THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1902, was as follows:

1	28,720	16	28,660
2	28,770	17	28,820
3	28,635	18	29,480
4	28,610	19	29,770
5	28,690	20	30,380
6	28,760	21	30,120
7	28,790	22	29,060
8	28,750	23	30,510
9	28,660	24	28,735
10	28,750	25	30,330
11	28,750	26	29,800
12	28,730	27	29,930
13	28,820	28	29,960
14	28,620	29	30,070
15	28,730	30	30,110
		31	29,120

Total 906,440
Less unsold and returned copies.... 9,877

Net total sales.....896,563
Net daily average..... 28,921

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

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

Wait for the final figures of Nebraska's 1902 crop. They will be an eye-opener.

No matter how ugly the weather man may be he cannot now intervene to any great extent with King Corn.

Perhaps those thirty appointments to the police force are to be held in reserve for double service at the election as well as at the primaries.

Whenever it comes to a lineup on protection or free trade the republican party will be counted on the protection side without any serious differences in the ranks.

Venezuela should be more considerate about twisting the British lion's tail. Great Britain has not yet completely recovered its old form since its bout with the little Boer republics.

With chickens going up on the market, an outcry will be in order against an imaginative chicken trust. How could the chicken fly high without the aid of some kind of a combination among the incubators?

If it were not for the ginger infused in it by Speaker Henderson coming to its rescue, the Iowa campaign would have been so tame it would have aroused no interest whatever. Perhaps this was what Colonel Henderson had in view.

There is no longer any question that rural free mail delivery has come to stay. Even the popocratic congressmen who are up for re-election are trying to make capital by claiming part of the credit for rural mail delivery extension.

The demand for small detached dwellings with modern conveniences at moderate rental still far exceeds the supply in Omaha. The capitalist who puts his money into an investment looking in this direction will be sure of good returns.

President Palma is still not quite in as much of a hurry to have the United States troops vacate the coast defenses still in their possession as were the Cuban revolutionists in 1898 to have the United States troops come to their assistance.

The committees in charge of the preparations for the Christian church convention that is to meet in this city next month are right up to their business and letting no grass grow under their feet. A convention backed by such a set of hustlers is sure to be a success.

As a result of the special investigation by a naval board of inquiry everyone is exonerated from all blame and responsibility of the accident to the cruiser Brooklyn during the recent naval maneuvers. The American navy has a peculiar faculty of encountering accidents that simply happen of themselves.

Publication in pamphlet form of the railroad tax bulletins issued under authority of the railroads of Nebraska seems to have been a little premature. The tax bureaucrats by waiting a few days might have included as a supplement the decision of the court confirming their argument for road tax shirking.

Two years ago there was a community of interest between D. H. Mercer and G. M. Hitchcock in counting out the republican candidates for the legislature, and Hitchcock publicly asked County Clerk Haverly to appoint Tom Blackburn as one of the members of the board to canvass the election returns for Douglas county. It may be safely predicted that Mr. Hitchcock will not be quite so anxious to secure Blackburn's services on the canvassing board this year.

PRESIDENT ABANDONS WESTERN TRIP.

The announcement that President Roosevelt has been compelled to discontinue his western trip will be received with profound regret by the communities he was to visit. The people of the west have looked forward eagerly to the opportunity to show their respect and esteem for the chief executive of the nation and their disappointment will be great. No president had a stronger place in the regard of western people than has Theodore Roosevelt, due to the large interest he has always taken in this section and his desire to promote its welfare. There is no doubt that the disappointment of the president at having to forego the western trip will be as keen as that of the people.

President Roosevelt has been doing a great service in enlightening the public mind upon the questions that are commanding popular attention. His speeches in New England, in the south and since he began his western trip have discussed every question before the country with a clearness, directness and statesmanlike judgment and sagacity that have attracted to them the earnest consideration of thoughtful men and made a strong impression upon public sentiment. He has especially strengthened the feeling that there is at the head of the government a wise, safe, conservative executive, whose highest aim is to promote national progress and maintain the national prosperity. His patriotic purpose is to upbuild and while remedying whatever evils and abuses can be reached, to proceed in a way that will not be destructive of that which is worthy of preservation.

The statement of the president's secretary, Mr. Cortelyou, explains why it was necessary to discontinue the western trip. It gives the highly gratifying assurance that there is nothing serious in the abscess that has developed from one of the bruises sustained by the president in the unfortunate accident at Pittsfield, Mass., so that there is no reason for solicitude or anxiety, Mr. Roosevelt being otherwise in excellent health.

GUARDIANSHIP OF THE ISTHMUS.

The course being pursued by Commander McLean on the Isthmus of Panama, under authority of the Navy department, is doubtless justified by the treaty obligations of the United States. As we have heretofore pointed out, the treaty between this country and New Granada, now Colombia, gives the United States authority to keep open transit across the isthmus. In exercising this authority it must be impartial as between the military forces of the government and the revolutionists and it appears that this obligation is being observed.

It is said that the Colombian government has an agreement with the Panama Railroad company in regard to the transportation of soldiers and that this is being interfered with by Commander McLean's action in disarming the troops before their passage across the isthmus. This is not a sound contention, the precautionary requirement being obviously judicious if not absolutely necessary. As to the claim that McLean's action is an infringement of Colombian sovereignty over the isthmus, the fact is that government is not able to maintain its sovereignty, which but for the presence of the American naval force would probably now be entirely lost so far as the Isthmus of Panama is concerned. What is being done, therefore, is really in the interest of Colombian sovereignty there.

Our government is carrying out its clearly defined treaty obligations and under existing conditions it must be the sole judge of the best and most effective means of doing this. It is clothed by the treaty with police powers on the isthmus which in existing circumstances are paramount. The United States, it is safe to say, will do nothing to impair the sovereignty of Colombia over any part of her territory, but the duty of keeping open transit on the Isthmus of Panama will be faithfully performed.

MORE POWER TO THE COMMISSION.

It is the policy of the railroads which control most of the anthracite coal region not to permit the few independent operators to do any mining. There is reason to believe that some of these are willing to come to an agreement with their men and resume operations, but the railroads would "bottle up" an operator who should go beyond their authorization so effectually that if coal was mined it couldn't be got to market. The New York Times says that the unanimity of purpose and action among the operators is only apparent, that if those nominally independent were really so, and could make the kind of contracts with their men which both would find satisfactory, such conditions as now exist would be impossible.

"This points to the need," says the Times, "of an important increase in the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission. The state of Pennsylvania will do nothing in the matter. It is a federal problem and one to which President Roosevelt might give thought with advantage. The anthracite monopoly is odious and dangerous. It exists through the agreement of the railroads to suppress everything like a free competition between the mines they own and work and those still held under nominally independent ownerships. It is in effect a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and the power it confers upon a little syndicate of railroad presidents representing others more potent in organization and finance is abused to the public detriment." It seems clear that the course of the anthracite roads is in effect a conspiracy in restraint of trade and therefore in violation of the federal anti-trust law, but the federal authorities have not taken this view of it, assuming what is probable, that both the president and the attorney general have given the matter thoughtful consideration. So far as the strike is concerned there is of course no ground for federal interference. That is a matter which the state of Pennsylvania should deal with, but there is no likelihood that it will do so. But in combining to suppress competition the anthracite railroad companies appear to be contravening the law and it seems desirable that the courts should have an opportunity to pass upon this.

The anthracite situation makes an imperative demand for legislation looking to the prevention of a recurrence of so grave a trouble, in which a very large portion of the public is concerned. Perhaps little could be accomplished in this particular direction through the Interstate Commerce commission, but in any event the powers of that body should be increased. They are not now such as to enable the commission to effectively enforce the law, which consequently is respected by the railroads only as they find it convenient to do so. This is a matter which congress should give careful consideration to at the coming session and the party in power will certainly make a mistake if it shall fail to heed the public demand for strengthening the authority of the commission.

A LESSON OF SUCCESS.

While the annual fall festivities of Ak-Sar-Ben have been an unqualified success from the first, it is interesting to note the gradual change in the policy pursued with reference to publicity. When the institution of Ak-Sar-Ben was first launched the watchwords at every turn were "Mystery" and "Secrecy." Modeled largely along the lines of a secret society, in which mystification played a prominent part, it was assumed that the surest way to command public attention was to inspire curiosity in advance of the carnival and to overpower by dazzling surprises when the royal entry took place. In a word, the design was to keep everything secret as long as possible and as far as possible and to depend upon secrecy rather than publicity.

The secret mysteries of Ak-Sar-Ben are still maintained and protected by all the safeguards of an oathbound ritual, but the management has recognized that mystery has its limitations and must be supplemented by publicity. Instead of keeping everything in the dark up to the day of the parade the appetite of the public is now whetted by a tempting foretaste of what is to come in the way of descriptions of the theme and illustrations of a few of the floats. The advertising department of the Ak-Sar-Ben organization has assumed most significant proportions and, while the element of mystery and secrecy is not lacking, people are given certain specific promises and informed what they can look forward to.

As a result interest in Ak-Sar-Ben has been maintained unflagging. While the Karnival Krew in Kansas City has practically disbanded and the Mountain and Plain festival in Denver has been called off, Ak-Sar-Ben reigns supreme in Omaha, furnishing entertainment and instruction year after year to thousands of ever-enthusiastic visitors. It is a lesson of success achieved by applying modern business methods to a great co-operative business.

About eight months ago the city of Omaha, through the mayor and council, made what was believed to be a final settlement of the differences between the city and the Union Pacific railroad. Under this compact the city of Omaha conveyed to the Union Pacific title to streets, alleys, lands and lots worth more than $1,000,000 and the company bound itself to erect and maintain machine shops and adjust delinquent taxes and give quit claim for the piece of land known as the Winspear triangle. While the city of Omaha has complied with all the obligations entered into by the passage of ordinances and conveyance by deed, the Union Pacific has only partially complied with the obligations assumed under its contract. The company still owes over $30,000 of special taxes delinquent for many years and it has also failed to live up to its contract in several other respects. It is the manifest duty of the mayor and council to take steps to enforce the rights of the city. There is no good reason why all the conditions of the compact with the Union Pacific should not be lived up to in good faith on one side as well as upon the other.

General James B. Weaver intimates that the silverites in Iowa will content themselves this year, although turned down in the democratic state convention, with preparing for a fight to recapture the organization next year for the purpose of holding the Iowa delegation in the next democratic national convention in line for Bryan, or whomsoever may be agreed upon as the Bryanite candidate. To let the reorganizers retain control of the party in Iowa, a state so close to Mr. Bryan's home, would be yielding a vantage point of too great importance. The democratic tug-of-war in Iowa next year should be worth going to see.

While we are all devotees of law and order, the good people of Bancroft deserve our thanks for saving the community the costs of an expensive murder trial. In resisting arrest the criminal forfeited the protection of the laws and no one need undergo compunctions of conscience that the usual forms of execution could not be observed.

Tender-Heartedness of Statesmen.

Saturday Evening Post.

Too many statesmen want to suppress the trusts without interfering with them.

For the War and an Appropriation.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The attempt to assimilate the army would prosper if the states were less stingy in appropriations.

A Marvelous Appetite.

Chicago Chronicle.

Reports of Mr. Morgan's sufferings from dyspepsia evidently are greatly exaggerated. He swallowed another steamship line the other day without even seasoning it with horseradish or other condiment and seems none the worse for it.

A Down East View of It.

New York World.

The best news for the democrats that has appeared in a long time is Marion Butler's statement that the populists will "stand alone and have a ticket of their own for president in 1904."

No Airship Without Hot Air.

Chicago News.

A London aeronaut has a better airship than the Santos-Dumont machine, but before expressing confidence in him as an inventor it will be necessary to see what kind of a line of talk he carries.

No Chance for Bryanism.

Washington Post (Ind.)

A democratic victory this year would be no assurance of democratic victory in 1904. Whether it would be helpful toward unity may be doubted. One thing is certain; a republican defeat in 1902 will not deprive that party of power to defeat any party or combine that comes out in a presidential year with a reaffirmation of Bryanism.

Appalling Forest Fires.

Philadelphia Ledger.

As the great west grows in population and wealth its forest fires become more tragical and destructive. There is nothing more appalling in human experience than the sweep of flame through one of the vast primeval woods of the northwestern states. Closer settlement only brings fresh victims, instead of stimulating to rational and effective means of prevention.

Capitalizing Earnings.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The reported combine of packers, it is said, is to be capitalized at twenty-five times the net profits last year of the constituent concerns. This would mean a dividend of 4 per cent on the capital as long as profits kept up to the 1901 figures. This is not such a heavy capitalization as many, if not most, combinations have been guilty of; but in view of the fact that 4 per cent is a pretty small dividend for an industrial investment, and last year's earnings were probably higher than the average, the wisdom of this capitalization is not apparent except as a means of concealing the earnings on the actual capital.

For Women with Big Feet.

Shoe and Leather Gazette.

Women with large feet should bear one or two things in mind. One is that if they are big women they have no right to expect to have very small feet. A woman of five feet six inches in height is entitled to a foot nine and one-third inches long and it might be a little longer without making her feel that the world was coming to an end. Another thing the large-footed sister should recollect is that when she squeezes her foot into a shoe too small for her she does not disguise its size. On the contrary, she makes this more apparent. The foot spreads in its overtight covering and lumps out in the wrong place and stretches the shoe out of shape in no time at all.

Human Recklessness.

Boston Transcript.

One of the most difficult of the attitudes of the human mind to understand is that of the workman who, in spite of repeated and specific warnings of a definite danger, deliberately exposes himself and others to death by doing exactly the thing against which he is cautioned. The latest instance of this is the action of the men in a mine at North Fork, W. Va., who failed to wait for a test to be made, and thus caused a gas and gunpowder explosion which killed seventeen of their number. It is largely owing to events like this that the operators and foremen often regard the men as too incapable to be taken seriously in any stand they may take. Perhaps the law against criminal carelessness may yet be applied to make the reckless more careful in mining operations.

Is This a Truthful Picture?

Harry Thurston Peck in Ainslee's.

But the American wife? Henry James has summed up the American wife in just one sentence. He says: "The American wife knows nothing of her husband's affairs—except that they are of not the slightest consequence." This is both epigrammatic and exactly true. The American wife has quite a genuine affection for her husband. Even after years of marriage have gone by she thinks of him with unaffected friendliness. He is so useful! She credits him with almost all the virtues, except perhaps the virtue of being interesting, and she overlooks that one defect of his with charitable toleration. She sees him come and go each day with clocklike regularity. She vaguely knows what his profession or vocation is. She thinks better of him if it is a profession or vocation that is generally regarded as quite creditable, but this is practically all she knows or cares about it.

THE INEVITABLE CHANGE.

Electric Lines Cutting Into Passenger Traffic of Steam Roads.

Minneapolis Times.

In 1893 the steam railways of the United States carried 593,560,612 passengers and seven years later (in 1900) carried about 576,865,230. In the same eight years the number of tons of freight carried increased from 745,119,482 to 1,101,680,238.

By percentages, the number of passengers carried in 1900 was 2.8 less than in 1893 while the freight tonnage increased in the same period 47.9. In the period mentioned the passenger mileage increased 12.7.

Does this mean that Americans in prosperous times are less given to indulgence of the semi-nomadic instincts that seem inherent in the Anglo-Saxon breast? Not at all. It means that electricity has become a very notable rival of steam as a means of transporting humanity from place to place.

One peculiar and interesting fact about all this is that many of the electrical companies owe their promotion, their financing, their construction and some of them are dependent for their operation, upon the larger steam corporations they seem to rival. There are a number of instances, if not of record of common knowledge, in which railways in the eastern states practically own and certainly control many of the electric lines connecting smaller cities and towns, the aggregate mileage often footing up to three figures.

Successful railway managers are never asleep to advantages that may be evolved out of invention. When the electric railway first became notable for efficiency and economy they recognized in it a potential in the transportation of passengers. Instead of discouraging it they sought to control it. It is a railway axiom that unless there is a great volume of travel to carry passengers short distances does not pay. This was another reason leading to their encouragement of the electrical competitors.

When state legislatures shall grant electric roads privileges accorded to full-fledged common carriers, when the electrical railroads shall be used generally, as they are now incidentally, to carry the United States mails, when freight and express shall be transported at reasonable rates and with far more convenience to the shipper and consumer over electric-powered roads than is possible under steam railway conditions then the railway men who have built or obtained control of electric lines will have reason to congratulate themselves, as will the stockholders of their properties, over their foresight and early recognition of an inevitable change.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

David City Banner: If there is any reason on earth why any individual who is in harmony with republican policies or believes that the progressive policy of the republican party is preferable to populist theories should not give their support and votes to E. H. Hinshaw we fail to know what they are. Mr. Hinshaw is a hard worker, will make an able representative in congress and he is one of the cleanest campaigners the writer ever met. If you want to help push along the wheels of republican prosperity instead of helping turn back the dial of progress, get in the line for Mr. Hinshaw.

Aurora Republican: The Register, which is Mr. Stark's official organ, is trying hard to show up some faults of Mr. Hinshaw. It hasn't yet succeeded in convincing anybody that Mr. Hinshaw is other than he is—a perfect gentleman, a clean antagonist and an open campaigner. We have yet to hear that Mr. Hinshaw has resorted to trickery to secure votes or misrepresented the acts of his opponents in any instance. Mr. Hinshaw's campaign is an exceptionally clean one and for that reason he is gaining new friends everywhere he goes. The November election will show with what popularity he has met during his canvass of the Fourth district.

Nelson Gazette: There are many reasons why Hon. G. W. Norris should be elected to congress to represent the Fifth district. Most of these reasons are apparent to even the most superficial mind. We have no disposition to decry the merits of Mr. Norris' opponent. Mr. Shallenberger is an able young man, a fluent speaker and a successful man of business. His personal character is above reproach. But it is not of Mr. Shallenberger's personal character that we would speak. The fact that he is an able man is all the more reason why he should not be re-elected to congress. A mediocre man representing false principles and advocating false policies is not to be feared. It is the able man, who, with enthusiasm born of partisanship, advocates principles long since demonstrated to be faulty and policies found to be ruinous, who is to be feared.

Kearney Hub: The fact that General Barry is personally an agreeable old gentleman does not signify that he should represent this district in congress. We have had twelve years of populist representation with neither political nor material gain to the district, and good judgment supports the demand for a change. General Barry can vote with a small minority and accomplish nothing for his constituents. Judge Kinkaid will stand with the majority which has brought us and continued our prosperity, and he will be in a good position to do more than the most able representative that fusionism could elect. There is not a voter in the district who favors placing a check on the prosperity of the past few years, and yet a vote for General Barry is a vote against present conditions. Certainly by this time our people ought to know better than to do that.

Minden News: We want the voters of Kearney county to bear this one fact in mind: Senator Dietrich introduced and secured the passage of the bill which gives the public building to Hastings. Congressman Shallenberger is attempting to deceive the public by stating that he secured the passage of that bill. It is a falsehood and the congressional records show it. Senator Dietrich did more while in Washington for the interests of his district than all the fusionists combined have done in the past. He has the interests of the public he represents at heart and the results show his ability to perform what he undertakes. Send Judge Norris to Washington with Dietrich and see what two men, loyal to the interests of their constituents, will accomplish. You cannot afford to jeopardize your interests by returning to congress a man who willfully deceives the public to secure votes.

Syracuse Journal: You don't have to guess where the interests of Congressman E. J. Burkett lie. His speech before the county convention was a reiteration of the progress of our country under republican administrations. Burkett believes in the people and especially in the people of this district. He has been a most unselfish representative, holding his concern secondary to that of the people of Nebraska. His unceasing activity in securing rural delivery routes for the First district will not soon be forgotten by the farming classes. The people of this county, in spite of the fact that we have a "home candidate" for congress, should show their appreciation of Mr. Burkett's efforts and give him a substantial majority at the coming election. They should certainly recognize a good representative when they have one and be very loath to release him for one who has never been tried.

Louisville Courier: When Congressman Burkett called the postmasters of Cass county in conference a little more than a year ago to lay before them a plan he had for establishing a complete system of rural free delivery there were some who were credulous and thought the undertaking too large to consumate. Some papers, we remember, spoke of it as a dream. There were no such things in the west and how could Nebraska expect it. But our congressman soon demonstrated to the postmasters that he had his plans well in hand. He outlined the entire work and described at length how each step should be accomplished. The postmasters co-operated with him and the county surveyor assisted and the routes were laid out and canvassed for signers. Then began Mr. Burkett's real fight for recognition. It required a trip to Denver and another to Washington, but the thing is done and on October 15 there will start in Cass county twenty-three routes that will serve every farmer in the county with his mail every day.

Central City Republican: In John J. McCarthy the republicans of this congressional district feel that they have a leader, brave, self-reliant, incorruptible and capable. He comes into the conflict with a reputation free from blemish and a personality in which youthful enthusiasm is blended with intellectual power and forethought. To elect a congressman in whom they have confidence and of whom they are proud will give such zest to the campaign that there will be no question as to the result, but only as to the amount of the majority. In a year of great abundance and when the people are satisfied with conditions as they are, the lines are not apt to be so tightly drawn, for the urgency of measures in an unsettled condition of affairs may cause the personal qualifications of candidates to be in a measure overlooked, but in prosperous times the idea of an honest and capable administration is uppermost. Men will count this year and the young standard bearer of the republican party in this congressional district will lead a triumphal procession.

Randolph Times: John J. McCarthy is a man that every citizen of Cedar county can vote for with clear conscience. He is a man that many of us know personally; a man whose home is not far from our borders; a man who is identified with the wonderful growth and development of northeast Nebraska and who will represent this district in congress faithfully and honestly. The interests of the farmer will not suffer at the hands of John J. McCarthy; on the contrary, they will find in him a champion and a friend on whom they may place implicit reliance. Look up his record in the state legislature, if you will, and it will be found square-toed against every effort to force anything upon the people that they don't want. John J. McCarthy is not a stick that will vote when it is his turn, but he is a man who acts, one who originates and creates and who forms his opinions in the clear light of loyalty to his constituents and the rights of his fellow men. Such a man is needed in congress from the Third district. See to it that your vote helps send him there.

Pawnee Republican: Hon. E. J. Burkett, republican candidate for congress, opened the campaign in this congressional district at Steinauer last Monday night. The citizens of the town and vicinity appreciated the honor and greeted Mr. Burkett with a crowded house. The audience was singularly attentive and deeply interested in the congressman's speech, which was along the line of the lightning-like changes of the paramount issues of the opposition and a comparison of the times under democratic and republican administrations. Instead of stamping a dollar on 50 cents worth of silver for the benefit of a dozen silver barons of the west the republican party had stamped $100 on a $50 steer, $1 a bushel on 40-cent wheat, 50 cents a bushel on 15-cent corn, $7 a hundred on a $3 hog and $75 an acre on $40 land, all for the benefit of the farmers of Nebraska. He closed by saying the paramount issue of the republican party is now and always has been the welfare and happiness of the American people—the progress and development of the American nation. The Steinauer band furnished excellent music and every man, woman and child shook hands with the congressman before leaving the hall. The meeting was a gratifying success in every particular.

DOES HUSTLING SHORTEN LIFE?

Calculations Sustaining the Negative Side of the Question.

Harper's Weekly.

It seems that we were all wrong about the hurtful and life-shortening effect of American "hustle." Our national motto may be said to have been "A short life, but a strenuous one." We were willing as a people to have the span shortened a little if only we could have something worth while, something active and effective, going on all the time. But it seems, according to the latest bulletin of the census bureau, that the fast life is also the long one. Our "medium age"—that is, the age which is such that half the population is under it and half over it—is more than seven years greater than it was a century ago and increases from decade to decade. We are surpassing easy-going foreign countries in this respect; we are surpassing even the loose-jointed, indolent, beautifully relaxed, never worrying African in our midst, for, whereas the medium age of our American white is 234 years, that of the devil-may-care colored person is but 18.3. Lately much confusion has arisen in the minds of many Americans over the statement made by certain eminent neurologists that it is next to impossible for a man to "overwork," provided his bodily functions are kept in good order by temperate and wholesome living. Other physicians, to be sure, tell us that hurry and worry spell death. We had accepted the latter judgment, with the qualifying reflection that no matter what science tells us it always seems to have 'another think coming." This census bulletin which links the long life with the fast one appears to be the other "think."

WHALE AND JONAH OUTDONE.

Ancient Swallowing Act Surpassed by the Morgans of Today.

Kansas City Star.

J. Pierpont Morgan, the human octopus of Wall street, who has caused the story of Jonah and the whale to appear quite credible by his ready deglutition of all of the well known Atlantic steamship lines, is described by those who have been admitted to his potential presence as a person of gruff speech and stern manner. He is given, it is said, to sputtering, waving his hands in an impatient style and wearing an habitual frown to intimidate those who wait upon his severe pleasure.

It is difficult to believe that a man possessing the astute business judgment which Mr. Morgan has displayed in his large and successful operations could be guilty of such bad manners, but there is no telling what effect money may have on any man after he has more of it than he knows what to do with. It might be saying too much to assert that there is no man who may not be spoiled by great riches, but it is strictly within the limits of accuracy to hold that there are very few persons who can withstand the demoralizing influences of great and sudden wealth.

While a man as well intrenched financially as Mr. Morgan may afford to be uncivil, it is no gain to him, and his lesser Wall street satellites, who are said to be aping his rude style, are a pack of dunces who are standing in their own light. There can be no possible advantage in repelling men, while there may be great profit in attracting them. The idea that severity and hauteur are manifestations of wise business sense is superficial and empiric to the last degree. The display of a mean and surly nature can make no desirable impression on a mind which is not hopelessly servile and vulgar. The man who is captured by that sort of boorishness is not worth kicking out of the door.

Sensible people whose heads are fastened to their shoulders in the proper way and who are right-minded and self-respecting have a liking for and they demand considerate treatment. And they won't stand for a lack of it from a billionaire any more than from a man with only a dollar to his name. That is the American spirit and it will be a sorry day for the country if it ever shows signs of decadence.

LAW AS TO "CORNERS."

Far-Reaching Decision by a Chicago Court—Will It Stand?

Philadelphia Record.

A learned judge at Chicago has dealt a body blow to "corners" in grain speculation in deciding judicially that such operations are inimical to the public welfare and violations of existing laws; that the adjudication of contracts to buy or sell grain is a judicial power, which cannot be properly held by or legally delegated to a board of trade committee. This, said Judge Chytraus, would be against public policy, since it would be "introducing sovereignties within sovereignties for the function of construing the law. The ordinary courts of justice, constituting one of the branches of our government, ought not to be and should not submit to being excluded or ousted of jurisdiction by intendment."

The occasion for this judicial deliverance was an injunction proceeding to prevent certain margins to cover short sales of July oats from being handed over to the contracting defendants. The complainants claimed that July oats had been "cornered" by the defendants, so that settlement or delivery at an equitable price was impossible. The court was appealed to as an arbiter of price and asked to determine at what rate the final settlement of differences should be made.

This is the peculiar function of a special committee of the Chicago Board of Trade. Differences, where arising out of "corners" or otherwise, have been settled heretofore in accordance with the arbitrary and conclusive dicta of the committee. This plan is characterized by Judge Chytraus as an ingenius contrivance to prevent appeal to the common law courts of the state. It has operated undisputed for a long time, none of the victims of successive "corners" having ventured to test its legal authority or validity in open court. It is now held that money deposited as margins on a contract for purchase or delivery is in trust or escrow and not subject to disposal by any board of trade committee claiming such authority. Members may be disciplined by fine, suspension or expulsion, but they may not be subjected to financial loss where property rights are involved. This can be done legally only by process of law in the proper courts of the state.

Obviously, if boards of trade like the vast agency for grain speculation in Chicago cannot enforce private judgment of settling prices when "corners" are established, the speculative inducement to foerstall the market would be withdrawn and dissipated. Nobody would care to "corner" grain when the short sellers could invoke at will the aid of the courts in establishing an equitable price for the adjustment of difference. The very term implies undue advantage, which it is the especial function of courts of law to prevent, or, at the least, to minimize. The progress of this case to and through the court of final jurisdiction will be noted with profound interest in all speculative circles.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Philadelphia Press: Ida—So Marie had her picture taken in her new bathing suit. Was it a good picture?

Belle—No; too much exposure.

Philadelphia Press: "Papa," began the young hopeful, "where does the sea go?"

"It doesn't go anywhere, my son," responded irritated papa. "Why do you ask such foolish questions?"

"Well, if it doesn't go anywhere, why do they say sailors 'follow the sea?'"

Judge: Mr. Sellers—What did the doctors say about your pension application, Uncle Abe?

Uncle Abe—Dey said I had de idiosity, an' yo' know dey nebber gits ober dat.

Washington Star: "Mike," said Plodding Pete, "don't you wish you were rich?"

"Kind o'," answered Meandering Mike. "Course I couldn't eat any more dan I does, but I'd be saved de trouble o' sayin' 'much obliged' so often."

Punch: Shepherd—Mon, Sandy, he's got nae flee on the end o' the line.

Sandy (sotto voce)—Haud yer tongue, mon! He does na ken, and he's better withoot it. He was aye catchin' hisself and ither trash!

Washington Star: "If some folks' ancestors could see de high-toned airs dey is puttin' on," said Uncle Eben, "dey'd feel mighty tired."

Washington Star: "Whenever a man gibs me a whole lot o' advice," said Uncle Eben, "I can't help s'picionin' dat if his opinions was so valuable he'd be busy somewha' else countin' money."

Parson (visiting prison)—Why are you here, my misguided friend?

Prisoner—I'm the victim of the unlucky No. 13.

Parson—Indeed! How's that?

Prisoner—Twelve jurors and one judge.

QUESTIONS.

Forrest Crissey in Saturday Evening Post.

I wonder why th' grownup folks
Allus laughs when children ast
Solemn questions—like they's jokes
Other day we's drivin' past
Skinny Munger's—Pa'n' me—
When I heard a kind o' song;
An' I looks down the road an' see
Our new teacher comin' long,
Hummin' like she allus does
Goin' cross-lots through th' wood—
Gee! I like her! For, bec'us'
She's awful pritty an' s' good.
An' when she'd passed I says t' Pa:
"Was you real big an' old before
You left off school an' married Ma?"
An' then he laughed till he was sore!
At night when it gits awful dark,
An' everything seems still an' sad,
An' I just lay abed an' hark—
Wishin' I never would be bad—
Ma comes an' talks to me 'bout things
A boy don't think of in the light:
God an' th' angels with bright wings,
Well, she laid down with me las' night
An' told me 'bout th' time when she
Was little, too, an' kind o' 'fraid
Of everything at night, like me.
Then I ast Ma how 'twas that I
Come straight to her an' Pa an' not
To someone else. She laughed t' cry,
An' said she'd actually forgot!

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