

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROBEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 25th day of January, A. D. 1903.

Our Dave wants a federal appointment. He does not care what it is so long as it pays well.

It isn't everyone who can, like G. Washington, extend his birthday celebration over three days just because it falls on Sunday.

If the city election had not been postponed see what fine weather Omaha would be enjoying for its municipal campaign.

The railroad attorneys evidently knew what they were about when they took the railroad tax case before the federal court instead of into the state courts.

Secretary Cortelyou's estimate of the expenses of his department aggregates only \$600,000. Beside his associates in the cabinet Secretary Cortelyou is modestly personified.

Something must be wrong with the senate that it should sit down on the proposed junket for a committee to investigate conditions in the Philippines. It must be that the senatorial excursionists prefer to travel in Europe this year.

The deadlock on the statehood bill may not be an unmitigated evil. No one will be able to tell how many questionable legislative measures it will have crowded out by monopolizing time which would otherwise be given to their consideration.

And still not a word from the World-Herald reinforcing the Bee's demand for legislative action looking toward the recovery for the taxpayers of the money lost by Bartley's speculations, Meserve's absorption of interest and the middleman's graft on Stuefer's peculiar bond deals.

The bureau of forestry in the Agriculture department will make further experiments in growing trees in the sand-hill section of Nebraska. Who knows but what some day Nebraska may become a lumber state as well as a grain state. Stranger things than that have happened.

Andrew Carnegie will supplement his library distribution by establishing an institution for the training and education of librarians. But the donation of a hundred thousand dollars for that purpose can only be a starter. An up-to-date library school could use that much money every year.

Senator Tillman intimates sarcastically that the logical outcome of the president's policy with reference to the negro in the south will be the appointment of Booker Washington to a place in the cabinet. Perhaps. The consensus of opinion, however, would be that Booker Washington would be more in place in the cabinet than would be Senator Tillman.

The franchised corporations who fixed up the scheme to change the basis of their assessment showed their hand too soon. The fact that the scheme has been blocked, however, for the present, gives no assurance that it will not be projected again if the opportunity seems favorable while the revenue bill is on its way through the two houses. This will be a good thing for the local tax committees to watch.

One member of the Nebraska legislature wants to pass a bill providing for the coloring of all kerosene used for illuminating purposes. The fastidious housewife will then be able to make her lamps match her furniture or carpets, with appropriate shades for special occasions. For pink teas the lamps will be filled with pink fluid, while St. Patrick's day will see the color changed to green and the Fourth of July give a chance for the careful blending of red, white and blue.

THE BUILDING OF NAVIES.

The naval appropriation bill carries \$79,000,000 for the building up of the American navy. This is not only for the addition of new vessels to the navy, but also for the improvement of its personnel, which is quite as necessary as that of adding new ships and new armory. From the very beginning of the upbuilding of our navy establishment the great objection has been to the one great object of providing it with sufficient men and that is the chief trouble today. Whatever the number of ships, the necessary proposition is to have the men to man and to equip them and unless this is attained there is no use trying to build up a navy. This consideration has been repeatedly urged upon congress and yet up to this time that body has not shown a proper understanding or appreciation of its importance. Time and time again it has been pointed out that in order to have the sea power of the United States properly cared for we had got to have not only more ships, but a higher class of seamen, and that this was to be attained only by a process of enlistment and discipline which could make our men superior to any others in the world. It has been the impression that we were the greatest in the world. The experience in the war with Spain seemed to justify that idea. But the experience of a later date and the report of Admiral Dewey show that instead of our navy being the greatest in respect to its shooting, it is really third—that is, inferior to both the British and the German navies. It is a little bit humiliating to make such a confession, but it is absolutely necessary in view of the facts. The United States is today the fifth nation in respect to sea power, and yet it is the second nation in regard to the necessities for naval equipment. Both as to our extended seaboard and our insular possessions this country has more need of a great navy than any other nation except Great Britain, and even in respect to that nation our naval necessities are hardly less great. In a word, the United States navy should be as great in all respects as that of any other power on earth and we shall not be absolutely secure until such is the case. With abundant resources for making our navy all that we need it to be, what excuse can there be for limiting it to below that of any other nation?

FURNISH COAL IMPORTATION.

The removal of the tariff on coal has not been followed by such an importation of that fuel as was expected, but it is to be by no means concluded that the effect will not be to bring a great deal more coal to the American market from abroad than had heretofore come here. Since the removal of the tariff on coal the importation of that fuel has not been so extensive as had been looked for. This is easily accounted for by the fact that a great deal of foreign coal had been contracted for before the duty was removed and that the whole possible supply from abroad was engaged. But there has been a change since. The removal of the duty has stimulated the demand from abroad and now English producers are looking more than ever before to the American market. According to eastern papers English coal operators have sent solicitors to all New England points to ask for contracts to deliver Welsh coal on this side of the Atlantic cheaper than the rates of soft coal now prevailing in the east. They offer, according to the statements, to make contracts for a year and are depending upon low ocean rates and a decline in the price of bituminous coal to enable them to make shipments to this country. It is said that many New England manufacturers are making contracts with the British coal men for supplies which will last them for a year or more.

The significance of this to the coal producers of the United States must be apparent. It is of course absolutely impossible to import sufficient coal to this country to supply even one-tenth of the demand. Everybody understands that, so that the removal of the coal duty is not and cannot be the benefit it was expected to be. Yet there is no doubt that the increased importations of coal which that legislation will stimulate will have an effect beneficial to the American consumer. The fact appears to be that the appearance of British coal solicitors in the east has already had the effect of reducing prices in the principal eastern markets and there is every reason to expect that this will be felt throughout the country. At all events the result of the removal of the tariff duty on coal is a matter which will receive very general attention as having a bearing upon other features of the tariff.

THE RAILWAY TAX INJUNCTION.

The order of Judge Munger of the federal district court issuing a temporary injunction to prevent the city council from making the municipal tax levy for the coming year upon the assessments fixed on the railroad terminals by the tax commissioner and the Board of Review brings the issue of equal taxation of railroad property with other property for city purposes further to the forefront. While this action on the part of the federal court was not unexpected, it is by no means final, but merely requires the case to be presented formally on its merits. The opinion on which the temporary injunction is based seems largely in the nature of an apology, admitting the justice of the contention that the railroads would escape their due proportion of the municipal tax burdens if the assessment figures of the State Board of Equalization must be accepted, but hiding behind legal technicalities and suggesting that the proper body to raise the railway figures is the city council when sitting as an equalizing board, and not the Board of Review. The shaky ground on which

THE RAILROADS STAND.

The question of the conflict with the constitutional guaranty of uniformity in assessment and taxation of all property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same is entirely overlooked and the fact that the system by which the railroads are attempting to perpetuate tax exemption was recently characterized by our own supreme court as violating the most rudimentary principles of justice completely ignored. The injunction was granted on the presumption that the allegations contained in the petitions of the railroads are correct when a trial on issues involved would show that they are flatly contradicted by the facts. Under the circumstances the only thing for the city to do is to proceed on the theory that its position is unimpaired and that its right to assess railroad property through the same officers as assess other property will be eventually upheld.

As president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Fairbanks objects to the use of the word American in connection with the nationality of our foreign born citizens and would have us stop referring to them as German-Americans, Irish-Americans, etc. The history of the United States, however, shows that the nation owes as much for its existence and perpetuation to the sons and daughters of other countries who have given up their native land for our institutions and who are as patriotic and loyal as any born here. Unlike the rich Americans who expatriate themselves to get out from under the nobility of Europe our foreign born people, although proud of their Americanism, are not ashamed of their birthplace and there is no good reason they should not continue to use a name that clearly indicates their double nationality.

All this litigation over prize money due to naval officers who participated in the battles at Santiago and Manila prompts the question again, why the relic of prize awards should be maintained in the navy long years after its abolition in the army. What good reason is there for paying naval officers extra in respect to prize money? No matter how much valuable property of the enemy he may capture? The whole system of prize money should be abolished once and for all time.

The tremendous success attending the Mardi Gras at New Orleans this year suggests that Omaha's Ak-Sar-Ben has the foundation on which to expand much further than it has ever gone. The Ak-Sar-Ben festivities can compare favorably with carnival exhibitions anywhere, and can and should be made a drawing card reaching out over this entire section of the country from the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountains.

From the complaints entered by the fusion organ it is not clear that the fusion members of the legislature are right on the question of railroad taxation notwithstanding all the platform declarations on which they were elected. As we have noted above, the railroads have no party politics. They would just as soon work through fusionists as through republicans.

The new public building bill provides for the sale of the present federal building in the city of Lincoln to the city at a price not less than \$50,000. The bill might as well have fixed the price at \$50,000, because it is a safe bet that with such a wording of the law not a cent more than \$50,000 will be offered.

It is really amusing to have the railroad tax bureau send out literature pretending to be in the interest of the farmer. The farmer of Nebraska knows that if the railroads had any special concern to relieve him from his burdens they would not be raising rates on everything he has to send and buy.

Translating the Portent.

Washington Post. The most pronounced of reasons for believing that the next democratic national convention will not be a mere ratification meeting for legislative plans.

New Prepare to Shoulder.

Indianapolis News. When we think of the immense amount of labor involved in harvesting the ice crops that ripen every night this weather, it makes us shudder with apprehension at next summer's prices.

Failed Despot.

Baltimore American. Fickle, indeed, is the popular taste. Coal is no longer the absorbing topic of conversation. Even the coming spring fashions are now commanding more attention than the fallen despot of domestic comfort.

One Word Tells the Story.

Chicago Inter Ocean. It was brought out incidentally in a parliamentary discussion the other day that Great Britain follows the United States in the use of rollers for its warships. The term "rollers" tells the story in a nutshell.

The Camel and the Needle.

Cincinnati Enquirer. It is recorded that Mr. Rockefeller recently received \$5,000,000 in dividends from the Standard Oil Company. No provision, however, has been made for enlargement of the eye of that needle or reduction in the size of the camel.

Carelessness Illustrated.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Not a railway passenger was killed in Great Britain last year. In this country in three months, ending October 1, there were 1,434 railway collisions, with a list of 148 persons killed. The contrast suggests carelessness, not to say recklessness.

What Trains Are Doing.

Detroit Free Press. They substitute one plan for many. They reduce their clerical force by thousands. They have taken an army of commercial men from the road. They have the best of labor-saving machinery, and yet, with all these advantages, to say nothing of the special favors they receive in the matter of transportation, they are charging the exorbitant prices in coal, meat, oils and

OTHER MONOPOLIZED COMMODITIES.

The cutting of expenses and arbitrary increase in prices really explain the fabulous profits that pay a tithe in conscience money to churches, universities and libraries. Can't Be Taken Seriously. Washington Post. Mr. Hobson finds fault because the newspapers don't take him more seriously. The man evidently overlooks the fact that his contributions to the safety of the nation have been altogether voluntary and the newspapers are edited by human beings.

Insurance Against Disaster.

St. Louis Republic. Admiral Dewey is justified in his insistence upon increased target practice in the navy. A gunner, when he hits what he shoots at, all the rest of his training at the government's expense is wasted and his ship is not an implement of war. The cost of target practice is a cheap insurance against disaster.

Some Difference in the Game.

Minneapolis Journal. King Edward complains bitterly because the peers and peeresses did not take interest in his effort to have a great ceremonial opening of Parliament. The king is beginning to discover that a modern constitutional monarch is not even so interesting as bridge whist. A monarch is becoming something that smacks of antiquity and bridge whist and other things are very modern.

Why Pay at All?

Minneapolis Tribune. There is a cynical flavor in the refusal of the railroads to pay the gross earnings tax on fares given to get business done, being unwilling to let the interstate commerce law and being penalized still more severely by the new Elkins law. But there is something cynical, too, in the simultaneous escape of the law to compel railroads to compete and prevent rebates, which are the most effective method of competition. Railroad regulation by law is a sad tangle, anyway; and it is small wonder that the railroads paid this tax rather than to invite any more of it, especially as they seem to be in the wrong. Why should the legal rebate be taken out of the gross earnings, any more than a legal commission paid to agents to get business?

Justice Scores Again.

Express Companies Must Not Limit Their Liability. New York Tribune. The recent decision of the appellate term of the supreme court in this district that the limitations with respect to express company receipts of amounts of liability for articles damaged or lost, stolen or destroyed are not valid in any special importance to those common carriers, any corporation with the aid of lawyers, ingenuity and ability, have been trying for years to protect themselves from the payment of heavy claims from customers by restrictions of the sort which have been declared to be without warrant of law.

There Are a Few Others.

English Not a World Language. Though It Heads the Procession. Chicago Chronicle. A British economist who has been studying the declining figures of British trade has suddenly discovered that English is not the "world speech" it was fashionable not long ago to call it. For a time we read many essays practically inculcating the idea that it was quite enough to know English to rule the commercial world.

ABOUT A HANDKERCHIEF.

Southern Newspaper's Comment on a Recent Commotion. Charleston News and Courier. The most pronounced of reasons for believing that the next democratic national convention will not be a mere ratification meeting for legislative plans.

NEW PREPARE TO SHOULDER.

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ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. Turf investment and grain gambling schemes have yielded the promoters at least \$5,000,000 within a year. As a means of ridding suckers of their money, these plans are shown to be not only effective, but as swift as betting on the wrong horse. But they are not swift enough to meet the demand. Hence a New York genius evolved a mechanical contrivance warranted to "do" the confiding public at a swifter gait. It was exhibited in a New York court during the trial of the man who worked it. The machine consisted of a copper box about two feet square, with a false bottom. Two genuine bills, wet with a "secret" preparation, sandwiched with tissue paper and placed in an envelope, would be laid in the bottom of the box and the cover closed. Half a dozen batteries attached to the box would then be set in operation, the strange noises impressing the victim and making him believe that some strange process was going on. In the excitement the false bottom would be allowed to drop over the first envelope, leaving exposed another envelope in which three genuine bills would be found. The center bill would be supposed to be the counterfeit that had just been made. The progressive victim would be allowed to take it to a bank and, finding that it passed muster, usually returned to get large quantities of green goods, which were palpably frauds. By this means suckers were trapped for \$50,000.

Starting Indeed in the Declaration Made by Captain Langan, Chief of the New York City Detective Bureau.

"The trouble with the average case against one of these syndicates," said he, "is that the great majority of their victims are men who appreciate without the knowledge of their husbands." He was speaking of a concern on Broadway that had just been raided. It advertised the investment of money belonging to other people on the races and guaranteed 1 per cent per week on money sent them, a quarterly dividend, according to their profits. The detectives add that more than one staid and trusting husband would be astounded if the letters found in these places should be made public.

"In the borough of Manhattan," says Harper's Weekly, "the native whites, both of whose parents were born in the United States, now constitute only 16.9 per cent of the population. Even of the native whites born of native parents only about one-third were born in the state of New York. The largest contingent of outside natives came from the New England states, and, curiously enough, there were more immigrants coming to the city of New York from the southern than from the northern states. Not only are the native-born children of native Americans vastly outnumbered by the children of foreign-born or the children of foreign immigrants, but the racial nature of the foreign element is materially changing. Instead of being almost exclusively Irish and German, as it was fifty, or even forty, years ago, the Irish-born are now fewer by nearly 21,000 than they were twelve years ago, and the Germans fewer by upward of 5,000. The increase of the foreign-born during the last decade has come almost entirely from Russia, Italy and the Hapsburg dominions. As the birth rate among the newcomers just mentioned is incomparably higher than that among the native-born who were children of native parents, it is not difficult to see how the native American element would dwindle to a very small fraction of the metropolitan population. They will doubtless continue, however, to possess a greatly disproportionate share of the city's wealth. As for the so-called Knickerbocker class, they are likely to be nearly extinct by the end of another generation. Even now only a very few of them can be discerned struggling painfully on the surface of society—rare natives in gurgite vasto.

The report of the Department of Health makes some interesting estimates about New York's growing population. According to the United States census, compiled in 1900, the population of the greater city was 3,437,302. The estimated population compiled by the health department for the middle of the year 1903, 3,732,903, shows that the population since 1900 will have increased 295,701. The health commissioner believes that the 4,000,000 mark will be reached in a year. The death rate for the third week of February shows a percentage of 18.31, as against a percentage of 15.62 for the corresponding week last year.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator-elect Smoot insists that his heart beats warmly for his native land. Robert Poole, who recently died at his suburban home near Baltimore, had charge of the work of building the dome of the national capitol at Washington, as well as the heavy iron castings and columns of the treasury building. James Hilton of St. Louis recently purchased a genuine De Vinci Madonna for \$9, has been offered \$15,000 for it, but holds it at \$60,000. Experts pronounce it a rare gem, and one of those stolen from the Vatican over 100 years ago. The astronomer-stargazer Scudie did two wonderful things. It came across the Atlantic in high seas and gales without a tremor, and a glass of champagne placed on the sideboard of its smoking room did not lose a drop the whole way across. Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston lately, in a public address, expressed his astonishment and dismay at having heard a man 80 years old say that he had never read the constitution of the United States. He did not venture to say, so far as reported, that the man was a citizen of Boston. Franklin P. Roberge, a veterinary surgeon of New York, is suing the estate of Robert Bonner, the horseman, for \$109,000. Roberge claims that he attended Bonner's horses for twenty-three years without payment, the horseman having promised to give him \$100,000 or leave him that amount in his will. William McAdoo, formerly a congressman from New Jersey and late assistant secretary of the navy in the Cleveland administration, is now a citizen of New York, where he has built up a flourishing law practice. During his congressional career he ranked as one of the ablest men on the democratic side, likewise among the most popular. An official of the state administration of Maryland is the commander of the State Fishery board. He receives an annual salary of \$1,500 and has the appointment of seventy-five oyster measurers chosen from the various Maryland counties on the Chesapeake. The duty of the oyster measurer is to prevent the marketing of very small oysters. New York crooks worked off twenty-three substitute bodies on local insurance companies and got the money. Burglars looted a house in Chicago and carried the goods away in wagons. Thieves raided the home of a Philadelphia policeman and secured a few trinkets. It is a pity so much energy and courage should be wasted, or at best only poorly rewarded. Had the get-rich-quick fraternity organized a turf investment company or a grain gambler, they could have scooped in thousands instead of pennies.

HINTS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

St. Edward Advance: If our State Normal is to be divided into several parts and distributed throughout the state simply to gratify the ambition of a few politicians why should St. Edward not have a part of the pie? When Nebraska succeeds in eliminating the saloon and politics from its educational system we will have accomplished an end far more important to the general good than the placing of prohibitory liquor laws upon our statute books. Schuyler Quill: A bill has been introduced in the house reappointing the judicial districts of the state. It provides for four less judges in the state, on being taken from this district and the district being made smaller by cutting off Merrick county. If this district is to stand the proposed reduction, which no doubt it can, the bill should be amended so as to cut off a few more judges. Give fewer district judges in the world's affairs have not allowed the cares of state to drive from their veins that sporting blood which came at their birth, and which will remain with them as long as they live.

Fairbury Gazette: Everybody admits that Nebraska has the best legislature that ever assembled at Lincoln, and yet it begins to look like the members were playing "boss" on the revenue question and on city assessments. Any law which fails to assess every dollar of property on an equal basis is a fraud and a humbug and means political suicide for the members of the legislature who enforce it. Any assessment plan that favors any class of property, regardless of ownership, will be a flat failure. And the people will hold members to a strict accountability. Wausa Gazette: One of the best compliments given the present legislature is the complaint of want of patronage made by the Lindell bar. The management of that bar insists that the receipts for the month are far short of what they have been during previous sessions. While all the present members are not strictly temperance men, it is a gratifying fact that very few, if any, indulge to an excess. This is but another proof that in politics as well as in the pursuits of life the "booster" is relegated to the rear and the clean, sober and reliable man is coming to the front. Auburn Post: The present legislature seems to be inclined to make a record of economy, which it should do, but many interests are being injured by the appropriations. Among them is one for an exhibit at the St. Louis fair and another for a building for the State Historical society. The state has been in the show business for a number of years past at some expense and it is suggested that that now is a good time to stop the show business and give us something that is needed and will do the state more good than a display at St. Louis, and that is a liberal appropriation for a historical building. Auburn Post: A bill has been introduced in the legislature to reappoint the judicial districts and curtail the number of district judges. This is a move in the right direction and the bill should pass. According to the bill, the Fifth district is composed of the counties of Richardson, Pawnee, Johnson and Nemaha. The Fifth district is in Gage and Jefferson. This division has been made already by the judges of this district. Judge Stull has held court in these four counties for the last four years and Judge Letton, the other two, and no one has heard of either judge being overworked. It would be better for all parties if the district was divided.

SPORTS OF GREAT MEN.

Love of the Chase and of National Games Uncooled by Fame. Baltimore American. The announcement that United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland will aid in the financial support of the Washington Base Ball club does not come as a surprise to those who are aware of that statesman's love for the national sport. This love dates from his boyhood days when the young Marylander who has become so prominent in state and national politics in after years was a good base ball player himself, and though he never took a hand in a professional game, could hold his own with any amateur in Howard county. There is nothing about the sport which the senator does not know. The secrets of the inshoot and the outshoot, the up-curve and the down-curve, the bunt, the hit-and-run, are so mysteries to him. He is as familiar with them as he is with the ins and outs of political management. Rarely is a game played at the national capitol which the senator does not see, usually in company with other statesmen of more or less prominence, who take this method of relaxation from the burden of making laws for the land and listening to constituents who are looking for offices. President Roosevelt's sporting tastes lie in another direction. Hunting big game is his hobby, and though in his recent southern trip the bears refused to come within range of his gun, he has had great success in the Rockies, and has written in a very entertaining manner about those trips. Nothing smaller than a lion, a bear or a moose is large enough for him. Shooting at birds finds no favor in his eyes. Even the wild duck does not tempt him. On the contrary, ex-President Grover Cleveland spends much of his leisure time in winter bending away at ducks and partridges and other small game. The rest of the year finds him frequently sitting in a bluff waiting for the fish to bite. He is a lucky fisherman, too, and has become so fortunate at it that he can justly be called the Isaac Walton of America. Not a few American statesmen, whether it be to their credit or not, find their amusement in this alluring, oft expensive, game of poker. Justice Fuller is credited with spending much of his leisure time reading fiction of the dime novel variety such as "Old

Advertisement for 'Fif' Years the Standard' baking powder. Features 'Baking Powder' and 'Cream' brands. Text: 'Highest Honors World's Fair Highest Tests U.S. Gov't Chemists'.

Slueth, the Detective; or Piping the Jones Falls Mystery. There is also a member of the cabinet whose tastes lie in the same direction. George Washington loved the fox chase, and not infrequently took his seat at the card table among his friends. In England golf and cricket are the sports of statesmen. Emperor William loves the boar hunt and does not mind the element of danger it possesses. So it is evident that these men who have risen to prominence in the world's affairs have not allowed the cares of state to drive from their veins that sporting blood which came at their birth, and which will remain with them as long as they live.

POINTED REMARKS.

"I don't see why you should resent being called a self-made man." "Because I believe in fair play," answered Mr. Meskison. "I seek a partner who will get away from Henrietta in that manner."—Washington Star.

Timid Lover—Your parents seem to have gotten over this dislike for me. "Yes. When we first met they were afraid it might lead to something."—Brooklyn Life.

Blobs—I still have the first dollar I ever earned. Blobs—Sentiment! Blobs—No; counterfeit.—Philadelphia Record.

"Can you support my daughter in the manner to which she has been accustomed on the stage?" "I'm not quite sure as to that. I did pretty well in the conservatory last night, but—she held her last."—Chicago Post.

"Look at the way baby's working his mouth." "He's protesting." "Now, he proposes to put his foot in it." "Hereditary." "That's what I did when I proposed."—Philadelphia Record.

"Professor," inquired the thoughtful member of the class, "don't you suppose there will come a time when all the coal and all the coal oil stored away in the earth will have become exhausted?" "Certainly," said the instructor. "What will we do then?" "We shall be playing harps, I hope."—Chicago Tribune.

"If you don't pay me my salary," said the leading lady, "I shall denounce you from the stage." "All right," answered the manager, placidly. "Let's fix a date and I'll advertise it." "Mar—It would make a hit."—Washington Star.

Barnes—I never saw such an enter as Vikings in. His jaws are on the move nearly all the time. "Yes, it isn't his fault, but the doctor's. The doctor told him to take a drink of whiskey before eating."—Boston Transcript.

Leading Lady (of defunct opera company)—I wonder if we'll ever be able to get on. Manager—Well, that's about the only possible way we'll ever be able to get home."—Detroit Free Press.

WAITING.

John Burroughs. serene I fold my hands and wait. Nor care for wind or tide, or sea; I have no more 'gainst time or fate, For lo! my own shall come to me. I stay my haste. I make delays. For what avail this eager pace? I stand amid the eternal way, And what is mine shall know my face. Asleep, awake, by night or day, The friends I seek are seeking me; No wind can drive my bark astray; Nor change the tide of destiny. What matter if I stand alone? I wait with joy the coming years, My heart shall reap where it has sown, And garner up its fruit of tears. The waters know their own and draw The brook that springs in yonder height; So flows the good with equal law Unto the soul of pure delight. The stars come nightly to the sky; The tidal wave unto the sea; Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high, Can keep my own away from me.

50 Per Cent Discount

For a few days we will sell all plate cameras at one-half list prices. Regular. Cut Price \$1.00 Tripods ..... 50c \$1.00 Plate Holders ..... 50c \$1.00 Albums ..... 50c Seed's 4x3 Plates ..... 50c Call or write for cut prices. J. C. HUTESON & CO., 213 E. 16th St., Paxton Block.

Advertisement for 'SHIRT SALE 85C EACH'. Text: 'All broken lines of \$1.00 and \$1.50 colored stiff bosom shirts. Drop in and look 'em over. NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS. Browning, King & Co. R. E. Wilson, Manager.'