THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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 May, 1903, was as follows:

1	30,990	17	28,450
2	30,675	18	31,030
3	30,200	19	30,780
4	30,590	20	30,860
5	30,730	21	30,870
6	35,570	22	30,940
7	30,670	23	30,830
8	30,810	24	28,230
9	30,740	25	30,830
10	27,775	26	30,790
11	30,440	27	30,750
12	30,370	28	30,680
13	30,620	29	30,660
14	30,730	30	31,850
15	30,650	31	27,900
16	30,890		
Total			953,900
Less unsold and returned copies			10,348
Net total sales			943,552
Net average sales			30,437

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, A. D. 1903.

M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

Several eminent Missourians must have been in hiding from the supreme court of that state when it was hunting for signs of a tobacco trust.

Having no other government to recognize, nothing is left for the powers to do but to recognize King Peter as soon as he is duly installed in the royal office.

Lincoln has compromised with its tax-shirking franchised corporations on their tax assessments. Evidently a lot of Lincoln people who are in the same boat prefer to keep it dark.

The new Chinese minister has been formally received by the president. It will take some time yet, however, to get his publicity bureau in as good working order as that which was maintained by his predecessor, Minister Wu.

More people appear to have been drowned by the cloudburst in Oregon than lost their lives in all the floods in Kansas, Iowa and Missouri. It is not the amount of water so much as the way it is precipitated that determines the damage.

Jim Hill's son declares that there is no need of dissolving the Northern Securities company, even if the cases now pending in the courts all go against it. In that event there will be no need either of maintaining the Northern Securities company.

When Nebraska was afflicted by drouth it showed a disposition to help itself by appropriating a liberal relief fund out of the state treasury, even though it had to stretch the constitution to do it. Kansas can hardly afford not to do as much for its flood victims.

Commissioner McDonald is to be commended for striking a blow at supernumeraries, but it is to be hoped the work of purging the county pay roll will not be confined to one or two pie eaters who have done work that should be performed by principals instead of substitutes.

The six-period system at the high school is not half so hard on the teachers as is the ridiculous unit system. Abolish the unit system farce and the teachers will have no difficulty in standing up under six periods of teaching, which really gives them only five hours of classroom work daily.

In his address to the Saengerfest at Baltimore President Roosevelt expressed the wish that there might be societies and associations everywhere in this country for the cultivation of music, both vocal and instrumental. The president evidently thinks that music is one good thing of which we cannot have too much.

Chicago Methodist preachers suggest that all the persecuted Jews of the world be reinstated in possession of Palestine as the solution of the present problem. The Methodists are ready to take up this plan just at a time when the Zionists, previously promoting it, are ready to abandon the project. There is about as much prospect for reestablishing the Jews in Palestine as there is for transplanting the Methodists to the same place.

The striking bricklayers, or rather what there are left of the striking bricklayers, in Omaha have returned to work. Had the contending parties gotten together on terms of give and take at the beginning of the trouble the exodus of bricklayers from Omaha would not have occurred and a full complement of workmen would now be on deck to finish up the work in progress. The same is true with reference to several branches of skilled mechanics, so that the building operations will have to limp along short handed all around.

THE REACTION FROM INFLATION.

There has been an extraordinary shrinkage in the value of all classes of stocks and the end of the decline seems not yet to have been reached. In its latest issue the Financial Chronicle presents figures showing the extent of the downward movement and they are interesting and instructive. It is needless to say that before the beginning of this movement there had been an unprecedented inflation of stock values. Almost without interruption for several years there was a boom in which securities of every kind shared. The steadily increasing prosperity of the country and the rapid accumulation of capital gave an incentive to investment and speculation in stocks beyond any previous experience.

The more sagacious and experienced financiers pointed out that this sort of thing could not go on indefinitely and the reaction that has taken place justifies their warning. The country is still prosperous. The railroads are still doing a good business. But there has been a change in conditions which is less favorable to large dividends. The expenses of the railroads have been materially increased within the past year, until it is said that these have eaten up practically the whole of the improvement in gross receipts. The figures given by the Chronicle show that the stocks of dividend-paying roads have suffered quite as much as the non-dividend-paying and that the general shrinkage has been the most marked in many years, if not indeed unparalleled, which is certainly the case as to some of the stocks.

In their comments on the situation some of the financial papers express the opinion that the reaction has about run its course. One of them remarks that there can hardly be a question that the market has reached a point where, in the case of the great mass of securities, intrinsic value bears a close relation to the daily quotations. It says that so far as influences are to be found in the general condition of business, the average of railroad earnings or the prospects of the chief crops, there are unusually few disturbing elements to be reckoned with in the immediate future. "All things considered," observes that paper, "it would appear as if an important part of the penalty for the period of inflation had been already paid and that so far at least as the commercial and financial future of the country is concerned, there was no danger to apprehend a serious shrinkage of the indispensable asset of confidence." That there will be some recovery in stock values is of course probable, but it is pretty safe to assume that there will not soon again be such an inflation in these values as preceded the downward movement. Fortunately that movement has been of a character sufficiently gradual to avoid the danger of panic while arresting the process of increasing the mass of securities, many millions of which have been found unsalable. That the financial situation has been made safer through this is not to be doubted.

A CHECK TO PUBLICITY.

The decision of Judge Lacombe of the United States circuit court in New York, favorable to the contention of the anthracite coal-carrying railroads that contracts between them and certain coal operators are privileged documents and that as such the Interstate Commerce commission has no power to compel their production as evidence, is something of a check to publicity, so far at least as the authority of the commission is concerned. The view taken by the court was that if the defendants were being prosecuted under the Sherman anti-trust law for having entered into a combination, agreement or contract in restraint of trade, the contracts in question would be relevant testimony, but it was held that the investigation by the commission was not such a prosecution nor the commission the forum before which such a prosecution could be conducted.

This is doubtless correct, since the Interstate Commerce commission has jurisdiction to inquire only into questions of transportation, but it suggests very clearly that there is a way to obtain information as to contracts between the coal-carrying roads and coal operators and this suggestion should receive attention at Washington. There is no doubt as to the existence of contracts and it is very probable that they are in violation of the anti-trust act. It has been reported that the Department of Justice was preparing to institute proceedings under this law against the anthracite coal roads and there certainly seems to be ample ground for doing so. It is evident that the commission can do little to reveal the secret workings of the coal combination, but these may be fully disclosed through a prosecution under the anti-trust law and there should be no unnecessary delay in adopting this course.

A CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRAT.

Senator Clay of Georgia belongs to the conservative element of the democratic party and he thinks the platform next year should avoid any radical issues, but it is not easy to see how this is to be done if his suggestion that all elements in the party must be considered shall be followed. In order to have such a platform as would be satisfactory to democrats like Mr. Clay it will be necessary to ignore the radicals in the party, who there is reason to think at present constitute a majority. This element may possibly be found willing a year hence to make some concession to the conservatives, but they will demand recognition of their views and it will be fatal to the party to refuse it. It is perfectly safe to say it will not be refused, for the radical element is composed of the really earnest, sincere and aggressive men of the party, and they will have a representation and an influence in the next democratic national convention that will compel consideration.

Conservative democrats like the Georgia senator underestimate the strength and the determination of the radical element of the party, particularly in the middle and western states. They are misled by the representations of the eastern organs of reorganization, which do not take the trouble to investigate sentiment much beyond their neighborhood. The leaders of democracy in the middle and western states are generally not in sympathy with the conservatism which Mr. Clay would counsel. They are giving no encouragement to the reorganization movement. Some of them may change position next year, but the probability is that they will be found then advocating the principles they now stand for and which they supported in the last two presidential campaigns.

AN UNSATISFACTORY EXHIBIT.

The financial exhibit of the Board of Education will be a disappointment to the rank and file of Omaha taxpayers, who have entertained the hope that the management of our schools would be conducted more strictly on business principles. The rule of every well conducted business concern is to cut its coat according to its cloth. In other words, to regulate its outgo according to its income. That old and approved rule, it would seem, has been discarded by the school board.

With a most lavish income at its disposal, the board continues to fall behind in its balances, increasing the deficit, which on June 1, 1903, aggregated $123,684.79. A detailed comparison of this year's balance sheet with that of the preceding year shows an aggregate pay roll for 1903 of $286,846.74, as against $289,029.19, or an apparent reduction of $2,182.45. The cut on the pay roll amounts to $4,411.80 in teachers' salaries, while the pay of janitors was increased by $1,986 and the pay of salaried officers increased by $483.35. The reduction is apparent only because three weeks salary will be paid the teachers this June as compared with only two weeks salary last June.

The trivial saving in the pay roll of 1903 is offset by a very material increase in other directions, notably in the interest and exchange account, which for the year 1903 aggregated $30,671.06, as against $26,786.46 for the preceding year. That increase evidently represents the increased interest on outstanding warrants, which on June 1, 1903, aggregated $234,284.21, and have since been materially increased.

In view of the fact that the school board has the taxing power in its own hands, which it has exercised in the tax levy to meet the estimates based on the disbursements of the preceding year, the deficit of $123,000 seems almost inexplicable.

The west half of the Union Pacific bridge has been returned for county assessment at $25,000, which multiplied by six, the ratio fixed in Douglas county for the assessment of all classes of property, represents an estimated actual value of $150,000. The east half of the Union Pacific bridge, which is worth no more than the west half, is assessed in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, for $100,000, which multiplied by four, the ratio of actual to assessed value in Iowa, is equal to $400,000. Both of these assessments are out of all proportion to the true value of the bridge, which with approaches could not be replaced for less than $1,000,000, but why the valuation of the west half of that structure, lying within the state of Nebraska, should be considered worth a quarter of a million less than the east half has not yet been made clear by the railroad bureau. As a matter of fact, the west half of the Union Pacific bridge was assessed by the Nebraska State Board of Equalization for $1,633. Some mysterious reason, probably the apprehension of a test case in the federal courts, reconciled the railroad company to a county assessment for $25,000, but when it came to the city assessment, which on the basis of $25,000 would have been equal to $150,000, the railroad lawyers persistently demurred and insisted that the bridge should be taxed for municipal purposes only at mileage rates fixed by the state board.

Omaha is not the only city in America that has perpetually to wrestle with the franchised corporations to protect its rights to self-government and enforce equitable taxation. In this respect Denver is very much worse off than Omaha. After years of agitation Denver secured a constitutional amendment granting the right to make its own charters without interference from legislatures or governors. The amendment contemplated as a preliminary to home rule the election of twenty-one taxpaying citizens to frame the charter to be submitted for ratification to the voters next winter. The election of members of the charter committee took place two weeks ago, but the corporations sought to prevent the canvass and declaration of the result, which was in favor of the civic ticket against the tickets set up by the corporations with partisan conventions packed in their interest. The Colorado court of appeals has finally ordered the canvassing board to proceed with its work and the count of the votes cast at the election on June 3 is now in progress. The effect of this decision is summarized by the Denver News in the following paragraph:

> Since the corporation-ridden council can canvass no returns and defy the people, the preparation of a charter will proceed with vigor, and soon under the benign privileges of the home rule amendment the people of Denver will come into their own.

The state labor commissioner of Iowa has given out some figures purporting to show the source of immigration into that state during the past year as compared with preceding years for five years, based on data collected by the national immigration bureau in the answers by incoming immigrants as to their points of destination. Under such circumstances the statistics must be in large part unreliable, because the first destination of an immigrant is not always his ultimate destination. Thousands upon thousands of the newcomers stop a short while in the east before making their way out west. It will hardly be safe to draw conclusions from these immigration tables.

Now that the funds held by the county treasurer have been deposited at interest for the benefit of the taxpayers, it may not be out of place to suggest that the funds held in trust by the county judge and deposited in banks and drawing interest while on deposit should also be reported to the county board and the profits from the deposit should either go to the taxpayers or the estates that are being settled in the county court. The farming out of public funds by salaried public officers is a pernicious practice that should not be tolerated under any pretext.

Land Commissioner Follmer has done something no other state officer has done in turning back into the treasury $2,000 out of $5,000 appropriated by the 1901 legislature to cover the expenses of the State Board of Educational Lands and Funds. Mr. Follmer is entitled to a big credit mark for introducing such business methods in the transaction of that part of the state business which devolves upon him.

The Sitka Indians are said to be taking advantage of the brisk demand for sealskins by raising the price of their catch more than double. Time was when the Indians would trade their most valuable furs for a yard of red calico and a half dozen small mirrors. And yet some people insist that the Indians are showing no evidence of benefiting by contact with civilization.

According to the report of the school board meeting in the popocratic organ "Mr. McIntosh secured the scalps of the janitors at the Webster and Leavenworth schools." This is the way civil service is enforced for the janitors of the public schools in Omaha at the hands of the "reform" element in the school management.

Pass It Up.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The cosmic lessons of nature should be the decalogue of national living and doing." This from Senator Beveridge of Indiana. What does a man who can "sling English" like that want with a little thing like the vice presidency?"

No Enemies to Forgive.

Chicago Chronicle.

Servian methods of dealing with political opponents recall the anecdote of the historic character who, on his deathbed, was exhorted by his confessor to forgive his enemies. "I have none," was the comfortable reply; "they are all dead."

Vindication of Nerve.

Brooklyn Eagle.

A man who can come from California to be operated upon for appendicitis in New York and who appoints the hour for operation and the date for his departure on a pleasure trip to Europe, in one order, must either have a strong constitution or considerable courage. E. H. Harriman did exactly that, and the fact may indicate or vindicate his nerve in railroad undertakings.

Heated Remarks of the Barons.

Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Olyphant's statement that it is the "devilry" of the miners that makes coal expensive shows a disposition to enter into competition with Mr. Parry of the National Association of Manufacturers, in the employment of reckless language. It was shown last year that the increase in the price of coal was greater than the increase in the wages of the men, and it has not yet been shown that there is a wage increase sufficient to justify the announced addition of 50 cents to the price of coal.

Weak Spots in Brave Men.

Kansas City Journal.

It is related of a Missouri engineer at Atchison that he does not hesitate to drive his machine at full speed through the blackest storm at night with washouts all around him, but that he is afraid to go home alone in the dark. If someone is not at the roundhouse to go with him he sits there till daylight. It is the old story of every man having his own peculiar fears. There is in Topeka a doctor who will cut a man to pieces and smile the while. He is an old soldier and often faced the cannon's mouth. But he will betray the most abject terror if one of the harmless little elm tree worms happen to drop on his person.

Working the Panama Graft.

Philadelphia Ledger.

A curious situation is reported from the Isthmus of Panama. The states of Panama and Cauca are said to be opposed to the ratification of the treaty with the United States, but if the treaty be not ratified they threaten to secede. The explanation of this apparent contradiction is that since the treaty commits the United States to maintain the sovereignty of Colombia over the Isthmus, its ratification would make the secession of the Isthmian states impossible. They are not prepared to secede now, but they wish to retain the right of secession, of which the treaty would deprive them. It is not certain how the affair will come out, but the United States is having a great deal of trouble in giving these quarrelsome people the financial opportunity of their lives.

A NATIONAL NECESSITY.

Storage Reservoirs as a Preventive of Flood.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The government officials in charge of the reclamation policy authorized by the recent irrigation law hope to include within the scope of their work plans which will prevent the recurrence of the disastrous floods in the Mississippi valleys. Storage reservoirs, not only at the heads of streams, but at all points where rain drainage can be impounded, will permit the diffusion of the surplus water for the irrigation of millions of acres of land in Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. The irrigation project will thus be doubly advantageous, in reclaiming the arid lands and in preventing the destruction of life and property. If this policy is supplemented with the improvement of the navigable rivers so as to afford a deep channel instead of relying upon the levee system, which has proved so unsatisfactory and unsafe, the floods of 1903 may be remembered as marking the first step in a great national undertaking which will benefit not only those populous valleys, but the whole west, and, in fact, the entire country.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

A mysterious stranger, well dressed and correct in Sartorial get-up, has been playing "angel" to the human waifs of New York. Every night between 11 and midnight he appears in Bryant park and distributes silver dollars among the tramps who crowd the benches there. Once or twice he gave away over 100 of these coins. "It will do them more good than it is doing me," he said to a policeman whom he asked to accompany him. The tramps have been multiplying so fast that the stranger is expected to stop his lavish distribution as suddenly as it was begun.

Russell Sage boarded a Sixth avenue elevated train at Rector street one day last week. He carried under one arm a sample brick wrapped in a newspaper. It was one that the builder of the Emma Willard seminary had taken to the financier's office. Repairs to Sage hall are to be made, and Mr. Sage wanted to see the brick that is to be used. It was worth perhaps 2 cents. At Twenty-eighth street a sporty looking youth, who evidently knew the great man, reached down, seized the brick, dashed to the door and was down the stairs and away before Mr. Sage, much annoyed, could get to the door and breathlessly explain to the guard what had happened.

"I felt sorry for him," said he latter, when he told of the experience. "He looked real sad at losing that brick, but I'd have given a dollar to see the face of the other fellow when he cut the string."

In New York the schedule governing the working hours of the waiters is not particularly trying. There are usually three shifts. The long watch is the hardest and the most remunerative. The men go on at 5:30 a. m. and work till 12 noon, then report again at 6 o'clock and work through usually to between 11 o'clock and midnight. The relief watch goes on at 7 a. m. and works till 2 p. m., returning at 5:30 to work through the dinner rush. The intermediate watch is best. The waiters report at 11:30 a. m. and quit usually at 8. Opportunities for tips are about equal in all these watches. The European rule of 10 per cent of the cost is generally ignored. The average New York tip is about 20 per cent when persons dine singly and 15 per cent in parties of two or more. In most of the first-class places the tip for any kind of service is rarely less than 25 cents.

There is a new enjoyment for the lucky possessor of a powerful voice who can use it with sufficient impressiveness and distinctness. Some stage experience as actor or singer is of great assistance, but not all of the men who engage in this vocation have enjoyed this preparation.

It is in the factories of the manufacturers of phonograph rolls that this new employment is to be found. Some of the men at this work earn as much as $25 a week, and two get twice that sum. Both of these are able to enunciate clearly and have very good voices. Both have been on the variety stage.

The duty of such an employe is to announce into the receiver before a song the name of the selection and of the person who is to deliver it, not forgetting to mention more emphatically than either of these facts, the name of the maker of the instrument—"as sung into the Blank-blank phonograph"—he must say with both feet on the name of the machine.

The habit of engaging music hall performers and, later, noted actors and singers to use the phonograph, made the announcer more important than he ever had been before. He has now to pronounce correctly foreign names and titles of arias in different languages, and he must do all this in a way that will be understood. For these reasons it became necessary to have capable men; so the new profession of the phonograph barker came into existence.

In signing the bill known as the "installment bill" Governor Odell has alleviated in a way the life of many of the unfortunate residents of lower East side. For many years agents of conscienceless dealers have wheedled the ignorant into buying goods they did not need, usually jewelry, at prices ranging from two to twenty times their value, the amount to be paid in small installments. The dealers arranged it so that the customers have skipped a payment; then they have descended upon the luckless buyers and demanded immediate payment in full. If their threats did not secure payment suit was brought. By a piece of trickery on the dealer's part the defendants did not appear, and judgment was entered for the specified amounts. The unfortunate was then arrested, perhaps pulled out of bed in the early morning, and hauled off to jail by a corrupt marshal, the creature of the dealer. Usually at this stage the fear of prison overcame the victims and they borrowed right and left from their friends and bought their freedom from jail by paying what the dealers demanded. But if obdurate there has been nothing for them but to lie weeks or months in jail—their terms as prisoners for debt. The legislation recently enacted provides that no criminal action can be instituted where the sum involved is less than $100, and its effect is already being felt.

Dr. John B. Rich, who is 94 years young and the oldest New Yorker in the city, says becoming a centenarian is as easy as rolling off a log to anyone who will take the pains. He instructed the Health Culture club the other night on the secrets of perpetual youth, which he gave as the following:

"Be good-natured; be clean; exercise; be comfortable; sleep in the most comfortable bed you can get; don't eat twice as much as you need, and don't eat food that will abuse that poor old muscle, the human stomach.

"The greatest wonder," he said, "is not how people manage to live to the age of 100 years, but how so many of them manage to live for thirty-five years. They haven't time, they say, to take a little exercise, they haven't time to study the laws of hygiene and they put things into their stomachs without a thought as to whether their food and drink are calculated to make good, rich blood."

An odd time-saving device has recently come to the notice of the patrons of one of the large department stores of New York City. This is an envelope enclosing the monthly bill, and, save for one feature, is like the rest of its kind; that part of the envelope upon which custom requires the writing of the address is cut away in a long ellipse. Pasted from the inside and tight as a drum-head over the opening is a piece of tough, transparent paper. It is, in effect, an envelope with a window in it.

The time-saving arises from the fact that the envelope is not addressed at all, but the bill, bearing near the top the customer's name and address, is so folded that when placed in the envelope the name and address will appear behind the window.

"War Bound to Come."

Indianapolis Journal.

In delivering the diplomas to the graduating class at West Point the secretary of war said: "Before you leave the army, young men, according to all precedents in our history, you will be engaged in another war. It is bound to come, and will come." The secretary spoke from history, which shows that we have had a war about every twenty-five years. What will cause it, from what quarter it will come, or who our antagonist will be are matters for conjecture, but the secretary was doubtless right when he said "it is bound to come."

Waltham Watches

Known by their works.

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

SEEMING RIGHT AND BEING RIGHT.

An Incident of Civil War Time with a Moral.

American Investments.

In 1863 when Jay Cooke was carrying out important financial functions for the government through the then secretary of the treasury, Salmon P. Chase, the later ordered of the house of Cooke 300 shares of Philadelphia & Erie railroad stock, expecting to pay for it out of the proceeds of a farm in Ohio, which he was about to sell. Circumstances came preventing the sale and the order was countermanded, whereupon Cooke wrote inclosing his check for $4,200, saying that the stock had advanced in price and that the remittance represented the profit. Chase wasn't very wealthy and it was a temptation to accept the situation, but he returned the check, saying: "It is essential for me to be right as well as to seem right, and to seem right as well as to be right." How many public officials, etc., etc., etc.

LIFE BY THE CLOCK.

Devices for Lengthening Life Tend to Shorten It.

Boston Transcript.

An eminent physician, at a recent gathering of his profession, directed notice afresh to the daily tension under which most Americans do their work. We rise on time, he remarked, in the morning, whether by an alarm clock, by the call of a servant or by habit, eat breakfast and read the paper on time, a clock in every room and a watch frequently in our hand. We then, on time, meet office and outside engagements, business appointments, consultations, always preconsidering the amount of time that will be required, and timing the next engagement accordingly. Often we subdivide this time, and note by our watches exactly how long we can discuss a subject.

This is no exaggeration of the American habit. Even such breaks in works as are compelled by the need of physical refreshment are brought within time limits. We eat on time just as we transact all our business on time. If the typical American were to be depicted in his most characteristic attitude, it would be perched on a stool at a "quick lunch counter," consuming his midday meal in seven minutes at the outside.

Doubtless punctuality is a virtue. Doubtless also the practice of doing things exactly on time has won for us, as a people, a large measure of industrial success. But, carried to an extreme, as it often is, it is wearing to the individual. The people whose nerve break down from exhaustion incident to overwork are often not so much the victims of overwork as of the habit of compressing every bit of work within prearranged limits of time. Let any one try the experiment of doing a given piece of work steadily and with application, but without noticing by his watch or a clock exactly how much time he is consuming, and he will be amazed to find how much easier it will go off than when he is timing himself, and scheming to bring the prescribed task within a fixed number of minutes.

We know a great deal more about sanitary matters than our fathers and grandfathers knew. We have hunted down microbes. We have concocted serums. Diseases which were once regarded as visitations of Providence we now know to be preventable and we take suitable means of preventing them. All these discoveries and new remedies ought to diminish the death rate and to promote longevity. They have not done so, as a matter of fact; perhaps they might do so if they had a fair chance. The trouble is that along with these devices for lengthening life we are adopting practices which tend to shorten it. One of the most wearing of these is the habit of bringing all the details of our work within exact time limits.

PERSONAL NOTES.

When the assassins tackle Prince Karageorgewitch it will be necessary to go at him in sections.

Henry Horn, one of the few survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade, has just died in London.

Senor Sanchez Toca, Spanish minister of marine, has a naval scheme in hand which will call for an annual expenditure of about $50,000,000 for ten years.

Eight survivors of "the Forty-niners," who went from Baltimore to California in the early days of the rush for gold, held a reunion last week. The youngest of them is 79 years old.

The four tallest policemen on the Philadelphia force will accompany the old liberty bell on its coming trip to the Bunker Hill day celebration in Boston. Each of them is over six feet tall and their average weight is 200 pounds.

Mr. Chamberlain and John Morley are alike in one respect—they both abhor physical exercise and never walk more than a few yards if it is possible to ride. They hold that a man who works hard with his brain does not need great physical exercise.

At the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. McCormick (Miss Ruth Hanna), in Cleveland, the other day, General Corbin amused the guests at the banquet with the following toast: "I will propose a toast to the real mistress of the occasion, Maggie, the cook."

Henry Roso, the wealthy Cuban planter who, it is said, gave the greater part of his fortune in aid of the Cuban revolutionists, is confined in a New York asylum for the insane. Mr. Roso's estate, which at one time was in the millions, has dwindled, it is said, to $50,000.

President Cyrus Northrup of the University of Minnesota threatens to resign because of the nonpayment of his salary, which is long overdue. The university appropriation made at the last session of the legislature was wholly inadequate to meet the expenses of the institution.

The most eminent citizens of the United States of negro blood will address the country in a book to be published in September entitled, "The Negro Problem." The race question will be discussed by Booker T. Washington, Prof. W. E. Burghardt Dubois, Charles W. Chestnut, Paul Laurence Dunbar, T. Thomas Fortune, Wilford H. Smith and H. T. Keating.

David Nation, divorced husband of the Kansas saloon smasher, celebrated his 75th birthday last week at Iberia, near Gallion, O., where he lives with his daughter, Mrs. William Riddle. Two other daughters and a son were present at the celebration, besides many other guests. Mr. Nation was formerly a minister of the gospel and for many years was in the newspaper business.

FACTS ABOUT SERVIA.

The Kingdom Where Royalty Moves Swiftly to the Grave.

The kingdom of Servia lies in the Balkan peninsula. It has an area of 19,050 square miles and a population of 2,250,000.

Servia lies between Bosnia on the west and Bulgaria and Roumania on the east. The surface of the country is for the most part mountainous.

Gold, silver, iron and lead are found in the regions. The climate is mild, though subject to the extremes characteristic of inland eastern countries.

The leading occupations are agriculture and the raising of live stock; the chief products are hogs, sheep, wheat and maize. Four-fifths of the people in the country districts live on their own land.

The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The legislative body is the Skupshtina. The prevailing religion is the Greek Catholic.

The history of Servia covers a long and turbulent period. The title of king of Servia was assumed in the eleventh century, when the country was in its most flourishing condition. The Servian power was overthrown by the Turks in 1389 and Servia was incorporated with Turkey about 1458.

A rising under Czerny George in 1804 resulted in the expulsion of the Turks, but they reconquered the country in 1813. A rising in 1815 under Milosh Obrenovich was more successful. The Turkish garrisons were withdrawn in 1867. The war against Turkey in 1876 was unsuccessful. Servia took part with Russia against Turkey in 1877-1878 and became absolutely independent, receiving a considerable addition to territory in 1878.

The agricultural population is scattered among a great number of villages, most of which consist of single, isolated homesteads. The patriarch of the community apportions the work and distributes the proceeds of the labor. His ruling is followed without question.

The Servian army is divided into three classes; the first class, embracing men between 25 and 30 years of age, constitutes the standing army, which numbers 18,000 on a peace footing and about 100,000 on a war footing; the second class contains men between 30 years and 37, who have served in the standing army; the third class, which is only called out in extraordinary emergencies, is composed of men between 37 and 50 years. The total military strength of the kingdom is estimated at 200,000.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "says dat honesty is de best policy, an' den seems puffickly willin' to give deir neighbor a monopoly of its advantages."—Washington Star.

"It's an eight-hour day for about everybody now, isn't it?" "Oh, no; not for the employers." "And why not for them?" "Because, if they had been content with an eight-hour day, they wouldn't have succeeded in becoming employers."—Chicago Post.

Tess—Gracious! You're as cross as two sticks this morning.
Jess—No wonder. That's what I had calling on me last night.
Tess—What?
Jess—Two sticks.—Philadelphia Press.

The thrum of a patient piano filled the air with tremulous distress. "Your neighbor next door seems to have a delicate ear for music," said the visitor. "I don't know anything about her delicate ear," said the afflicted householder. "What bothers me is her powerful hands."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You are from Boomtown, are you?" said the passenger in the skull cap. "Well, your town is to be congratulated. There doesn't seem to have been any distress caused there by the floods."
"Doesn't, hey?" retorted the passenger in the sweater. "Our baseball ground has been under water for more'n a week, b'gosh!"—Chicago Tribune.

"I shouldn't be surprised if Josh was goin' to be a great inventor or somethin'," said Farmer Cornfossel.
"What signs has he shown?" inquired his wife.
"I had a long talk with him last night. That boy kin make you believe more things that ain't so than anybody I ever saw."—Washington Star.

"What's up, old man? I never saw you look so haggard."
"The 'Steenth bank is up; that's what's up. And my deposit's gone up with it."
"Oh! I wouldn't let a thing like that upset me."
"I'm not upset; merely lost my balance."—Philadelphia Press.

"How about the golden rule?" he asked.
"I wouldn't advance you a cent on it," answered Isaacs, the pawnbroker."—Chicago Post.

THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME.

Rochester Post-Express.

The sun shines bright on the bayonets and guns,
On the cannon in the common and the square;
There is music in the bugle and the rolling of the drums,
And there's music of the rifles in the air;
The militiamen are mounting guard before the old jail door,
The mountaineers are massing for the fray,
And it's getting mighty lively in a dozen ways or more,
In the old Kentucky home so far away.

The orchards are in blossom and the perfumed air is sweet,
Oh! the face of nature never was more fair;
But the Colonels are a-shooting at each other in the street,
And the mountaineers are out upon a tear—
For it's Summer in Kentucky and without a feud or two,
Without a chance to stab and shoot and slay,
Life would not be worth the living where the meadow grass is blue,
In the old Kentucky home so far away.

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