

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1902. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Mont Pelee is not quite ready to go out of business. That attacking fleet in the mimic war forgot to lay off for a Labor day holiday.

Are not several more challenges for debates overdue from the popocratic campaign committee? The motto of union labor is the same as that of the three gunmen: "All for one and one for all."

Sure cures for the drouth by bombarding the heavens with artillery long ago became a drug on the market. Hunting season is now partially open in Nebraska and menu makers are again free to call a bird a bird.

Another huge dynamite explosion is reported, but strange to say, no one was caught this time blowing down the muzzle. Changes are that the trouble will be not so much to get the money to move the crops as to get the cars to move them in.

Only one more week for the exuberant school boy to enjoy the pleasures of playing hooky without being subject to the penalties. Not content with the devastation already wrought, Mont Pelee seems bent on adding several postscripts to its original death-dealing message.

Mr. Mercer's Poo-Bah threatens to join the county committee from tending to its legitimate business. The Poo-Bah is great at bluffing. For the first time in many years Omaha is promised an election next month without being called on to vote for any candidates for police judge.

The Nebraska State fair has opened its gates and Omaha is expected to contribute its full share toward making the state exposition a financial success. Kansas City is wrestling with the smoke nuisance, and Omaha will have to deal with that problem at no distant day unless the town is to be painted black.

It is noticeable that it is the plain people rather than the trust magnates and plutocrats who are furnishing the applause approving President Roosevelt's speeches. The threatened Omaha street railway strike has happily been averted, but the South Omaha butchers' strike is liable to break loose unless mutual concessions are made.

"The enemy has landed in our midst." So read the dispatches from the seat of sham battle. Unfortunately, we were not otherwise aware that so dread a calamity had befallen us. Neither John N. Baldwin, Governor Savage nor Dave Mercer were conspicuous in the Labor day parade. As walking delegates for the railroads, they do their processioning in palace cars.

Republican candidates should not be bashful in coming forward with a declaration of intentions. People who have an ambition to serve the people should take the people into their confidence. Turkey does not disclaim responsibility for the kidnaping of Miss Stone, the American missionary, by Bulgarian brigands. All Turkey's defense consists in assuming the attitude of Boss Tweed and blandly asking, "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

AS TO COMPULSORY ARBITRATION. The trades union congress now in session in London is expected to adopt a resolution favoring legislation creating a court of arbitration, with compulsory power to settle disputes between employers and employes. The question of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of labor controversies is of growing interest both here and abroad. Recently Justice Shiras of the supreme court of the United States expressed the opinion, which has received a good deal of attention, that arbitration is the logical method of settling labor troubles such as the anthracite coal strike, which affects the general prosperity and comfort of a great section of the country. He pointed out, however, that one great difficulty in the way of an arbitration law is the fact that labor unions are not incorporated and until they are incorporated no law can be made binding, as no contract or agreement could be forced upon them. "Incorporation of all labor unions is the primary step toward the passage of an arbitration law," said Justice Shiras. "The unions must be responsible for the carrying out of an agreement and until they are there is little hope for compulsory arbitration of labor troubles."

Referring to this Senator Hanna said that his experience among the labor leaders would indicate that they are not yet prepared to admit the force of the agreement in favor of compulsory arbitration. "In other words," said the Ohio senator, who has had much to do with labor leaders, "they are opposed to compulsory arbitration. All this," he added, "is the work of education and must be approached very carefully and by short steps." The premier of the commonwealth of Australia, who is now in the United States, is reported as regarding this country in a condition of industrial barbarism, because we have not a system of arbitration such as that of Australia. He is quoted as saying: "I think that we in Australia are very much in advance of your country in the matter of dealing with industrial conditions. By the terms of our arbitration law great strikes are made practically impossible. Arbitration is compulsory and since the enactment of this compulsory arbitration law strikes in New South Wales are unknown." It should be needless to point out that a system which works well in Australia might be found utterly impracticable in this country.

The question of compulsory arbitration has been frequently and freely discussed here and its advocates have always been found in a very small minority. It is not a popular plan either with the employers or the leaders of labor. At the conference of the representatives of capital and labor in Chicago some time ago the question was very carefully considered and opinion was overwhelmingly against compulsory arbitration. The idea has been practically abandoned by those who are concerning themselves with the problem of finding a way to preserve industrial peace. With both employers and wage workers generally opposed to compulsory arbitration it is manifestly useless to urge it and attention should be given to some other method for the peaceable settlement of labor controversies.

FAIR PLAY AND NO FAVOR. A free ballot and an honest count has been the watchword of republicans for many years. That principle is involved in primary elections just as much as in general elections. The choice of party candidates expressed by secret, untrammeled ballot and verified through impartial election officers is essential to insure the support of the rank and file to the nominees of the party. In the coming Douglas county primaries republican candidates of all factions have a right to insist that no candidate shall be given advantage in any shape or form over his competitor in the race. The main object of the primary election law is to insure fair play and no favor. All the safeguards of the law are designed to bring about this object. From the initial step in calling the governing committee together to provide for primaries and conventions to the certification of the returns the law is drawn to prevent snap judgment and trickery and fraud. Commitment must have at least five days' notice of the meeting and the candidates and voters at least twenty days from the date of the call to the day of the primaries for the purpose of public discussion of candidates and issue. The machinery provided by law for the protection of the ballot box and the casting of the ballots is the same as that for general elections, and the official ballots of the primary in cities must conform to the requirements of the Australian ballot law. At every step and stage the prime purpose is to secure the honest expression of party sentiment without coercion or fraud. To this no candidate can rightfully object.

A GREAT EXPERIMENT. In a recent article Senator Lodge said that no Asiatic people has ever had so large a degree of popular representative government either given or promised to them as the Filipinos. He declared that it is a great experiment, one new to the world, but the republican party, at least, believes that with time and patience, both in large measure, we can solve the problem of the government of eastern tropical possessions in accordance with American principles. In the very brief report from Manila of the address of Governor Taft at the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce there is given a supporting view of the idea presented by the Massachusetts senator. That is that the United States is to remain in the Philippines with a view to educating the natives to an understanding of self-government and other conditions which would enable them to decide whether they desired to become independent or be made into a state like Canada or Australia under Great Britain. That is the experiment which the United States is now trying in the Philippines. There is a peculiar people to deal with—a people wholly different from any we have ever before had anything to do with and who have been living under political institutions and social conditions entirely different from ours. Their traditions, their ideas, their social relations, their domestic life, their notions of civic duty and political responsibility, are totally different from those of the Anglo-Saxon and particularly of the American. For centuries the Filipinos have lived under a rule and been taught in a school of politics, morals and ethics essentially different from those they are now required to accept. There is a most radical departure to be made, an experiment "new to the world." Millions of people are to be educated out of all they have learned during many generations and taught to accept principles utterly antagonistic to those they have lived under. It is indeed a great experiment, so great that there is some warrant for doubt whether it will be wholly successful. That the task will encounter still more difficulties, that there are troubles and perplexities yet to be met with, is not to be doubted. But what has already been accomplished justifies hope that with patience and perseverance we shall be able in time to firmly establish American principles in those far off islands and to convince their people that American rule is for their benefit. Such assurances as were given by the Filipinos by Governor Taft ought to have a good influence and followed by acts which attest their sincerity cannot fail to make an impression favorable to American sovereignty.

In three of the four congressional districts in Nebraska the fusionists have renominated the members now serving and the same arguments are being used by them for the retention of the present fusion members, on the score of experience, that are being urged in this district on behalf of Dave Mercer's demand for a sixth term. In the fusion districts, however, republicans decline to recognize the validity of such a claim and are supporting the republican candidates in spite of their inexperience. Remember that the same rule that would keep Mercer in congress perennially would also keep four fusion congressmen representing Nebraska at Washington until they were ready to quit or to die. The Missouri State Board of Equalization raised the assessment for 1902 on railroads, telephones and telegraphs \$6,500,000 over the assessment for 1901, and the assessment for 1901 was several millions higher than the assessment for 1900. Contrast this with the assessment of railroads in Nebraska, which is \$3,000,000 lower in 1902 than it was ten years ago. And yet the tax bureau points to Missouri as a model for Nebraska. Computations based on official estimates of three staple crops in eight-corn, wheat and oats—give a total value for the 1902 product of \$1,795,500,000. All the gold output of the world for 1900 was only \$255,634,500 and the gold and silver together less than \$500,000,000 or less than a third in value of the corn, wheat and oats raised by the American farmers in one short season. Ex-Senator Allen must have slipped a cog somewhere. Here is the ex-senator in his paper trying to justify the outrageous arraignment of organized labor put into the mouth of Governor Savage by the Baldwin-Mercer prompters. Laboring men had a right to expect ex-Senator Allen to exhibit more intelligence.

A religious census of South Omaha is to be taken by the ministerial association of that city, but the advance condition is given that it will take some little time to complete the work. Every member of the population should be afforded ample time to get religious, before the census taker calls on him. Seems to Have it Now. Philadelphia Ledger. The "bitter end" of the coal strike will go to the consumer. Grover Outlasted. New York World. The president of the United States making a four-foot leap in the air to catch a bouquet of flowers thrown by an admirer presents an inspiring spectacle. Certainly no democratic president of recent date could emulate him. Where the Graft Comes in. Philadelphia Record. The enormous profits of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust will hardly be disputed when it is seen that agreements exist to pay J. P. Morgan & Co. \$10,000,000 in commission for the proposed conversion of bonds into stock. Just What is Needed. Cleveland Leader. Secretary Shaw says that he would like to introduce an element of elasticity into the currency system of the country. That's first rate. If he can make a dollar go a little farther than it does at present, he will have done a big thing for his countrymen. How the Buffalo Have Fallen. Buffalo Express. About five years ago the manufacturers of bicycles were envied as if they owned great gold mines. But this summer the American Bicycle company, the so-called bicycle trust, has been seriously considering the suspension of interest payments on its debenture bonds. If it had made nothing but bicycles for the last year there would not have been any room for doubt as to the interest question. The money would have been lacking. "The Public Be Blanked." New York World. "It is one of the public's business," says an anthracite coal road president, in answer to the question why they will not consent to arbitrate a strike the entire loss thereof falls finally upon the public. "The public is not concerned," says President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Railway company, in answer to an inquiry about poisonous sulphuric acid fumes forced by certain of its cross-town cars into the noses and lungs of the public for months past. "This is the bee that is getting into the bee-

the presidents of our public utility corporations—"none of the public's business." How far this contempt of public corporations for the public can be carried without causing the meek and patient public to rise in effective rebellion nobody knows. Get Off the Earth. Chicago Chronicle. With a celerity and dexterity most admirable to witness the proceedings against the Northern Securities company have been turned into a trial of the people who brought the charges against that sacred institution. When will anarchistic disturbers of values learn to be wise as to interfere with the Lord's appointed? War Troubles File Up. New York Tribune. Not all the expenses of war are paid when the death roll is finished and the taxes increased. Russia is crowded with returned soldiers, vainly seeking for jobs and chances to live. Readjustment of economic balances and forces is always hampered by the drain of her ablest men to the battlefields of South Africa. Now she is embarrassed to provide for them on their return. A WORD FOR THE TOILERS. And a Word Picture Showing How Some of Them Live. Baltimore Sun (dem.). In his speech at Hartford, Conn., the president said that this government ultimately depends upon the wage workers. He doubtless intends to include the tillers of the soil as well as the workers in the mill and factory and mine and the whole class which in England was known as the reemany. This is a truism which has been said many times before and since Goldsmith embodied it in his beautiful poem "The Deserted Village." But in these times the president is right in reminding the people that there can be no true and beneficent prosperity in any country unless the toilers have their share of it. The country may be filled with the yachts of the rich, the mansions of the great, the palaces of the wealthy may be plowing the waves, going from capital to capital; palaces may adorn the cliffs and drives of Newport, but unless the great toiling masses are earning enough to enable them to clothe their families decently, to give them sufficient food and shelter, to plant a garden, to have a no such prosperity as will advantage the nation. An article in the current number of Mr. John Wanaamaker's magazine describes the dwellings of the miners in a certain anthracite village in Pennsylvania as follows: "They live in houses built of stone and boards, about fifteen feet square and sunk about three feet in the ground. Of course, there is but one room and in the room the family—anywhere from six to ten human—cooks, eats and sleeps. Although there are plenty of stoves, these hutsches are crowded together like troopers' bunks on a transport. The streets are so narrow one may almost touch a house on either side simultaneously. Behind these hutsches stretched a great heap of refuse—the refuse of the miners' lives. There were engines, a reddish-brown heap, packed hard by the rain. For obscure reasons parts of it were wet and steamed under the contact of the veil of wet. And this mass, in cooling, threw off a stench like that of the refuse of a great city. It was noisome, unescapable, that pervaded the entire community." It may be that the employers of the men who live in these habitations, the "coal barons," as they are termed, sell around the world, in the most expensive places on Fifth avenue and in summer palaces in Newport, buy their clothes in Europe and spend a fortune in American Beauty roses for a single dinner. But this is not such prosperity as a country may boast of or that uplifts the toiler. This government does not care for the toiler and his family. Property can only exist with happy and comfortable homes and a contented people. Fortunately for us there are not many such communities as that Pennsylvania village described in Mr. Wanaamaker's magazine. But even in the best of such places a plague spot, a running sore on the body politic. It may spread its cancerous growth far beyond the limits of the loathsome village where it has its beginning.

Massachusetts Opens a New Field for Damage Suits. Chicago Tribune. Chief Justice Mason of the superior court, Boston, Mass., has just handed down a decision which is of more than ordinary interest, and will, if generally recognized as sound law, have far reaching consequences. The case, Ed Baker against the Boston Elevated Railroad company for damages, Judge Mason awarded the plaintiff \$2,000, half the amount he claimed, and decided that 50 per cent of the award, or \$1,000, was for the damages caused by noise. As the immediate outcome of this decision, Ed Baker has filed against the road aggregating about \$5,000,000. If Judge Mason's decision is affirmed by the supreme court the company will have to pay no inconsiderable damages. The suits are brought by property owners who have had to reduce rents to keep their tenants, by hotel keepers who declare that rooms fronting on the tracks are uninhabitable, and by numerous individuals whose property, as shown by the decrease in valuation allowed by the assessors, has been largely devalued in value. In its defense the company claimed its road was for the public benefit and could not be operated without noise, and that this was understood when the right-of-way was given by the state. The court did not take this view of the case, although judges in some other states have done so, but ruled that "injury of a substantial character to a particular estate resulting directly from an unlawful act creating noxious smells, noxious vapors, dust, smoke or great and disturbing noises, whereby its occupation is rendered inconvenient or uncomfortable, is damage recoverable in a private action, whether the act is also a public wrong or otherwise." The court made its decision even more emphatic by declaring that "a private nuisance it would be of such gravity that if not beyond the power of the legislature to legalize it without providing compensation, it is difficult to believe that it was intended to omit such provision except on the plainest manifestation of such intent." The case now goes to the supreme court, and the decision of that tribunal will be looked for with much interest, not because it is a case of the road, but because the decision of the lower court is affirmed, but because it lays down the new principle which may be extended even further in its operation, that in cases of interference with individual rights by corporations of this class noise is responsible for half the damage, and hence should involve increased compensation. In a city like Boston, where the streets are narrow and alleys are not available, it is hard to construct a road which does not closely touch upon property fronting on the higher corners, therefore, sustain the decision of the lower court, such grave problems will confront the elevated roads in the way of expense that they may have to get underground wherever it is practicable within the city limits.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN. Lyons Sun: McCarthy is the presidential choice of the common people for congressman from the big Third. Wahoo Wasp: Hon. E. H. Hinshaw is making an effective campaign. The republican newspapers through the district all give most encouraging assurance that he will be elected. Takamah Journal: The cordial reception given to McCarthy in his campaign tour over the Third district must make Congressman Robinson feel that even it has become the "enemy's country."

Pawnee Republican: Howard H. Hanks, the popocratic nominee for congress from the district, says: "I can beat Burkett if anybody can. I can anybody can beat Burkett and I can anybody as well trot away back and sit down." Geneva Signal: The fusionists of the First district have nominated Howard Hanks of Otse county to run for congress against Mr. Burkett. Even if he should change the first part of his name to Nancy, he would be the best. The First district will never stand for any such thing as "Congressman Hanks."

Albion Times: M. P. Kinkaid served the people of this district for fourteen years on the judicial bench faithfully, ably and well and now after a few years rest they endeavor to promote him to a higher office by sending him to congress, where his abilities will shine as pronounced and as resplendent in a legislative body as they did in his judicial capacity. Pender Republic: J. J. McCarthy met with the old settlers here at their second picnic Wednesday and renewed old acquaintances with many of them and formed new acquaintances with many others. Both old and new acquaintances join with those Emerson democrats in saying that McCarthy is the man for congress and will give him hearty support.

Wood River Enterprise: Judge George H. Norris, republican candidate for congress in this district, is causing the fusion leaders much anxiety lest he down their champion, Shallenberger, at the coming election. Starting as a poor boy on the farm, Judge Norris has climbed the ladder till he has succeeded in reaching the very popular jurist. Although in a strongly fusion district he has been twice elected to the district judgeship, which position he still holds. His popularity with the people and his aggressive campaign may well cause the fusionists to follow his lead.

Falls City Journal: Hon. E. J. Burkett has been in congress long enough to acquire familiarity with the duties of a member thereof, and, having thus become acquainted with the details, he is in much better position to look after the interests of his constituents than any man can be who yet has things to learn. The value of experience in the house of representatives is something that is just beginning to be appreciated in this western country, although the east has long profited by it. The people of this district are about to lose the benefits of Mr. Burkett's experience.

Norfolk News: The democrats will exert their best endeavors this fall to have the people elect a congress of that faith, and, if successful, two years hence they will present the argument that now they have the congress they need the president in order to accomplish anything. Such a scheme will not go with the people, however. The thought that they will have another do-nothing congress for the coming two years will cause many voters to cast their ballot for the republican ticket. The republicans have the president and will be given the congress if the people desire activity regarding national affairs. Vote for McCarthy.

Sutton Advertiser-News: Remember Judge Norris is the coming congressman and the people of this district will congratulate themselves upon the election of him. He will be in political accord with the best men at Washington and will thus be enabled to do much good work for the district. Make up your mind now that he is your choice and thus place yourself along with the hopeful element. There is now no occasion for holding calamity notions or for voting for men who base their expectations on calamity conditions. This is an era of good times and it is right for every voter to get away from any political combination that is not in line with that thought of the good times.

Holdrege Citizen: More and more young men are taking an important part in the different walks of life and in politics. Judge Norris belongs to that large class of young men who are capable, self-reliant and are always pushing to the front. In whatever sphere he has been placed he has proved himself worthy of trust and has proved equal to the duties imposed upon him. From a careful study of the men, we are convinced that he would be a most capable public servant and that the people of this congressional district would have abundant reason to be proud of their congressman, if he was elected, and that they might expect to gain some benefit by having a man like him in congress.

Benedict News-Herald: Mr. Stark expects the support of democrats in order to be elected. Now the only thing that Mr. Stark ever did to have done has been to get more pensions, whereas the traditional idea of the democratic party has always been fewer pensions. Democratic congressmen do not fall over each other in supporting Stark's pension bills. The democrats are not being lifted in enthusiastic plaudits over Mr. Stark's pension business. Mr. Stark's policy has been an abortive attempt to "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." How many pensions would Stark get for the soldiers if he did not suppose that every pension pays for a vote? Anybody Democrats all grin while Stark works the pension racket.

Beatrice Express: The people of this congressional district should be weary by this time of sending representatives to congress who, being at odds with the administration and members of a hopeless minority, can accomplish nothing for their constituents. It is believed and hoped that Nebraska will send no democratic or populist congressmen to Washington hereafter and it is pretty certain that Mr. Hinshaw will be elected by an emphatic majority in this district. Mr. Hinshaw is in every way an admirable man and his ability has in every way been demonstrated. He is a worker rather than a creator and workers are the men who accomplish things in this world. He will receive the cordial support of all republicans and many who have been voting for Judge Stark in the past, but who have come to a realization of the error of their way, will help to elect him.

Tecumseh Chieflain: Hon. E. J. Burkett departed for the state of Maine the first of this week, where he will deliver a series of campaign speeches upon the invitation and under the direction of the national congressional committee, continuing until September 8. The Maine election occurs on September 8. During the following week Mr. Burkett will speak at several points in Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the national committee. He will return to Nebraska in time to deliver the first speech of his campaign in this district at Stinson Monday, September 15. Tuesday evening, September 16, he will speak in Crab Orchard, and that meeting will open the campaign in this county. The date should be borne in mind and every voter in the vicinity of Crab Orchard should make it a point to hear the address. Mr. Burkett is one of the best campaigners in the state,

always entertaining and instructive. The fact that he has been invited to do campaign work in the eastern states is a splendid tribute to his genius and ability, one that the voters of the First Nebraska district fully appreciate. Ohiowan: Hon. E. H. Hinshaw, candidate for congress in this district, is advised by the opposition of trying to make himself useful to the rural population who are as yet unprovided with free delivery service. He has done more than to try. He has succeeded admirably. This is the exact truth and neither Mr. Hinshaw nor his friends have attempted to deny it. He wants to make himself useful to constituents and will not wait until after the election to begin. Mr. Hinshaw's influential position already enables him to aid the rural delivery, a service very highly appreciated by the farmer. He has demonstrated not alone his willingness, but his ability to make himself useful. The enemy may call this cheap politics, but they cannot fail to recognize the wisdom of thus proving to the voter that the candidate appreciates the importance of reaching the homes of his constituents. Hinshaw in congress would prove himself still more useful to his constituents.

Leigh World: An important matter to be considered at the coming election by the voters of the Third congressional district is the election of a congressman from J. S. Robinson of Madison county is a candidate and stands for the principles of the republican party, the party that does things and promotes prosperity to all classes, in whose hands the government is safe and is directed to the welfare of the people. J. S. Robinson of Madison is a candidate on the fusion ticket for the same place and is standing on the shattered and splintered Kansas City platform, which never has and is not likely to do anything for the people. The country never was any more prosperous than at present, under republican government, and as experiments are usually costly, especially when things are in a prosperous condition, then is it not well to continue under a republican administration? These are things the voter should think about. Think it over and you can easily see the reason why Mr. McCarthy should be elected.

"MEN WITH THE BARK ON." An Incident of the President's Trip Through Maine. New York World (dem.). President Roosevelt's fondness for "men with the bark on" who have aided him in hunting and fighting or taught him plain-craft or woodlore is one of his most engaging characteristics. Emerson has well advised us to talk with men who know more of some one thing than we do. And in his preference for the society of "Old Bill Sewall" over that of the official dignitaries of Maine Mr. Roosevelt follows this advice. He has been a general hunter and fisherman. Men in these trades can tell little that is new. But Sewall or any good woods guide knows nature, he knows wild game and its haunts, he knows trees and what kills them and how they may be helped to thrive, he knows birds and swamps and their uses. He does not know enough grammar to "wad a gun," but his language is plain, terse and often picturesque. He does not know books, but he is familiar with the mind and its workings, from long observation and reflection in the solitude where men do not hurry without need and have time to think. Native shrewdness, power to discriminate between the things that really count and the tinsel of much that is labelled "success," courage, kindness and honor make men of "Old Bill" type rare good company anywhere, and he is a wise man who appreciates the fact and is not ashamed to show it.

PERSONAL NOTES. Charles F. Lummis, the well known author and editor, is building himself a handsome home at Los Angeles, Cal., with his own hands. Dr. Jamison, in speaking before the Cape House Assembly at Capetown on August 28, for the first time in two years, said the abominable raid was a bad blunder. Dave Hill is 62 years of age and says he has never drank or smoked nor kissed a woman in his life. Those who vote for him think he is a liar and let it go at that. The death of James McMillan leaves in the United States about three men of Canadian nationality—Messrs. Gallinger of New Hampshire, Millard of Nebraska and Kearns of Utah. Brigadier General Frank S. Nickerson, the only man in New England who went into the civil war a private and came out a brigadier general, is celebrating his seventy-sixth birthday at Cambridge, Mass. A wall street broker was asked whether he would call John W. Gates a speculator or a financier. "Wait a year or so," he replied. "If he makes a big pile he will be a speculator; if he goes broke he will be a financier."

Prof. Kuno Fischer of the University of Heidelberg remarked to the students of his class the other day that he had reached his seventy-eighth birthday and had taught more than 100 semesters without having been ill or asked for leave of absence on any other ground of the country, perhaps, is the growth of population an uniform and so evenly distributed as in Iowa. On the basis of the census of 1890 an apportionment of its eleven congressional districts was made. This year the legislature continued the same district divisions on the basis of the 1900 census without change in any one of them.

It is not far to Yesterday. With sunshine always beams. And there we turn our eyes To where we have our memories In pleasing pictures rise. Tomorrow has a long summer beard. Grow red and rich with dew. And where gray clouds are spreading now We see the skies of blue. Just down the way is Yesterday— Where sunshine always beams. Today we close our eyes and see Our yesterday in dreams; Today we have our long-dead sons. And now we understand Its seductive beauty, its made Our Yesterday all grand.

It is not far to Yesterday. With glimmer of the rose. With haunting echo of the song That thrilled us to the close. Tomorrow and Today will lose Their darkness and their gloom. And each will soon be Yesterday With melody and bloom.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP. The Gospel of Well-Doing Expounded by President Roosevelt. San Francisco Call. President Roosevelt infuses into his address some homely philosophy that is worthy of Ben Franklin. Representing the people of the greatest free society the world has known, and receiving adulations and attentions bestowed upon no other executive of any other nation; he seems to see the necessity of reminding the people that good citizenship does not consist in the glare and glitter and pageantry of life, and that while pomp and circumstance may be consistent with that quality they do not alone constitute it.

In his speech in Boston he uttered philosophy that deserves to be studied by all citizens. That it is true and true does not mean that it is always made the rule of action and the guide of life by all people. He defined the first requisite of good citizenship as "A man shall do, every day, his hundred duties well. A man is not a good citizen, I do not care how lofty his thoughts are in the abstract, if in the concrete his actions do not bear them out. It does not make any difference how high his aspirations are, if he does not behave well in his own family those aspirations are not going to bear any visible fruit. He has got to be a good bread-winner, to take care of his wife and children; he has got to be a good neighbor, whom his neighbors can trust; he has got to set squarely in his business relations. In fact, he has got to do all these every day, every ordinary thing, every day, every day, every day. A man or woman who makes up for ten days' indifference to duty by eleven days' morbid repentance about that indifference is of very little use to the world."

That is a statement of the beginning and foundation of all righteousness of life and of all worthy citizenship that cannot be too often repeated by those whose exaltation of station gives them commanding opportunity to be heard and heeded. The beginning of all adjustment to every duty is at home, and among those nearest. When a nation is worthy and goodly of the nearest obligation, the duty that is in first contact, all of its larger interests are safe, for they are in control of those who have learned duty in its best school.

New England and the whole country appreciates this philosophy, which, seeming simple, is yet profound, and in every home in the republic there will be a feeling of companionship for the president, who precedes the discussion of great problems with this reminder of the only wise preparation for their solution.

WHITTLED TO A POINT. Washington Star: "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "are so good they are not good. They attract attention by havin' de snappolx can't be noticed." Chicago Tribune: Rivers—What do you do when you wake up in the night with the jumping toothache? Brooks—I try to be thankful it isn't the galloping consumption. Somerville Journal: No man really has a sense of humor who isn't willing to tell a good joke on himself.

Philadelphia Press: Judge—Have you anything to say for yourself? Prisoner—No, your honor, I have said to keep him, if there were any lies to be told he'd tell 'em himself. Puck: Casey—So Casiday is engaged to be married. O'Connell thought he was a trier. Farrell—Well, he thought so himself—till he thrified with a widow.

Philadelphia Press: "Most men in selecting their wives consider the beauty of face or their figures." Yes, mostly the latter, especially when the figure amounts to the \$10,000 or so. New York Sun: Knicker—She has eyes that would melt a heart of stone. Boeker—And a mouth that melts a great many plates of ice cream. Philadelphia Record: Mrs. Gussler (as Gussler comes in unsteadily at 3 a. m.)—You have no excuse for coming home at this hour and in this condition. Gussler—I had one, my dear, and it was a dandy, but I can't think what it was.

Washington Star: "Musto exercises a wonderful influence upon the young woman who plays the piano." "It does," answered Mrs. Cornsoll. "Ever since her good summer boarder sang 'Woodman, Spare That Tree,' years ago, my husband has refused to chop a stick of firewood."

Chicago Post: In an effort to push the muzzle clear into one of the patent mail boxes he had got his fingers caught. He watched her efforts to extricate them. "Spare," he said, "of the mailed hand." When she got him home he was sorry he had said it.

YESTERDAY. Indianapolis News. It is not far to Yesterday. And there we turn our eyes To where we have our memories In pleasing pictures rise. Tomorrow has a long summer beard. Grow red and rich with dew. And where gray clouds are spreading now We see the skies of blue. Just down the way is Yesterday— Where sunshine always beams. Today we close our eyes and see Our yesterday in dreams; Today we have our long-dead sons. And now we understand Its seductive beauty, its made Our Yesterday all grand.

It is not far to Yesterday. With glimmer of the rose. With haunting echo of the song That thrilled us to the close. Tomorrow and Today will lose Their darkness and their gloom. And each will soon be Yesterday With melody and bloom.

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GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

The Gospel of Well-Doing Expounded by President Roosevelt.

San Francisco Call. President Roosevelt infuses into his address some homely philosophy that is worthy of Ben Franklin.

Representing the people of the greatest free society the world has known, and receiving adulations and attentions bestowed upon no other executive of any other nation; he seems to see the necessity of reminding the people that good citizenship does not consist in the glare and glitter and pageantry of life, and that while pomp and circumstance may be consistent with that quality they do not alone constitute it.

In his speech in Boston he uttered philosophy that deserves to be studied by all citizens. That it is true and true does not mean that it is always made the rule of action and the guide of life by all people.

He defined the first requisite of good citizenship as "A man shall do, every day, his hundred duties well. A man is not a good citizen, I do not care how lofty his thoughts are in the abstract, if in the concrete his actions do not bear them out. It does not make any difference how high his aspirations are, if he does not behave well in his own family those aspirations are not going to bear any visible fruit.

He has got to be a good bread-winner, to take care of his wife and children; he has got to be a good neighbor, whom his neighbors can trust; he has got to set squarely in his business relations. In fact, he has got to do all these every day, every ordinary thing, every day, every day, every day.

A man or woman who makes up for ten days' indifference to duty by eleven days' morbid repentance about that indifference is of very little use to the world."

That is a statement of the beginning and foundation of all righteousness of life and of all worthy citizenship that cannot be too often repeated by those whose exaltation of station gives them commanding opportunity to be heard and heeded.

The beginning of all adjustment to every duty is at home, and among those nearest. When a nation is worthy and goodly of the nearest obligation, the duty that is in first contact, all of its larger interests are safe, for they are in control of those who have learned duty in its best school.

New England and the whole country appreciates this philosophy, which, seeming simple, is yet profound, and in every home in the republic there will be a feeling of companionship for the president, who precedes the discussion of great problems with this reminder of the only wise preparation for their solution.

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New York Sun