report shows that 85 per cent of the collar and cuff output is traceable to the factories at Troy, N. Y. Troy is surely entitled to pose as the mother of laundries.

General Miles' proposed visit to the Philippines may be depended on to start a new stream of stories from the newspaper mind readers that feed the popoeratic yellow journals.

A bird's-eye view of Omaha shows up a goodly number of new roofs, noting houses and dwellings that have risen during the present season. This is substantial growth that always counts.

Failure of the rice crop in Japan tals up to the beauties of American phy?

the real thing.

Chancellor Andrews' lectures before the University of Chicago must be the best paying investment that institution can boast if the value of the free newspaper advertising secured by them is taken into the account. When President Roosevelt comes to

Omaha, Ak-Sar-Ben will call him to witness the most dazzling electrical parade and illuminations ever put on the boards. No matter where he goes, at home or abroad, he will not find the equal. Challenges for joint debates may be

expected to fly thick and fast in the pending campaign in Nebraska. The

advantage can accrue.

Judge Shiras of the United States supreme court does not hesitate to express his view that arbitration is the logical method for strike settlement. Can it be possible this eminent jurist has read the learned opinion to the contrary of Governor Savage of Nebraska?

Springing information that an independent ment packing plant is in incubation in Chicago must be the same as giving notice that some outside parties want to be considered in the formation of the packers' combine. There are

BAILROAD BULLETIN NO. 48

Ever since the Real Estate exchange secured that much boasted of reduction of 3 mills in the state levy for Douglas county a well-defined rumor has been in circulation in Commercial club and railroad circles that the exhibit made by the committee of the exchange before the State Board of Equalization was designed for future use in the inand gives the whole thing away in the following language:

In the preceding bulletins we have shown that there was a general disposition on the part of assessors throughout the state to assess the value of property in their separate counties at 10 per cent, or possibly less, of its value, and in this reduction of assessment the railroads only desired that their assessments should be made on the same basis as other property. in support of this form of argument we have been ably seconded by the facts and figures presented and the argument made at Lincoln by the Omaha Real Estate exchange in the presentation of their case, asking for a reduction in the levy for state purposes in Douglas county. Mr. McIntosh, in his argument before the board, ably presented this feature which the railroads wish to

There is no doubt that the railroads were ably sided by the Real Estate exchange committee and its attorney, and the most deplorable feature is that this committee knowingly assisted the railroads, under the pretense that it was saving the taxpayers of Douglas county over \$50,000 in taxes for the year 1902. As a matter of fact, the state board reduced the total levy by \$100,000, thus deliberately creating an overlap which the next state board will be compelled to make good, unless the policy of reckless increase in the state debt shall continue to be pursued. 910,450

> Cutting down the state levy by \$100,-000 in the face of a deficit of \$100,000 in the running expenses of the state does not help the taxpayers. It simply piles up the state debt, increases the annual interest charge and will finally result in an enormous increase in taxation.

When the tax bureaucrats assert that the assessors throughout the state show a general disposition to assess property in their separate counties at 10 per cent, or possibly less, of its value, they deliberately faisify the facts. The assessors in nearly every county held meetings prior to entering upon their its fiftieth bunco bulletin. But 500 duties and agreed upon a basis for asbulletins of the same kind will not make sessment averaging from one-fourth to one-seventh of actual value, and the real estate and personal property assessments, with rare exceptions, prove oyster will be with us before the week that the rat'o of assessment to actual value is from one-fourth to one-seventh. while the railroad property is assessed by the state board at one-twelfth or onethirteenth of its actual value.

> When the supreme court shall order issued "by authority of the railroads" the railroads that could be produced in support of the charge that the railroads of Nebraska do not bear their just share and others whom the law excludes will so many other federal generals. of the tax burden.

THE DUTY TOWARD CUBA.

President Roosevelt is most earnestly in favor of a liberal commercial policy toward Cuba. He believes that this is not only essential to the welfare of that island, but would be highly beneficial to this country. He takes the view that as Cuba is to be a part of our international political system we must make her a part of our economic system. "I ask it in her interest and I ask it in might be utilized to educate the orien- ours," said Mr. Roosevelt. "There is a great market in Cuba and I wish to see corn bread, muffins and prepared break. it controlled in the interest of our own fast foods. Where is Corn Cake Mur- people." In a very pointed way he urged the expediency of caring for the interests of the people to the south of As yet there has been no dispute over us, with particular reference to Cuba, the prize money which participants in saying that "We must remember that the naval sham battle have a right to we can do good with ourselves permaclaim. No wonder no one can be per- nently only if we do good to those with suaded that mimic warfare is as good as whom we are brought into contact; that we must keep both facts well in mind. We must keep our own interests as well as the interests of the weaker people whose destiny is now inextricably interwoven with ours." He made an appeal in behalf of reciprocity with Cuba, "primarily in Cuba's interests, but also for our own great benefit."

It is not to be doubted that this unqualified appeal of President Roosevelt will have a very decided effect upon public opinion. Its earnestness and sincerity cannot be doubted. No man in the country is more solicitous than the president respecting the interests of American industries. He has at all times shown a desire to conserve those industries and to maintain a policy necessary to their development and fusionists in this state have always prosperity. Not less than his predeceskept a supply of debate challenges on sor he believes in protecting American hand ready to be set off at every op- industries and American labor. He has stated this plainly in his recent utterances. But Mr. Roosevelt believes that What the Union Pacific strikers can we can enter into closer trade relations hope to gain by the arrest of President with our near neighbor, Cuba, without Burt, charged with a constructive of any sacrince of our domestic interests, fense of false imprisonment, is difficult but rather with advantage to them as a to see. Such a move can be viewed whole, and therefore he counsels recionly as a foolish blunder from which no procity, not upon any specific lines, but on a basis which he believes will be at once beneficial to Cuba and to our-

> selves. The question is one which still claims serious deliberation. There are American interests which are deeply concerned in its determination. Republican state conventions have with few exceptions pronounced in favor of reciprocity with Cuba and many republican leaders are in accord with the presi- is trying to console us that there is dent. It is a question that must be decided in the near future and it is If we should get our summer weather

speech at Lowell will undoubtedly command general attention and the public opinion it will elicit will show pretty conclusively to what extent the country approves the president's position.

VALUABLE AS PRACTICE.

The consensus of expert opinion seems recent naval maneuvers is in the practerest of the railroads, in support of tice which it gave to those engaged in their contention that all property in the it. It appears perfectly obvious that state outside of Douglas county has it proved nothing conclusively as to our campaign of education go on. been assessed at from one-tenth to one- ability for defense against a foreign twentieth of its actual value. That enemy. In order to have done this the well-defined rumor is now confirmed by attacking and defending forces should bulletin No. 48, which drops the mask have been practically equal in strength, whereas there was a wide disparity, the defending force having sixty-five points, thus giving it a very great advantage. It is by no means improbable that had the force under Commander Pillsbury been as strong as that of Admiral Higginson the result would have been different.

There is consequently no satisfactory conclusion to be derived from this mimic naval war and it seems quite safe to assume that no better result will come of the naval and military operations presently to take place. Such sham conflicts may be very excellent in the practice they afford, but beyond this they are of little if any value. There can be no reasonable objection to having them once a year, but it will hardly be seriously claimed that they strating our ability for defense. How- in it. ever, there is only the most remote danger of our having this put to the test by a foreign enemy and meanwhile there will be nothing lost in training our soldiers and sailors under conditions which closely imitate actual war.

AN OFFENSIVE INQUISITION.

A New York paper says that entrance countries has of late become an odious disastrous explosion. experience. There has been much complaint of the offensive nature of the inquisition on the part of agents of the immigration bureau and some reform in regard to this is being considered by the authorities. An example is given in the case of a youth, the son of a prominent English lawyer and member of Parliament, who on his arrival at New York cided to take steps that would obviate desirability of shutting out criminals chants and all other foreigners to questions that in many cases can be regarded only as insulting. "The anarchist or criminal will not hesitate to swear falsely," observes the New York Mail and Express. "Their detection must depend upon the combination of this country in Europe and common sense discrimination by the home officials, whose chief duty is to hold the transportation companies to the full ex-

ecution of their responsibilities." There is very clearly need of reform this is to be properly secured only through congressional action, so modify ing the law that the immigration agents quisition now required of them.

The Baldwin-Mercer police board has given us another example of its idea of reform by promoting to a sergeancy one of the police captains it had reduced to the ranks without charges or trial immediately on assuming control of the department. With the reasons for the present promotion, as endorsed on the board's records, "for long and faithful service and obedience to orders," no one will take issue, but it is certainly pertinent to ask why an officer worthy of such commendation, who by strict attention to duty had worked himself up from the bottom to the posttion of captain, should have been suddenly put back on a patrolman's beat and deprived, without a hearing, of every advancement earned through long years of service. If this is the conception of police discipline entertained by members of the reform police commisslon, what incentive to efficient service can members of the force have?

The Omaha Real Estate exchange renequitable assessment in the city of Omaha and county of Douglas, and esutility corporations. But for some the Real Estate exchange is to play the part of the monkey who is to pull hot

railroad chestnuts out of the fire. time for us to enjoy a 1902 summer yet. more ways than one of breaking in. | public sentiment respecting it. His perature? Chances are good that by

the end of the year we will all be willing to turn over a new leaf on the calendar and call it quits.

The League of American Municipalities will have no trouble in agreeing that there is room for vast improvement in the administration of our American to be that about the only merit of the cities, but it will also have to admit that the progress of municipal reform be taken not to discourage the corporate has kept well up with the progress of the people making up the city. Let the

> Slow but Sure. New York Tribune American diplomacy with the porte some times has to move slowly, but it generally gets there, all the same.

> > One Mild Surprise.

Baturday Evening Post Beef went up on account of the scarcity scarcity of water.

> Some Cause for Thankfulness Kansas City Journal.

One of the gratifying things about the Rider president, naval encounter between Captain Pillsbury and Admiral Higginson is the fact that it tional pension roll.

He'll Never Get Left.

Brooklyn Eagle. many trusts, and there will be a grand collapse some morning, when Morgan isn't Uncle Russell believes, apparently, that there is going to be a brokers' are important as a means of demon- trust. But he need not fear. He will be

Old Wound Still Rankles.

Baltimore American The feeling of the conquered provinces, Lorraine who crossed the frontier to participate in a French celebration of a battle

"I FIGHTS MIT SIGEL."

Passing of a Noted Figure of the Civil War Period.

Chicago Tribune. One of the notable figures of the German revolution of 1848 and of the American civil war has passed away. General Franz Sigel died yesterday in his seventy-eighth year. The failure of the revwas asked among other questions if he olution of '48 was a happy event for the had ever been in jail and if he was a United States. It drove into exile on polygamist. The propounding of such these shores a choice body of educated. questions to a boy naturally attracted none of their devotion to freedom when ardent, liberty-loving Germans, who lost attention and when the matter came to they crossed the ocean and who fought the knowledge of the commissioner gen- as bravely in its cause with tongue, pen eral of immigration he promptly de- and sword in this country as in their na-

tive land. When the civil war broke out Sigel was such offensive inquisition. The immi- precisely where he was needed. He was gration agents are of course acting in at St. Louis. He went there to teach boys conformity to the law, but they are sup- the arts of peace and found it necessary posed to exercise a reasonable amount dier. The American, Blair, had no more efto instruct men in the school of the solof discrimination in their questioning. Scient ally in his fight to hold St. Louis and As the commissioner general says, the Missouri for the union than the German agents are expected to exercise tact and Sigel. The latter organized his countrymen. He had had a thorough military judgment in carrying out the part of education. He had taken an active part tered mail pouches break open, but it the state board to reconvene for the re- the law requiring them to ascertain cer- in military operations in Baden. He raised grows on every cornstalk and on every assessment of railroad property on an tain facts regarding persons coming into a regiment, he became brigadier general honest and equitable basis, the bulletins the country. The absurdity, for inpart in military if he is a affairs in Missouri during the first year will afford the strongest proof against polygamist is so obvious that there can of the war, but he was not a great millbe no satisfactory excuse for it. The tary genius, and when he was transferred to the valley of Virginia his reputation suffered there, as did the reputations of not be questioned, but the work is not management of affairs did not satisfy Genforwarded by subjecting tourists, mer- eral Grant. He was relieved from command and the German soldier could no longer proudly say: "I fights mit Sigel." But if Sigel made mistakes in his Vir ginia campaigus, he made none when he helped to capture Camp Jackson and save Missouri. His services at St. Louis were of singular value.

After the war General Sigel held offices of trust under the national government well-informed watchfulness of agents of and under the municipal government of New York city. They were given to him because he was known to be an able and an incorruptible man who could be relied on always to do his full duty wherever he might be placed. In war and in peace, in office and out of office, Franz Sigel was ever true to his adopted country and to the high ideals of freedom and justice in this matter and it would seem that which inspired him in the days of his revolutionary youth.

UNCLE SAM AND HIS SEEDS.

will not have to make the offensive in- Some New Ideas About the Distribution Likely to Bloom. Baltimore American.

Secretary Wilson, the kind-hearted friend of the farmer, at the head of the Department of Agriculture, has at his command over a quarter of a million dollars, to be spent in seeds and plants, for free distribution to those who want them, and whose names congressmen will consent to send to bim. This is a pretty large sum of money even in these blilfon-dollar days, but this is a pretty large country, with a large number of people in it, and not a few of them want free seeds. In fact, it is right hard to find an individual, man, woman or child, who will not consent to take something even a package of seeds, provided it is gotten for nothing. So Uncle Sam never has any difficulty in getting rid of his seed

supply, no matter how large it may be. There has long been a suspicion that the government is overdoing the free seed oustness and that no small part of the There oney expended on it is wasted. have been times in the history of the department when Maine was oversupplied with cotton seed and North Dakota with tobacco. There have also been times when the seeds sent out persistently refused to come up, and other times when the wheat came up oats, the corn came up cucumbers and the cabbages came up cauliflowers. Secretary Wilson is, however, something of a reformer and does not propose to dered excellent service to the taxpayers have these rather odd and curious things of this city in its effort to enforce more occur again if he can help it. Most of the seed packing will now be done in Washington and directly under his own eye.

The secretary has also a new idea which pecially in securing from the supreme he proposes to bring into the next distribucourt the decision that compels the as- tions. Like all good Americans, he is a sessment of the franchises of public firm believer to public schools, and, as he is also a firm believer in free seeds, he can see no good reason why the two could not reason that nobody has been willing or be brought into a harmonious and mutually able to explain a secret compact has profitable organization. With this end in been made with the railroads by which view, the secretary will have thousands of seed packages marked especially for the public schools, to be given to them, and to them alone. It is intended that the children, after being taught all about them, shall plant and nurture and water them The New York World weather expert until the crop is harvested. Of course, this cannot be done in the brick-paved school playgrounds in the cities, but may be done in the achool yards in the country. As a rule, the country boy has plenty of well that President Roosevelt is giving in the winter season, will we not have work to do at home, but perhaps he will an opportunity for the expression of trouble in catching up on winter tem- not object to running a school garden, too, mind would thereby he improved-

## The President on Trusts

to have shot all around the mark and left

his purposes-his real and actual determi-

the public. In other things the president

ness. Even in regard to the trusts he has

in times past displayed a vigor and ear-

direct results. We see, therefore, no rea-

son for him to hedge now, and make the

of the trusts by teaching a certain theory

concerning them he will fall. Success for

him lies in the direction of an honest and

a determined effort to curb and crush these

baneful combinations until the people shall

be entirely relieved of the afflictions im-

Going to Extremes.

New York Sun (rep.)

pressed by the arguments advanced by the

Hon. Charles E. Littlefield in favor of the

plan of constitutional amendment; a plan

which the Maine statesman advocated in a

powerful speech in the house of representa-

We note, also, that although Mr. Bryan

has frequently expressed the opinion that

far as to propose that extreme method.

didates for president and vice president.

The Root of the Evil.

New York World.

supervision of the trusts and upon pub-

licity for their affairs is strenuous and ad-

mirable. Both these things are needed.

But neither one nor both combined will

cure those evils of monopoly from which

the people suffer most. . . Publicity

as to the affairs of trusts would very likely

save investors and speculators some losses

in the securities of over-capitalized cor-

But the Steel trust already publishes reg

ularly very full and detailed statements of

its earnings, its expenses and the amount

and nature of its obligations and assets

Other great corporations are doing the same

as a matter of honest dealing with the

public. Yet this publicity does not prevent

them from charging Americans more than

Supervision and publicity are both re

they do foreigners for their products.

rations, and it should be enforced.

Roosevelt seems to have been im

posed by their existence.

tives on June 1, 1909.

has shown a certain amount of fearless

Conservative Policies.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. rep.) The president's view of the trust quesion in its relation to federal control is onservative. In framing federal legislation to curb monopolistic trusts care must ventures which do not tend to monopoly. As the president points out, it is necessary to have co-operation in the business world ne it is to have workers' organizations. But we have a right to ask in each case that they shall do good and not harm."

Pessimistic Kick.

Philadelphia Record (ind. dem.) Does any man new in middle life really expect to see the economic processes indorsed and lauded by Mr. Roosevelt incrusted and fixed in the body politic? Of what avail to preach platitudes concerning of beef. Coal went up because of the the mental attitudes of various classes in scarcity of coal. The only surprising thing the presence of overwhelming material is that ice did not go up on account of the facts like the raid of the Beef trust upon the common people's pockets, or the magnificent sweep of the syndicates? people are entitled to expect something more to the purpose from their Rough

How different the Roosevelt of former years-ardent reformer, impatient critic does not saddle the country with an addi- of authority, unfaltering champion of independence and individual initiative-from this Roosevelt who from the accidental vantage ground of exalted public station throws dust in the eyes of the people, sees Russell Sage is afraid that there are too no ills worth mentioning, and exudes only words, words, words!

> On the Right Track. Brooklyn Eagle (ind. dem.)

The speech may be summed up, in sentence, as blazing a distinct trail for the future, while it leaves the present to take care of itself, just where it is. This attitude will be satisfactory to that large business element which believes that the exhibited by a deputation of citizens from trusts promote prosperity and which desires to lay controlling hands upon them only after full assurance that such control of 1870, shows that the old wound still will not upset the business of the country. rankles, and a wound which refuses to heal It will disgust iconoclasts, reformers and is as had for international health as it is the whole brood of "Hew the line" publifor individuals. The physical volcances may cists and statesmen. So far as the speech not be the only ones which have been si- affects the issues for 1904, it tends to draw to that port by travelers from foreign lently working on the underside toward a a sharp line between these antagonistic classes. We have had two striking demonstrations as to which of these classes is in a majority. It behooves the democrats to be wary as to how they allow the president and his party to monopolize the conservative side, of that issue. The president has bid for this battle ground with the astute ness of a much older campaigner. If he is allowed to hold it unchallenged he at least will have no reason to complain.

Greater Vigor Demanded

Baltimore American (rep.). In the matter of suggesting such a cure the president did not go at Providence as far as he might have gone. His reference to the necessity of procuring a constitutional amendment was proper. Such an amendment is proper before the trusts can be adequately dealt with, which must by law.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics.

Indianapolis News.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics

as been investigating the cost of living

with particular application to men of

small incomes and reaches the conclusion,

reached by other investigations, that in

spite of our prosperous times the average

man is not so well off as he has been. A

great majority of the families of Massa-

veetigating the average yearly expendi-

ture of a representative family with such

an income it finds it amounting to \$797,

proportioned thus: Four hundred and

clothing, \$100 for all other purposes.

twenty-eight dollars for food, \$109 for

the item of food is the largest, prices for

food are of chief concern. The bureau

reports that since 1897 there has been an

crease in price of all foods of 11.16 per

cent; in dry goods and shoes of 16.07 per

cent: fuel (before the anthracite strike)

9.78 per cent. Put in a concrete way the

food, clothing, rent and fuel that now

cost \$683.34, cost in 1897 \$586.90. Offsetting

these increases there has been increase in

wages, which the bureau will next in-

vestigate, but it is known that while in-

reases in wages have taken place, they

have not been general nor have they been

in proportion to the increase of the cost

The moral of all this is a double one:

First, those that are fortunate enough

to be employed, and this practically means

everybody these days, should remember

that as an actual fact the great

est part of the prosperity is the op-

portunity to labor and not the actual

amount of profit. And so there should be

a rigid attempt at saving against the time

when labor may be scarce. The other de-

duction is that as a whole people we should

take in hand our laws that give monop-

olies to trusts and enable these to increase

prices to Americans beyond world prices-

PERSONAL NOTES.

of Spain shows some human traits.

Europe is startled because the young king

A glimpse of the empty bin and a glance

at the soaring price of coal are not likely to

Senator Quay is rarely without a book in

his pocket. His favorite authors are Words-

The shah is a genuine land lubber, as the

only ship to which the Persians are accus-

omed is the ship of the desert-the camel.

Senator Depew was interviewed upon his

return from Europe and haughed heartily at

his own jokes. Our own Chauncey is indeed

Major E. B. Cassatt, a son of the presi

dent of the Pennsylvania railway, has sailed

for London to assume his duties as military

Lieutenant J. M. Worrell, a confederate

officer, has presented to the statehouse, Co-

ambus, O., a piece of the first flagpole ever

Vermont is on the threshold of the first

London intimates as "the king of spades"

on account of his mania for delving after

Count A. Quadt, charge d'affaires of the

German embassy, acting on instructions

from Berlin, has invited the United States

to a conference next spring which shall

Carrie Nation was delivering a "lecture"

in Lima, O., a few nights ago and in the

course of her remarks indulged in abuse of

the late President McKinley. This made

them, roused by a particularly brutal re-

mark, arose and called her a liar. In-

attache to the American embassy.

rected in honor of Abraham Lincoln

worth, Tennyson, Carlyle and Ruskin.

beyond prices that the same concerns ask

of living.

foreigners to pay.

check perspiration.

the same old boy.

granite hills.

quakes.

archaeological specimens.

Ass

income of less than \$1,000 a year.

usetts, the bureau says, have an average

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

natructive Figures Compiled by the Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural department has caused a commotion among Washington horse dealers by bringing to town for government service two teams of horses from Iowa. The horses were selected from a drove that had been used at the Ames college in conducting an experiment of considerable interest and the middle west. Several years ago, when horses were bringing such a low price, an experiment was undertaken to determine the qualities and value of western rangebred horses, obtained as range coits and developed under lowa farm conditions. At that time horses in the west were selling as low as \$5 a head and the experiment station at Ames secured a carload of well bred colts from the ranges of Wyoming and Montana. The colts were care fully selected in regard both to good breeding and individual excellence. experiment proved very satisfactory, the animals having been much admired as developed and used at the college. Those sold to Secretary Wilson are a pair of steel gray Percherons for hauling the department's mail and express, and a pair of well matched, seal-brown coach horses that will be used in Secretary Wilson's carriage. It is the opinion of good horsemen that the secretary will ride behind as handsome a pair as there is in Washington.

The last bronze figure completing the magnificent clock of the library of congress has been finally set in place over the portal of the beautiful public reading room. The clock, with its attendant sculptures, cost the government the sum

The bronze figures symbolizing time, day and night and the hours now surthe timepiece. The scaffolding mount which had been erected for the accommodation of the workmen has been removed and the library of congress is complete, as far as its architectural plans were to be carried out.

The commission for the clock was given in 1894. To design it took two years. In a panel about eight and a half feet square is a dial structure of various colored marbles-rich deep red, sienna and green African, incrusted with malachite, lapis lazuli, thulite and other semi-precious stones. The dial is a sun in gilt bronze, three feet in diameter, framed with wreath and garlands of intertwined oak and laurel in bronze patine. The bronze figures on each side and surmounting the dial, and which constitute the new additions, are a rich dark green bronze, the artist having anticipated the effects of time in the color. On either side of the face are students, typifying the "Reader" and the "Writer."

Above the dial structure and coming out of the ground of gilt mosate, on which are figured, also in mosaic, the signs of the Zodiac, is a group of "Time" with two attendant figures of "Day" and "Night." The group is decoratively completed by two infants accompanying "Day" and "Night," the advance guard of the "Hours."

"Time" is armed with his traditional glass and redoubtable scythe. "Day" and real political campaign in a generation. It "Night" have each their appropriate atis a three-cornered affair and is already tributes. "Day" is scattering flowerswarm enough to wither the moss on the roses-and "Night" has her stars and a Prof. William Petrie, the eminent English The signs of the Zodiac form, as it were

Egyptologist and explorer, is known by his an oval frame in color around the group and accentuate its meaning as well as the decorative effect of the whole. The figures of theg roup and the two on the dial structure are slightly under life size.

The work is completed by a small, high relief in bronze of the "Swift Runners." This little group occupies the take steps for a thorough study of earth- panel of the parapet on which the clock rests, just under the dial, and typifies the continuation of knowledge.

Your Uncle Samuel turns many an extra dollar by coining all kinds of money for her hearers somewhat restive and one of South American republics. The work is done principally at the Philadelphia mint. Just now the mint is turning out a bunch o stantly the audience was in an uproar, which money for Venezuela amounting to 300,000 continued for some minutes. When quiet five bolivar pieces and 250,000 two-bolivar if the secretary of agriculture thinks his was restored nearly all the scats were pieces. The first mentioned amount is equal to \$300,000 in our money and the second

to \$92,777.80 in United States subsidiary The five-bolivar piece is equal in weight and value to two of our half dollars, and the two-bolivar piece is about the size of our half dollar. There is in addition be by the federal government. But if he another order for 72,000 five and 60,000 twos has such an amendment in mind, and means There is no instance of money made here to press for its authorization by congress, for other countries being returned on the would have been wise for President ground that it was faulty. osevelt to have said so very plainly, not

There has not been a great deal of this work for outsiders lately. A few days ago however, the mint got an order for 500,000 nation-very largely to the imagination of centavos for the government of Colombia. These pieces are equal to our half dallar. At present the mint is engaged upon 1,500,-000 of our own standard dollars and is run ning right along on the subsidiary coins, nestness in combating them that promised five cept pieces, tens and twenty-fives. There is no limit to the turning out of pennies. About ten presses are working. Five point that if he aims to induce acceptance are on nickels. The government is getting ready for the fall trade, which is always

Two men were standing on a Fourteenth street corner the other afternoon, relates the Washington Post, when they observed about half a block away one of their friends bearing down upon them. Even in the distance they could perceive in the bright sunshine that their approaching friend had a mighty visible and polgnant looking case of black eye.

"There comes Jim Highstep," said one o the men, nudging the other, "and look at the shiner he's got! Somebody must ha" handed him a poke. I'll bet you a pat dollar that the first thing he'll say when we remark his bum lamp will be: 'Yee, but you ought to see the other fellow!" "

such a constitutional amendment may be "That gives you too much the hest of it." necessary, the democratic platform of 1900, said the other, "but I'll lay you even on which he and Mr. Stevenson ran against money for a dollar that he'll hurl us some McKinley and Roosevelt, did not venture so kind of a fairy tale to account for the shiner; that he fell upstairs in the dark; The revision of the constitution, however, that he ran into a post; that he fell down, to enlarge the powers of the federal govor something of that sort." ernment over the business of the country, Their mutual friend was by this time too

was specifically demanded in 1900 by the near to permit of the gambling end of it to platform of the social democrats, on which be carried to a closed deal, but, neverthe stood Eugene V. Debs of Illinois and Job less, the two men exchanged crafty winks Harriman of California as that party's canwith each other as he came up to them. It was plain that they had it all doned out as to how the man with the damaged optic was going to conduct himself when taxed with the same. The president's insistence upon national

"Hello, Jim," they said, in chorus; 'where'd you get hold o' that pickled binocular? The man with the discolored orb smiled

cheerfully at them and replied: "I got too infernally chesty last night with a fellow that had me outclassed in height, heft and reach and he passed me the funniest punch you ever heard of-ain't it a sight?"

Then he wondered why his pair of friends gazed at him repreachfully and in a manner indicating their belief that he had somehow or another imposed upon them.

ABSTRACTIONS WILL KEEP.

Democratic Platform Makers Warned to Go Slow.

Brooklyn Eagle (ind. dem.) There are golden eggs in the American

quired and are alike good. But they do nest. Some call the tariff laws the goose not touch the rooted evil of the trusts prothat placed them there. Some identify tected by tariffs-of monopolies encouraged the trusts as the source of the supply. Others distribute the credit equally, otherwise. And more of them seem to be coming. Surely, these are facts that should be borne in mind even by a democratic platform maker. He need necessarily go on a hunt, knife in hand, in search of the goose, wherever it may be. That he will clamor for tariff revision goes without saying. That he will be a rampant and belligerent theorist is well within the possibilities. Vast undertakings are characterizing the trade developments of the time. For such undertakings vast sums of moneys are in demand. Open purse strings are of vital practical value to the horse breeders in consequence. Credit which is virtually unlimited is among the essentials. Credit goes with confidence. It is withdrawn when confidence is lost. With its withdrawal comes business disaster. With blind tariff tinkerers in the saddle loss of confidence will come. The logic of this is clear. For the rampant theorist there is plenty of room in the background. others room should be found at the front. Abstractions will keep.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Philadelphia Press: Mr. Goodart-She ertainly has the gift of song, don't you

Chicago Tribune: "Higgins is a vain "I never noticed it."

"But he is. Why, he has gotten so proud that he has X-ray photographs of himself taken every time he cats a porternouse steak."

Puck: Alice (finding a roll of bills under her plate)—You were out awfully late, Arthur. Is this conscience money? Arthur (timidly, from behind his paper)—No, my dear—hush money. Washington Star: "Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "you meets a man dat takes a heap o' credit foh philanthropy because he's willin' to overlook his own faults an' make other folks stan around."

Judge: "Doesn't she keep summer board-ers?" we ask, indicating the sharp-visaged lady with the market basket on her arm. "Not very long," explains our friend, who has boarded so long that he calls the dining room files by their first names. Brooklyn Eagle: "This is a cold, un-feeling world," he remarked bitterly.
"Hal" returned his companion. "You have heard the ribald laugh when you slipped on a banana skin, too, have you!"

Chicago Post: "At any rate," she said,
"If women were in control of affairs they
would have more stamina than men. A
woman never surrenders."
"Oh, I don't know," he said, carelessly.
"What do you call it when a woman says
I do' in the marriage service."

"BOY, TAKE OFF YER COLLAR."

American Agriculturist. Father raised up us boys kinder mild-like an' easy; "All wuk an' no play" wan't no part of his creed.
We tended the huskin's an' raisin's an'
trainin's.
An' hed as much fun es a youngster c'd As for me, I wus lazy-like, wrapped up in

dressin'
An' prinkin' an' posin' an' lien my head.
An' father most allus w'd smile an' say nothin.
But I reckon I knew that he meant what he sed
When he'd come in an' holler:
"Son, take off yer collar,
Get on yer old clothes an' come down in the shed!"

It might mean the woodpile wur needin' Er grindin' the scythes, gettin' ready ter hay: Er it might be most anything else you c'd But it allus meant work for the rest of the day. felt, somehow, that workin' an' An' I allus I Come more natch'rul an' wusn't worth grumblin' about, When I hed on my overalls, cowhides an' imper, the duds I'd put on when I heard

father shout
From the medder an' hollers
"Son, take off yer collar.
Get on yer clothes right away an' come
out."

I'm older consider ble now, an' don't worry 'Bout sparkin' an' prinkin' an' dressin' ter kill. I've worked purty hard on these rocky old Hed fun, too, s-plenty, an' suppose allus But when I drive up ter the village ter barter. arter, see youngsters a-loafin' around in y view, kin' cheap jokes an' a-boastin' an' I keeps my mouth shet, but, I own up ter

I'm just itchin' ter holler:
"Boy, take off yer collar.
let in yer old clothes show us what year do!"