

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, George B. Tschirhart, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of November, 1902, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Date, and Total. Rows include dates from 1 to 30 of November 1902, with corresponding circulation numbers.

Net sales, 922,973. Net average sales, 30,756. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of November, A. D. 1902. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

A good train robber, like a good Indian, is a dead one. Blessed are those who do not expect too much from congress.

President Roosevelt with his little message now has the floor. The coal dealer has not been able to get in much work as yet in this vicinity, but his day is sure to come.

Rest easy that there will be no trouble in passing through congress a bill to defray the expenses of the coal strike commission.

What Omaha needs is more mills and factories to furnish employment for wage workers. Whatever hastens this development will help assure the future of greater Omaha.

The strenuousness of the life of the Boer leaders is magnified in the light of General Dewet's statement that he had more trouble with traitors than with the British armed forces.

The same story to the effect that Yankees have horns which used to be told and believed in the south seems from official reports to be in circulation among the Moros in Mindanao.

Whatever else may be said, those soldiers' widows, according to all accounts, must have enjoyed a very pleasant basket picnic when they were taken out to the Alliance land office to make home-stead entries for the benefit of the cattle barons.

The positive statements that Senator Hanna would retire from public life at the close of his present term are now as positively denied by himself. The Ohio senator makes it plain that he does not propose to be removed from the political map with his consent.

The army officers attached to the staff of the Department of the Missouri think they are overworked as compared with the officers in other military departments. It should be distinctly understood, however, that the complaint of overwork is comparative only.

The federal grand jury now in session here in Omaha has several knotty problems to tackle. It will not be able to make a record this time by simply indicting a few white men for selling bad whisky to good Indians, drawing mileage and per diem and adjourning.

A newly installed Omaha preacher wants to abolish the double standard of conduct that applies one test to the pastor and another to the parishioner. He does not say, however, whether the test for the parishioner should be extended to the pastor or the pastor's code made universal.

No artificial preservative will save the National Salt Company, commonly known as the salt trust. It started out a few years ago with flying colors, but overcapitalization and bad management have put its affairs in irremediable plight, so that nothing remains but for the receivers to wind them up.

The result of a conference of a number of leading republican senators proves that there will be strong opposition to the omnibus bill for the admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. If, as announced, Senators Hale, Allison, Aldrich, Platt, Cullom, Lodge, Hanna and Beveridge are all opposed to the bill, it will be exceedingly difficult to pass it at the next session even if a majority of the senate is ready for it.

GROWTH OF IRRIGATION.

The biennial report of the state engineer shows that over 2,000,000 acres of land in Colorado are now under irrigation. The showing will be surprising in the non-irrigating regions, where the impression produced by reports of high-frown oratory at irrigation conventions and advertising prospectuses has undoubtedly been to discredit actual achievements. But here we have the significant fact that a single western state, mainly within a decade, has practically added to its cultivable territory the equivalent of four average counties.

This remarkable result has been reached under many difficulties. The condition of legislation, both state and national, has been exceedingly unsatisfactory, and has greatly discouraged the investment of capital on a large scale in irrigation enterprises. Conflict of claims to water rights like that now being litigated between Colorado and Kansas has in extensive districts proved an insurmountable obstacle to private initiative. These difficulties, however, are steadily diminishing or entirely disappearing. The act of congress at the last session has not only cleared the way for comprehensive and rational dealing with the subject, but also given an important impetus to actual irrigation development.

The statement of the mere number of acres of arid land reclaimed by artificial water supply in Colorado falls far short of suggesting the immense gain involved to that commonwealth. Every irrigated acre is the subject of intense cultivation which, for the production of fruit, vegetables and grain and many staple products renders it the equivalent of many average acres in regions that depend wholly on rainfall. Irrigation, in short, has already made Colorado not merely a mining state, but one of widely diversified industries.

The cold statistics show that reclamation of arid western lands is going steadily forward, and nothing can be more certain than that the rate of progress will be far more rapid in the future.

CROP STATISTICS CONTROVERSY.

There are indications of sensational developments in the controversy regarding the crop statistics of the agricultural department and the Census bureau. It is stated that the director of the bureau has plans under consideration for bringing matters to a head in a way that will cause surprise to some, but in regard to the nature of the plans the officials of the Census bureau observe the utmost secrecy. It is surmised, however, that certain disclosures will be made tending to show that the crop statistician of the Agricultural department has at least not been as careful as he should have been in his method of obtaining reports of acreage and crops, with the necessary result that the department statistics have been very inaccurate and misleading. There are also intimations of a more serious nature, but these are improbable and may safely be disregarded.

There is evidently substantial ground for a thorough investigation of this matter, and it would seem to be the duty of congress to authorize it. The wide discrepancy between the crop statistics of the Agricultural department and those of the Census bureau is conclusive as to a faulty method of obtaining these statistics on the part of one or the other, and it ought to be possible to ascertain where the fault exists and provide a correction. The importance of having crop statistics as nearly accurate as possible is obvious and the present controversy should result in greatly improving this branch of public work.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

There is a good deal of popular interest in the army and navy and this should be encouraged, for upon these depend our security and peace. The United States does not need a large standing army. The present regular force is ample. But it is expedient to have a citizen soldiery so well organized and disciplined as to be available whenever an emergency shall arise and this is earnestly recommended in the report of the secretary of war. This recommends legislation that will enable the government to put at least a quarter of a million of men into the field instantly upon the declaration of war. There certainly can be no reasonable objection to this. For a nation of nearly 80,000,000 people a force of state militia or national guard of 250,000 is not excessive. It would constitute no menace to the people, but on the contrary would constitute a security for domestic peace and at the same time a source of discipline in the event of a foreign war. Another recommendation of the report of the secretary of war is the creation of a general staff and there is no doubt that this will ultimately be done, though it is not likely that the recommendation will be adopted at the present session of congress, the opposition to this change from the old order which defeated the proposition at the first session being undoubtedly still strong enough to prevent favorable action at this session.

As to the navy, the secretary rightly says that the country approves the strengthening of our sea power. There are not many intelligent Americans, it is safe to say, who do not believe that it is wise to go on building up the navy until it shall have reached the power that will absolutely assure defense of our seaports against any foe and the adequate guardianship of our insular possessions and the protection of our rights and interests everywhere. The nation could make no greater mistake now than to forego the policy of having a navy capable of meeting any emergency that may arise. While not entering into rivalry in this respect with any other maritime power, we must not permit ourselves to fall behind all of them and thus endanger or weaken our position

among the nations. The way to maintain peace and honor and the world's respect is to be well prepared for defense and for the just assertion of our rights. The secretary of the navy is modest in his recommendations, though he urges the wisdom of continuing to increase our sea power. How rapidly this should be done is of course for congress to determine and so long as that body is under republican control it is safe to say the naval power of the United States will not be permitted to decline.

WHAT OMAHA NEEDS.

If Omaha is to become a city of 250,000 inhabitants within the next decade, as we are firmly convinced it will, its growth will depend on its ability to furnish steady employment at fair wages to a constantly increasing number of working men and working women.

Omaha enjoys wonderful advantages as a distributing center, but it must be more than a mere way station at which trainloads of goods brought from other points are broken up and re-shipped. Omaha has achieved a world-wide reputation as one of the principal meat packing places, but its full capacity to transform the cattle, sheep and hogs into food products has not even been tested.

Omaha is in the heart of the great corn belt and at the apex of a state rapidly becoming a great wheat country, but a cereal and flour industry is yet to be developed here.

Omaha is the seat of one of the largest silver and lead refineries in the world, but aside from its white lead works has not utilized the material at hand for establishments that will carry further the processes that produce the finished articles.

What Omaha needs to give the stimulating impetus in all these fields and many more is cheaper power. Whether power is secured by exploiting nearby coal fields or boring oil wells, or water fall with electrical transmission, is not the essential question, except so far as it assures greater cheapness, simpler capacity and reliable supply.

Cheap power for Omaha would start at once the wheels of hundreds of new mills and factories. The new population attracted by the enlarged field of employment would increase the demand for rentable dwellings and add substantially to the trade of our retail merchants. In turn, the quickening would be speedily felt by investments of every variety, particularly in real estate that awaits an effective demand.

Omaha has for years been seeking an opportunity to get cheaper power on reasonable terms. It should not let the opportunity slip away now that it is presented.

INTEREST IN NEW DEPARTMENT.

A great deal of interest is being manifested, according to Washington advices, in the proposed Department of Commerce, and there appears to be very favorable promise of the passage at the present session of the bill to create the department. The indications are that much of the opposition to the measure that was developed at the last session has disappeared, and recent reports have shown that there is now no very serious objection in congress to the proposition and that it will not be very vigorously opposed. It has the hearty support of the administration and will be again earnestly advocated by the commercial interests.

As we have repeatedly said in regard to the proposed department, there is no valid reason why it should not be created and some very good reasons in favor of it. With our rapidly growing commerce it is manifestly desirable that there should be an executive department of the government having the special function of looking after and as far as practicable promoting this commerce. It is proposed, among other things, that a Department of Commerce should have supervision of the consular service, and it is believed that this would be a good thing. The bill providing for a new department is in the hands of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, having been passed by the senate at the last session. Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the house committee, has manifested a good deal of interest in the matter and it is understood to regard the prospect as favorable to the passage of the bill.

The local democratic organ files into spasms because it has just discovered that the two republican candidates for district judge at the recent election, who were also endorsed by the democrats, made contributions to the campaign fund. Reading between the lines, it is plain that the democratic organ is not so much shocked that these respected judges should have put into the republican contribution box as that they should have failed to have come to the front with an equally liberal donation to the democratic campaign treasury.

We have heard of the nonpartisanship of special interests that contribute to all campaign funds at once to make sure that they are protected on both sides of the fence. The next nonpartisan candidates for office in Omaha might observe this tip.

In striking contrast with the situation of Nebraska, the state of Iowa has almost \$1,000,000 in its treasury to the credit of the general fund, which will be materially increased before the legislature meets a year hence. Bills providing that interest on state funds should be covered into the treasury failed at the last session of the Iowa legislature, so that there is a rich rake-off on large deposits of state funds in the banks.

It should not be forgotten that The Bee has maintained its position as the newspaper of largest circulation in Douglas county, entitled to the publication of notices of liquor license application, ever since the present license law was placed

on the statute books. Even in the present year The Bee's right to print these notices under the law has been recognized without question by the democratic Board of County Commissioners and the democratic city council of South Omaha. If there were any question as to The Bee's rights, does anyone imagine the democratic organ would have failed to assert its claim before these bodies with which it is in political accord?

The Milwaukee road, which perfectly ready to make any mutually beneficial arrangements with the Union Pacific, naturally shows unconquerable repugnance to taking over the difficulties of the latter with its striking employees. The policy of the Milwaukee toward its wage earners has usually been not only cautious, but fair.

A society for the suppression of packing house odors is said to be incubating in our neighboring town of South Omaha. If it is desired to enlist the good people of Omaha in the movement a requisition will have to be made on the weather man to furnish a stiff south breeze steadily for a few days.

It is gratifying to note that the authorities of the Iowa State university are co-operating effectively with the peace officers of the state to treat the ringleaders of the recent student outbreak the same as General Gomez threatened to treat the Havana rioters.

A Matter of Choice.

New York World. There's one thing about the tobacco trust. Nobody has to pay tribute to it unless he wants to.

A Practical People.

Philadelphia Record. After all that is said of the frivolity of the French, they are an eminently practical people. They have put an end to their coal strike, to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned.

From Trust Fund to Surplus.

Philadelphia Press. What is Colonel Bryan doing all this time that Nebraska is proposing to invest some of the surplus money in its state treasury in Massachusetts gold bonds? Nebraska didn't show much respect for its distinguished citizen when it allowed itself to accumulate a surplus under honest money administration.

Mad Mullah of Bacool.

Chicago Chronicle. Our ebullient fellow citizen, the sultan of Bacool, has broken loose again with the declaration that Americans are hogs who eat hogs. Of course our fellow citizen will have to be brought back to the reservation, but the fluency of his vituperative vocabulary indicates that even if he be retried from the sultan business there is still a useful career open to him. He can come to the mother country and edit a reform paper.

Novel Case in Court.

Philadelphia Record. South Carolina has a case in the supreme court of the United States in which she asks for release from the internal revenue taxes and licenses on her whisky dispensaries and distilleries. The claim of South Carolina is chiefly based on the ground that the internal revenue laws apply only to persons and private corporations, and that congress can not attempt to subject a state to taxation. Should this position be judicially affirmed a state could set up a tobacco monopoly or any other kind of business and claim exemption from internal taxes as well as from customs duties. The Boston case goes into the business of selling whisky, or any other kind of traffic, it must pay the taxes that are levied by the federal government on such traffic, and this will no doubt be the decision of the supreme court.

Pleasures of Walking.

Country Life in America. Walking is an art, almost one of the lost arts. It is astonishing how few know how to walk—know how to acquire the proper stride, the springy step, the easy poise of the body and the swing of the arm which makes walking at once one of the most healthful and enjoyable forms of physical exercise. For the real pleasure of walking one must turn to the country.

It is in the turf and the country that is a spring in response to the pressure of the foot which is a delight and an inspiration in itself. The purity of the air sets the blood to racing gloriously. Good walkers find every mile a day a comfortable average, allowing plenty of time for rest and "loafing." Two weeks thus spent will afford memories to last for all time, and with them a measure of health and strength, a quickening of vital forces, a nervous energy which will find expression in success now for accomplishment in the world's work.

IMPROVING THE INDIAN.

Considerable Progress Made Along Useful Lines. Brooklyn Eagle.

Our Indians are solving some of our difficulties for us by "coming in," as they used to say on the reservation, and by pressing not only a willingness, but a desire to be enrolled among people whose habit has been to work for their own living. The latent possibilities of usefulness among our wards are considerable. In the past, when left to themselves, some parts of the land and untroubled by soldiers and government emissaries, they have worked their own way toward a practical civilization. The state of the Cherokee in Indian Territory in the old days advanced far to that of their white neighbors; they invented the alphabet, they had schools and indoor industries, they respected personal and property rights far better than do the Slavs, Czechs and Poles in Pennsylvania and did not show signs in degeneracy till the white missionaries came. The same is true of the white liquor dealers and gamblers.

Since the new system went into effect of employing the red men where possible, inducing the able-bodied to refuse government rations, persuading the men to cut their hair and dress in the white, over 12,000 Indians have been dropped from the rolls of the dependents. This is not only a good to the white people, but is a greater good to the red ones, since it will assure a self-respect that is hardly consistent with the acceptance of alms. Our course toward the Indian was probably the best possible, and the fact that the latter alternative is promising for the better peace of districts that were kept in fear and more promising for the raising of untrained Indians to better usefulness. Naturally they are as good as the white man with the Indian, and they will be our equals in all respects.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched On the Spot.

Uncle Joe Cannon of Illinois, prospective speaker of the house of representatives, is commonly known among his associates as "the watchdog of the treasury." The title is not an empty one because Uncle Joe, as chairman of the ways and means committee, initiates four-fifths of the important legislation of congress, and is persistently active in blocking raids on the national purse. Whenever he has a hard talking job to do on the floor of the house he takes off his collar and pitches in.

During the last session of congress Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, the democratic leader of the house, took occasion to make a stump speech during the debate on an appropriation bill. Cannon, chairman of the committee, briefly replied to Richardson, but his report was over the counter. Referring to the republicans in this little speech, he said:

"We are not perfect and we do not claim to be. We pull the wagon and we do the work, and you find the fault. You have been at that now for over a generation, and still we have pulled along. I think we shall pull it for a generation more, and you will see. We cannot help it. It does you good and I do not think it hurts us."

Then, entering the field of prophecy, Uncle "Joe" said, and spoke truly, as it proved:

"We have nothing to apologize for. Peace and prosperity abound with us here and everywhere throughout our borders as never before in the history of civilization. Print your speeches, circulate them, go on the stump. I will take my chance when the silent ballot drops in November next you will march to the same old defeat."

Representative Livingston of Georgia believed that he got the better of the surgeons in this fall and he is congratulating himself accordingly. As a result of his arduous campaign work he became possessed of a very bad throat. It refused to yield to ordinary treatment, so he went to a distinguished surgeon in his part of the country. The surgeon took a glance at the inflamed organ and then got out his knives and prepared for an operation. Mr. Livingston demurred. After much pleading he was granted twenty-four hours in which to tighten up his nerve for the ordeal.

Mr. U. S. Grant has received from the emperor of Japan an autograph letter and a picture of the newly born son of the Japanese crown prince. The picture, framed in Japanese enamel, was presented to Mrs. Grant by the Japanese minister the other day. In the letter accompanying the picture the mikado expresses the warm appreciation of himself and the crown prince for the gift which Mrs. Grant sent before the birth of the little prince. He also renewed his sentiments of friendship for every member of the Grant family and recalled his admiration for the great American soldier who has his guest many years ago.

Comptroller William Barrett Ridgely says he is like the man who always says when he has lost his gun along. The recent failure of the Central National bank of Boston gave the comptroller the chance to associate himself with the unlucky hunter. Said he: "It has never been my fortune since I have been comptroller to be in Washington when a bank was forced to the wall. Three banks have gone under since I succeeded Mr. Dawes, but every one of them has kept on its feet until business took me from the capital; then they became weak and closed doors. When the Boston bank failed I was in New Orleans attending the bankers' annual convention. I did not think much of it when the first bank failed, but the second occurrence of the kind set me to thinking. I did not like to go so far away from Washington as New Orleans and only did so when assured that there was absolutely nothing to keep me here. I had not unpacked my satchel, however, before the Central National went under. If this thing keeps on much longer I shall be afraid to go home to dinner."

Secretary Moody tried to have fun with President Roosevelt over his failure to kill a bear during his recent hunt in Mississippi. "I may not have killed a bear, but I did not mistake a colored woman for a wild turkey," retorted the president. "I can have just as much fun with you as you can have with me." Mr. Roosevelt continued, and he spoke very loud as he told how the secretary while on his recent hunting trip in South Carolina filled a nervous woman full of shot, mistaking her for a turkey. The president put a few fine touches on the story and before he had finished it he had the secretary buying a flock of chickens at a fancy price in order to pacify the angry negroes.

PERSONAL NOTES.

It is proposed to allow Mr. D. B. Hill to decide as to whether he is a dead duck in politics or not. Hill is on condition in T. W. Sellers, a Kansas City printer, has a full case of the blues. It cost him \$500, the limit, to adjust his wife with a club.

Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island is rather inconspicuous in the senate, but as a judge at the New York Horse show he occupied the center of the stage.

Count von Bismarck, the German imperial chancellor, will accompany Emperor William to Rome on the occasion of the unveiling of the Goethe statue.

Mrs. Charles Whitehead of the Home for Friendless Cats and Dogs in Chicago, gave her animals a Thanksgiving feast of turkey, oysters and mutton bones on Thursday.

Abbotsford, which a Scotch-American is offering to buy to the Scottish nation, is the property of Sir Walter Scott's great-granddaughter, Hon. Mrs. Josephine Maxwell-Scott.

John Bigelow, former United States minister to France, has entered upon his 85th year apparently in the best of health. He was held in hearty a family gathering at his home in Gramercy Park on Tuesday. Mr. Bigelow was born at Malden, N. Y., on November 23, 1817.

General Baden-Powell, the popular English warrior, was at a luncheon recently where a celebrated physician was his fellow diner. The doctor was chatting with the soldier and said: "How do you feel after killing a man professionally?" The general replied in his characteristic silky tone: "Oh, I don't mind it much more than you do, I dare say."

"The Land of Unbounded Possibilities" is the title of a series of articles on conditions in the United States, prepared by Hon. Ludwig Max Goldberger of Berlin, royal privy councillor of commerce and member of the Imperial German Consulate Board for Commercial Measures, to be established by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics in its forthcoming issue of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

Reasonable Schemes on a Text of Common Interest.

Baltimore American. Not so very long from now the Christmas shopping will begin, as a word in times means nine, a few suggestions on the subject may not be premature. A wise man takes thought of the future before it becomes actually the present, and a little thought on this subject may save a world of time and trouble. Some very provident people begin the planning of their Christmas presents in mid-summer, or even earlier, just as holiday stories are accepted in July and Thanksgiving ones written in April by the author who aspires to lead the rush.

But unless one has a long string of presents and a slender exchequer from which to evolve them, this is rather going to the other extreme. It is well to begin now, though, in the plans of the holiday, especially the important detail of present-giving. To know at once just what gift to give each friend is a talent which very few possess. The majority must think, and think to get suitability and variety, and after much mental anguish on the subject are often forced to go to the shops and throw themselves on the mercy of the disconcerting clerk, who is supposed to know all men and satisfy all women.

Some holiday shopping is a pure delight. They would not deprive themselves of one lot of the crowds, the rush, the hurry, the bustle, the full stock of holiday goods saved up for the rush. To these economy of time is no consideration and lack of taste in selection no worry. But many suffer from an inability to choose the right thing at the right price. While a little careful looking around, a little tour around the shops when a leisure morning offers, will reveal much in the way of possibilities and give ideas, even if no immediate result is reached.

Method economizes in every direction, and though few would like to admit, except in strict confidence, that present-giving is a nerve racking, mind-burdening ceremony, they do find it, and in the secret depths of their souls regret that the hour of trouble is at hand. By quietly recollecting the tastes and fancies of those to whom presents are to be made; by giving oneself sufficient time to prepare those homemade tokens, which are often the best, and by the slow watch over patience and pocket, results will be obtained which will amply prove that the shopping has not only resulted in proper and pretty gifts, but has been a pleasure in itself as well.

The sensible man or woman will determine upon the idea of making presents only to those who are really needed, and which one can ill afford, which are intended merely for show and effect, and bear no real sentiment with them. But one should not refrain from joining in this pretty custom if means limit one to a very narrow field of choice. The pride which, to say itself, will sacrifice a present to a friend, is not a proper feeling for the gift of good will to all, and the moment the worth, and not the meaning, of the gift is considered, it ceases to have worth at all. Buy a gift, a finely and judicious preparation for the season, which will be a pleasant way of anticipating it and make the season itself more enjoyable by removing one of its little worries—for no worries, big or little, should be suffered to grow on Christmas trees.

GOOD TIME FOR WORKMEN.

Work for All and All Have Money to Buy With. Philadelphia Press.

The cry set up to the effect that the cost of living has increased to such an extent that the wage-earner is worse off than ever, is a cry that is a cry of prophecy is absurd. The workmen were never better off than they are today. They all have work at full time. That alone, in contrast with the time of soup houses under the last democratic administration, proves the absurdity of the cry about the great increase in the cost of living.

There has been some advance, and so has there been an advance in wages in addition to the full time. But the increase in prices is principally in farm products, and benefits the agricultural classes. Prof. George Gunton has been investigating the rise in prices and presents some interesting facts. He shows that during the years 1893-94-95-96 there was a decline in prices constituting the cost of living of about 30 per cent. And yet during that time there was more suffering among all classes than in any previous four years of the nation's history. The lower prices did not help in the least, because the people did not have the money to buy with. But wages have gone up and keep advancing. Farm products have increased about 23 per cent. There are no trusts to increase the value of farm products. But in the manufactured products, in which trusts exist, excepting coal, there has been an average decline of 10.3 per cent since 1895. The farmer is at no greater expense, excepting for labor, and he has been greatly benefited. He pays no more for farm instruments, and, in fact, buys what he needs cheaper than under the Cleveland administration.

The workmen, without exception, are very much better off now than under the democratic free trade rule, and no greater calamity could befall them than to bring on a renewal of the distress and misery experienced preceding the election of the late President McKinley in 1896.

LABOR AND SELF-RESPECT.

Forces Behind the Demand for Shorter Hours and Better Pay.

Chicago Chronicle. It is all very well to glorify labor and to say that the man with the hoe is doing his part in the great universal whole. It is easy to preach that labor is praise and that not what one does, but the spirit in which he does it makes it honorable.

It is quite another thing to be the laborer carrying the weight of drudgery with the laborer's narrow outlook and his weariness of flesh. The president of a popular university may enjoy his work. He may sing his "Laborer eat bread" and turn from his routine of duties to another—now to a football game, now to the reception of a foreign prince, now to lecture to a cultured and admiring audience and now to write an essay on the splitting of humanity.

It is different with toilers along many other lines of work. The miner cannot choose to labor in the mine "every day just as long as his strength permits." The man behind the counter cannot prefer longer hours of work, even though a university president feels contempt for him because he does not. The servant in the kitchen cannot be expected to work for the sake of a salary, though she had listened to seventy lectures on the beauty and holiness of labor.

The fact is there is work and work. If a person is carrying out his ideal, working from inner impulse and for love of his object, his enthusiasm knows no bounds. He can work on and on, limited only by his physical strength. The number permitted to work in this way is few. The number obliged to think of bread first is great. A person may go into a coal mine, behind the counter or into a kitchen for the means that give opportunity for the activity which is a joy, but it cannot be expected that a person will work longer hours than he is compelled by the fulfillment of duties, unless he is in exceptional cases. Nor is it to be expected that he will not seek to obtain for his work the utmost wages allowable.

University presidents and corporation presidents may look with contempt on the wage earner striving to better his condition, but self-respect and the honor of workmen generally lead him to seek for shorter hours and for wages that will permit respectable living.

LAUGHING GAS.

Baltimore American: "Many a time," observed the doctor, "I have seen a patient compelled to cheat the devil out of his just dues."

Philadelphia Press: Customer—Why do you charge me for laughing gas? Barber—So that my celebrated "Hair Grower" won't raise hair on the palms of my hands.

Washington Star: "De man, dat's allus tryin' to get sumthin' for nothin'," said Uncle Eben, "is purty 'ble to wind up by bein' one 'o de people dat git sumthin' for nothin'."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Was Heer Krupp aided in making his immense fortune?" "I believe it is admitted that he was cannon-bled to some extent."

Brooklyn Life: Micky—Say, Jimmie, does yer 'spose dere reer 's nothin' to be done 'bout dem 'dinner like dis ev'ry day? Jimmie—Now 'bout dat, like dis ev'ry day, would dey dey when dey wanted ter blow deireselves?

Judge: Poet—I sent my latest poem to the editor and told him he could use it for nothing. Poet—Well, did he use it? Judge: No; he sent it back with a note saying: "Your price is too high."

New York Sun: First Physician—And what was your diagnosis? Second Physician—It will have to look him up in Bradstreet's to decide whether it's rheumatism or gout.

Kansas City Star: "So you want to become my son-in-law?" inquired the father of the young woman. "Not by a blame sight," replied the youth. "But as I intend to marry your daughter I suppose I'll have to be."

JUST A GIRL.

Chicago Record-Herald. Many a throne has had to fall For a girl. Just a girl. Many a king has had to crawl For a girl. Just that girl.

When the hero goes to war He may battle for the right, But 'tis likelier he will die That he sallies forth to fight For a girl. Just a girl.

When the doctor turns to say: "It's a girl." Just a girl. Papa murmurs with dismay: "What! A girl." Just a girl.

Ah, why the sadness there? Why the bitterness displayed? Some day some strong man will average That the great round world was made For that girl. Just that girl.

Why did Adam take the bite? For a girl. Why was Troy shot out of sight? For a girl. Why was heaven lit by bright, Oh, would heaven still be bright, And would any good man care To let it if he might? Never claim forever there Just a girl. Glorious girl.

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