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	30,570	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	30,820		

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.

It turns out that the estimated loss of life out at Heppner has been largely exaggerated. The accident was bad enough as it was.

It will take more than an amputation of the topmast to incapacitate Reliance enough to let the cup challenger pass it on the final race.

With the permission of the weather man our Jacksonian and County Democracy might resume preparations for their rival picnic outings.

The weekly crop report of the weather bureau complains of the slow growth of corn owing to the low temperature in the corn belt. King Corn's motto this year seems to be "Slow, but sure."

King Peter of Servia is not to be allowed to forget to whom he owes his royal prerogative. He must not get any false ideas into his head about the divine right of kings, if he wants to keep his head on his shoulders.

The South Omaha Board of Review is to be commended for its efforts to adjust the burden of taxation so that it will be borne by all property in proportion to its relative value according to the plain letter of the constitution.

People in charge of these polar exploring expeditions always show their wisdom by selecting midsummer as the time of departure. That makes the civilization look so much more attractive when they come back in midwinter.

It is reported that 1,000 worshippers in the faith are expected to go to Lincoln July 4 to help Colonel Bryan celebrate the day on his farm. We suggest that Colonel Bryan might recoup expenses by letting out the privileges to some of our democratic speculative sports.

Something strange crops out of the World-Herald's present performance in charging on a candidate for republican nomination favors before the state convention has made its selection. The W.-H. usually waits under cover till it is all over but the shouting and then exclaims "I told you so."

Governor Bailey of Kansas is at last out with a belated proclamation calling the legislature together to take measures of relief for the flood sufferers in that state. If the governor had been alive to the situation and prompt in action the legislature would have met and adjourned by this time.

The precinct assessor of East Omaha makes annual returns of several hundred lots on which the Missouri river has foreclosed its mortgage. Would it not be timely and proper for the county surveyor to prepare a new map of the precinct showing the lots that have not been gulped down, so as to save the assessor the trouble of returning lots that have disappeared?

There is no difference except in degree between the slot machine gambling device that pays in coin and the device that pays in brass checks exchangeable for goods. The trade machine excuse is a flimsy pretext. The only legitimate trade slot machine is the machine that has no element of chance, but simply delivers automatically what the customer purchases.

Governor Chatterton of Wyoming declares that opposition in that state to the forest reserve policy of the government is in no way political. His predecessor tried to run a political bluff on this score by threatening to withdraw from President Roosevelt the support of Wyoming in the next republican national convention, but the bluff was called altogether too promptly. No wonder the new governor is taking a new tack.

PROTECTION AGAINST THIS COUNTRY.

Advices from Canada are to the effect that the iron and steel men of that country are demanding greater protection against American manufacturers of iron and steel. The statement is that representatives of the Dominion industry have been at the colonial capital urging the government to come to their aid and relieve the situation by sweeping increases in steel and iron duties. It is said that the impression prevails in parliamentary circles at Ottawa that the government will respond to the appeal of the manufacturers in as liberal a manner as is consistent with the government's tariff policy, but whether by customs duties or by way of bounties is yet to be determined. It is stated that there are many who regard the proposition as a cunning expedient of a group of capitalists who have been severely bitten by the unexpected slump of stocks, the effect of which has been somewhat severely felt in Canadian financial circles.

There is really, however, nothing especially remarkable in a movement on the part of the iron and steel manufacturers of the Dominion for a greater measure of protection against the competition of the manufacturers of this country. As a matter of fact they have been working for this for some time and have been the chief power behind the element in Canada demanding higher duties on manufactured products, especially those of iron and steel. A few months ago a convention of these manufacturers was very pronounced in urging upon the government the expediency of increasing the duties on iron and steel, in order to develop and build up the industry in that country, for which purpose it was claimed the resources are ample. Resolutions were adopted at that convention setting forth that Canada has advantages for the manufacture of iron and steel which ought to be improved and calling upon the government to take such action as would insure its development. There is a very considerable element in the Dominion that is favorable to this, but it is somewhat questionable at present whether it will be able to induce the government to take the proposed action.

This because the Dominion government is still hopeful of being able to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States, which obviously an increase of the duties on iron and steel would be an obstruction to. So long as the question of reciprocity, which is of first importance to the Canadians, is pending, there is no great probability that a proposition to increase duties in behalf of the iron and steel industries of that country will receive any very serious consideration from the government. The protection desired will come, if at all, only when the efforts to secure reciprocity shall be found hopeless.

THE ECONOMIC POINT OF VIEW.

The labor contests of the present year have brought into consideration, perhaps more clearly and forcibly than ever before, the economic effects of these struggles, both in the bearing upon labor and capital, and the result of such conclusions as have been derived from an investigation is to show that there has been a great loss on both sides that will not be soon made up and may be permanently injurious to the industrial and commercial interests of the country. What is certainly demonstrated from a fair estimate of the losses of labor and capital throughout the country is the fact that the aggregate of sacrifice has been so great that it will take at least another year of the greatest activity in every branch of trade to make up the loss and it is even doubtful if it can be done in that time.

That these conflicts have been a very distinct drawback to the general prosperity of the country we presume no one will question. They have involved the loss of wages to workers amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars and a loss of profits to employers amounting to almost or quite an equal amount. This has meant the keeping out of the channels of trade a vast sum of money, to the embarrassment of commerce generally. Dealers in all lines have curtailed their orders, manufacturers have necessarily reduced their output, retailers have bought less than usual. Thus there has been a general restriction of trade which has operated in every direction, to the injury of the general welfare.

No sane man will question that all this is chiefly due to the labor troubles of the past year, and whatever may be said as to the justice of the demands of labor there can be no controversy regarding the proposition that the general effect of these has not thus far been favorable to the continuance of general prosperity. The most radical exponent of organized labor on the one hand and of organized capital on the other cannot successfully maintain that the issues brought about, however they may have eventuated, have not been really damaging to both sides, while the general result has been to the disadvantage of the public at large.

Considerations of this kind should command the serious attention of both labor and capital. They should study the general economic consequences of their difficulties, instead of considering them, as is ordinarily done, entirely from their own standpoint. They should understand, which as a rule they do not, that they are mutually concerned in maintaining and promoting the general welfare and that in order to do this the aim of both should be to preserve industrial peace.

The contest for the location of the new normal school authorized by the last legislature seems to have resolved itself in the eyes of some of the interested parties into a mere competition as to which town eligible under the law puts up the most money to secure the prize. The location of the normal school, however, is not solely a question of cash premium, as the cheapest site now may be the dearest in the long run. What the board, which has this decision to make, must do is to look ahead at the future of the institution and be guided by considerations not only of expense to the state, present and prospective, but also of expense to the students who are to be educated there, to say nothing of convenience and accessibility. The highest bidder plan may be good in theory, but it would hardly work satisfactorily in practice.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

The abolition of the Union Pacific bridge arbitrary recalls the protracted controversy that had its beginning as a sequence of the enactment of the interstate commerce law. When the Union Pacific bridge was chartered congress gave that company the right to collect freight and passenger tolls over the bridge.

For about twelve years the bridge was treated as a separate link in the Union Pacific system, and the bridge toll was imposed on freight coming and going at the rate of $10 per carload of ten tons maximum. After the enactment of the interstate commerce law an understanding was arrived at between the Union Pacific and all the lines connecting with it at Council Bluffs by which freight rates were to be so adjusted as to prevent discrimination in favor of or against Omaha or Council Bluffs in east or westbound traffic. In other words, in all matters of freight transportation they were to be one city as fully and completely as if there were no river between them.

This understanding was carried out in all respects except as to local territory lying between the Missouri river and Mississippi river at common points. Council Bluffs dealers saw that they were to get their own shipments from both directions at the same cost as Omaha; that they were to have Omaha's local territory west of the Missouri thrown open to them without the payment of bridge charges, and they also saw that if they could induce the Iowa roads to break the agreement by compelling the Omaha merchants to pay the bridge arbitrary to reach the local trade in Iowa they would have a practical monopoly of that trade as against Omaha while being admitted to the latter's territory west of the Missouri on terms of equality. By bringing political pressure to bear upon the Iowa roads they succeeded finally in this effort in 1893, and have enjoyed that advantage until now in spite of repeated appeals for relief to the Interstate Commerce commission.

While the abolition of the bridge arbitrary will enable Omaha jobbers to compete for western Iowa patronage on equal terms with those of Council Bluffs, no injustice is done to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers of Council Bluffs, who have for years had access to patrons west of the Missouri river on equal terms with Omaha, enjoying a material advantage by reason of the fact that rentals and the cost of living are considerably cheaper at Council Bluffs than on this side of the river.

The abolition of the bridge arbitrary has removed a bone of contention long standing between Omaha jobbers and the Iowa railroads without materially affecting the revenues of the railroads. In the long run the absorption of the bridge arbitrary is charged up to the consumers in the territory tributary to the railroads that converge at Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The resolution adopted by the council to replace the decayed cedar block pavements with a layer of macadam is a questionable expedient. There is macadam and macadam. Limestone macadam has not proved a blooming success in any city east or west, and granite macadam is if anything more expensive than brick or sandstone paving blocks. The experience of St. Louis, where limestone is abundant and cheap, has not justified the investment. The limestone macadam disintegrates very easily and in dry seasons is blown away by the wind, and the lime dust is not conducive either to health, cleanliness or broadcloth suits.

Judging by comparative earnings, Nebraska railroads are very much more valuable than the railroads in Iowa. With a mileage of 9,600 miles the net earnings of Iowa railroads for 1902 are computed at $17,134,102.25, or $1,807 per mile. With a mileage of 5,700 miles the net earnings of Nebraska railroads for 1902 exceeded $13,000,000, or $2,208 per mile, which is 25 per cent more than the railroads of Iowa have earned. That difference in the earning capacity of railroads in Iowa and Nebraska represents precisely the difference between the freight rates of Iowa and the freight rates in Nebraska.

The practice of the school board in reelecting teachers who expect to be married before the new school year begins and of electing their successors at the same time is liable to get someone into trouble some of these days. There is many a slip 'twixt cup and lip, and the expected resignation may not always be forthcoming, in which event two teachers will be claiming the same place. There is no good reason why any teacher should be placed on the roll for the ensuing year who does not intend to stay there.

The Omaha High school cadets could just as well have been encamped for a week at Fort Omaha and had the advantage of the beautiful drill grounds for an exhibit of military training as to have gone into an encampment sixty miles away. But that would have taken away the romance of a railroad excursion.

Former Lieutenant Governor Lee of Missouri declares that he was offered a thousand dollars a month to keep himself out of reach of the grand jury during its investigation of alleged legislative bribery. The peculiar part of the story is that just as the grand jury was called Mr. Lee suddenly took his departure from the state and only returned later, which would indicate that the parties who made the offer failed to make good.

After finding that the second assistant in his office is not included in his appointment prerogatives, City Attorney Wright has suddenly discovered that there is no need of a second assistant. If some scheme could be devised by which he could name the man, Mr. Wright would quickly find urgent work for another assistant to perform. Now you see it and now you don't.

Disaster's Wide Reach.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Though a long way apart, Oregon and South Carolina have run a close race this year in destructive cloudbursts.

Troubles to Give Away.

New York World.

The powers of Europe have so many troubles of their own that they should be thankful for the Monroe doctrine.

What Canada Must Do.

Philadelphia Press.

Canada will not give products from the United States any preference over similar products from Great Britain, and as long as it holds to that position a reciprocity treaty is out of the question.

The Trouble and the Remedy.

Indianapolis Journal.

Many fond parents of young men in college are worried just now a little as to what shall be done with their sons during the long summer vacation. Their attention is respectfully called to the fact that there is usually a great shortage of farm hands for harvesting the crops about this time of year.

Peculiarities of Editors.

Brooklyn Eagle.

A Swiss editor, who was accidentally locked in his office, jumped from a third-story window and broke a leg rather than break an engagement with his wife. A New York editor would have managed it differently. He would have set fire to the building, had himself rescued from the third-story window, and got out an extra about it.

No Occasion for Haste.

Chicago Chronicle.

From Washington comes the announcement that the government lands in Montana which have been stolen by the Cattle trust will soon be reclaimed and opened to settlers. If "soon" in Montana has the same meaning as it had in Nebraska under similar circumstances would-be settlers need be in no haste about buying tickets for the promised land. Any time during the next fifty years will be plenty soon enough.

Right Hand and the Left.

Boston Herld.

One of the precious few gifts whose givers will forever remain unknown is the $250,000 which a gentleman handed to the late Mr. Hewitt one day, telling him to give it to the Cooper Union and never reveal the name of the giver. Mr. Hewitt accepted the gift with the conditions attached, and he died without revealing the secret. At the annual meeting of the union the other day it came out that none of the present trustees knows or suspects the name of the donor. And they will not try to find out.

SOMETHING NEW IN INSURANCE.

Company Projected to Insure Against Loss by Strikes.

Cleveland Leader.

The talk about the possible organization of a company to insure employers against loss by strikes suggests a way, perhaps, in which the ever-perplexing labor problem may be solved.

Of course, an insurance company of that sort would have an interest in preventing strikes, the same as fire insurance companies have in preventing fires. Its purpose would be, in fact, to reduce to the minimum the losses it would have to pay. For that reason the company would do its utmost to bring employers and employes together in a conciliatory way whenever there was a hint or threat of a strike. The company might be in a position to present the advantages of arbitration, and to convince employers and employes that it is better to settle all differences by mediation than to fight it out to the bitter end. Indeed, arbitration might be enforced by putting into each insurance policy a clause, relieving the company of liability when there is a refusal to submit to a just demand for arbitration. That might check a disposition on the part of unscrupulous employers to let strikes come, and collect the insurance in lieu of the ordinary profits of their business. Again, inasmuch as the purpose of a strike sometimes is to cause the employer financial loss, there would be less disposition on the part of employes to tie up a factory or workshop when they knew their employer was insured against loss.

The proposed strike insurance company may be wholly imaginary, yet American capital, always venturesome, might seek that field for investment.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, contemplates an ambitious history of the United States.

Another Mary MacLane has been discovered out in Chicago, and, as usual, the critics are perplexed to know whether it's genius or liver.

The inhabitants of the western part of the country are so tired of water that they can not be expected to take much interest in the approaching yacht races.

John T. Gibbons is quoted as saying that in boyhood his brother, now cardinal and archbishop, delighted in athletic exercises, playing a rattling game of base ball, was a splendid swimmer and withal was very methodical.

Massillon, O., has the tallest chief of police in the country in the person of Edward Ertle, who stands six feet two inches in his stockings and weighs 247 pounds. He is exceedingly active and something of an athlete.

A Brooklyn man objects to a memorial park in Plymouth square in honor of Henry Ward Beecher for the reason that he was not a man of national reputation. A lot of old subscribers would like to know who it was that made Brooklyn famous.

Sir Frederick Pollock, the famous English lawyer and law writer of London, has cabled his acceptance of an invitation to read a paper before the annual meeting of the American Bar association, which will be held at Hot Springs, Va., August 26 to 28.

John Kendrick Bangs, who is writing the libretto for a musical comedy based on Sheridan's "School for Scandal," met a friend the other day whom he had not seen for some time. "What sort of thing is this 'Lady Teazle' you're writing?" inquired his friend. "Well," replied the author, "it's a good deal like the battle of Winchester." His friend stared. "Why like the battle of Winchester?" he asked. "Because," explained Mr. Bangs, "Sheridan is about twenty miles away."

Kansas Aid for Kansas

Kansas City Star.

It is quite to be regretted that the very first expedient that should have suggested itself to Governor Bailey of Kansas in dealing with the flood problem—namely, an extra session of the legislature—is regarded by him as the last resort. It is a serious mistake that a state as rich and as solvent as Kansas should be advised by its governor to pass the hat and thus make a farce of all its boasted independence.

It is a pity that a man who admires Theodore Roosevelt as much as Governor Bailey does has acted so differently from what the president would have done under the same circumstances. Can anybody fancy for a minute that if Mr. Roosevelt were governor of Kansas at this time that he would be afraid to call an extra session of the legislature? Can any person point to a single good reason why this should not be done, not for the purpose alone of enabling the people of Wyandotte county to vote bonds for bridges, but to provide all the appropriations necessary to relieve the distress of the flood victims in Kansas?

"Kansas has plenty of money," it is said, here and there, "to take care of the situation, but how are you going to get at it?"

An adequate appropriation voted by the legislature in extra session would settle that question, and in the only way, too, that it can be settled right.

The abundant resources of Kansas make its duty in the present crisis as clear as the noonday sun. It is to help itself and without fear, stint or hesitation.

The call for such action devolves on Governor Bailey, who ought to know that God has no liking for a coward and that to this extent at least man was created in the image of his Maker.

Kansas City Journal.

Governor Bailey has issued another appeal for outside aid with which to relieve the distresses of the flood sufferers of Kansas City. "It is true," he says, "that Kansas is prosperous and her people generous and charitable and will meet to the limit of their ability the demand upon their charity, but when the limit of Kansas generosity is exhausted the fact will still remain that we will be hundreds of thousands short of having the means to meet the demands of those who have a claim upon our charity."

When Governor Bailey penned the lines which we have just quoted, the total of Kansas contributions to the Kansas relief fund was less than $50,000. Up to this date the people of Kansas have not contributed to this fund as much as the generous people of other states. The statement of the newspapers at Topeka is that contributions are coming in slowly. The appearances are for an even slower rate of contribution. And the verdict of a disinterested observer must be that Governor Bailey is gravely in error when he states that the people of Kansas "will meet to the limit of their ability the demand made upon their charity."

The news sent out of Topeka Sunday was to the effect that Governor Bailey was exacting from the members of the legislature a pledge that they will not appropriate public funds to the aid of the flood sufferers as the condition upon which he will call the legislature into special session. The politicians about the governor have in some way arrived at the conclusion that it would be "bad politics" to extend state aid to the suffering Kansas people. They were willing enough to spend the people's money in giving jobs to hundreds of useless pie-eaters and ward heelers in the recent session of the legislature, but they are not in favor of giving a dollar of state funds for the relief of starving women and children.

If the Kansas legislature assembles in special session and fails to contribute of the riches of the state to the crying needs of her water-ruined farmers and working people it ought to be accepted by the world as notice that Kansas prefers to be a beggar at the roadside rather than a prideful and generous commonwealth. It has grown to be a custom in all the states of the union to extend public aid at times of great misfortune. Kansas pretends to sneer at the civilization of the south, but the politicians of Kansas should take note that floods along the Mississippi are always met with generous appropriations by the state legislatures. Kansas has herself been the beneficiary of large sums voted to her relief by the legislatures of other commonwealths. And if the politicians of Kansas now in the saddle have no feelings of pity, they ought at least to be moved by the motive of pride.

Governor Bailey declares that several hundred thousands will be needed after the generosity of Kansas has been exhausted. He proposes to get this by appealing to the generous people of other states. He confesses that Kansas is rich and prosperous; that her people have something like $80,000,000 in bank; that they are practically out of debt; that for the most part the industries of the state are flourishing—yet he affirms that such a people cannot raise for charity a few hundreds of thousands!

Admitting that Kansas cannot raise this sum by voluntary contributions, is there any good reason why it should not be raised by compulsory contributions? If the legislature should appropriate $400,000 to the relief of flood sufferers, it would cost the voters in the way of taxes only a little more than $1 each. Without the quiver of an eyelash the politicians voted more than one-third of this sum in order to make "a show" at the St. Louis exposition. Without the quiver of an eyelash they created at the last session of the legislature useless offices with salaries more than sufficient to meet the interest payment on such an amount. At the last session of the legislature they increased the expenses of the governor's office alone in a sum sufficient to pay the interest on $75,000. Yet we are informed that Kansas cannot afford to give public aid to her flood sufferers!

Kansas will have to give public aid to her flood sufferers if Governor Bailey is correct in his estimates. He says that after the generosity of Kansas has been exhausted several hundreds of thousands will still be lacking. Well, the governor can set it down as reliable that the hundreds of thousands will not be contributed by outsiders when it is known that Kansas refuses to take the ordinary means to help herself.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

The Maryland veteran who applied for a pension recently on the ground that he was injured in "ketchin' a sow hog, as our captain wanted her for forage," has a companion in the Ohio man whose letter telling of his troubles aroused the sympathy of Pension Commissioner Ware. His story of domestic infelicity concludes in this fashion: "I got blood poison by beinge hitt with a hens eg wen I cam bak from the frunt. The eg was not good wen you send my penshun I want the Deed made sos my wife can't get none of it—she throde the eg. She war a rebel."

A crazy man from Chicago appeared at the White House one morning last week to urge the president to cause tradesmen, mechanics, merchants and others to adopt a system of naming themselves according to their business. The doorkeepers quickly passed him over to the secret service men, who had him explain in detail his mission. This he did with interest, being completely wrapped up in his scheme. Much confusion could be avoided if proprietors of dry goods stores were known as Mr. Linen or Mr. Calico or Mr. Silk; every undertaker should be named Coffin, every tailor Needle, Thread or Button, etc. He was escorted to the gate and liberated with the recommendation that he go home and put his plan in writing. This he promised to do.

The vastness of the business done by the government of the United States is beyond comprehension unless brought home to the people through the medium of a tabulated statement. Auditor William E. Andrews of the Treasury department, who has seen the business of the government grow as has no other man who occupied a similar position, has prepared for a correspondent a statement of the number of accounts and amounts involved in the settlements made by the various divisions of the auditor's office for eleven months of the present fiscal year. While the figures are approximated, they will not, it is believed, differ very materially when the auditor comes to make up his accounts at the close of the present fiscal year, June 30. The following table shows the enormous extent of the business of the government:

	Accounts approximated.	Amount.
Customs	10,630	$ 482,000,000
Public debt	2,215	517,000,000
Miscellaneous	8,997	2,879,000,000
Internal revenues	84,389	815,000,000
Totals	106,231	$4,693,000,000

During the year 1902 the number of accounts settled by Auditor Andrews was 96,483, the total amount involved being $5,378,110,584.61. The falling off in the total amount of the several accounts is due to the abolition of the war taxes. The number of accounts, however, will far exceed those of any previous year.

The War department is in receipt of a communication from the Philippines which gives an amusing account of the ready musical talent of the Filipino people. Upon hearing an air for the first time some of the native performers can reproduce it, frequently with little or no flaw or variation. Marches, hymns, operatic selections and rag-time melodies are all eagerly added to their repertoire. American tunes, the communication states, are particularly catching, rag-time especially appealing to the lively imagination of the Filipino. Although quick to take up our music, they are far less ready in acquiring the English language. In consequence they have adopted and now render on solemn occasions American airs that appeal to them, utterly unconscious that the words are totally at variance with the occasion. At one town the Filipino citizens had assembled to honor Governor Taft, and when he walked to the platform the native band, to the great amusement of the governor and his staff, struck up, "Good Morning, Carrie."

More incongruous still was the tune Governor Taft heard in a funeral procession. A Filipino of standing had passed away and the obsequies were designed to be imposing. In the cortege behind the hearse marched a native band. Not a member of it understood English. With dirgelike movement, but with starting fidelity to the American tune, the musicians played "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

The Department of Agriculture gives prominence in the researches of Prof. Harry Snyder of the Minnesota experiment station in regard to the nutrition value of beans and the scientific method of their preparation for the use of man. An account of Prof. Snyder's investigation has been published by the department. The ordinary white navy bean in the dry state contains 22.5 per cent of protein, or muscle and energy; 59.6 per cent of carbohydrates, or heat; 1.8 per cent of fat and 12.6 per cent of water.

Beans are slow of digestion, and put a heavier tax on the intestinal tract than almost any other vegetable food.

There exists some prejudice against beans as a staple and regular food, because of their consequent gaseous characteristics while undergoing digestion. This is due to the 4.4 per cent of the carbohydrates, representing the crude fibre which forms the skins of the bean. Prof. Snyder points out that if housewives would, by the use of a small quantity of soda—half a teaspoonful in two quarts of water—remove their high nitrogen contents and their the skins, the gaseous charcater of the bean would be modified and the process of digestion vastly aided.

A pound of beans contain one-fifth of a pound of digestible protein, and somewhat less than three-fifths of a pound of digestible carbohydrates, mainly in the form of starch. In the experiments reported over a pound of baked beans was consumed per day by men engaged part of the time in active outdoor work. It is believed, however, that not more than six ounces of baked beans should be consumed in the daily ration.

Though the amount of protein in beans is large, they contain only a small amount of fat, and hence the addition of fat, either by salt pork or butter, in preparing for the table is reasonable.

Business Undisturbed.

Cleveland Leader.

The railroads of the United States never before did so good a business as that of the present year. Their stocks may decline in Wall street, but they are getting more patronage than at any other time.

PETER AND HIS THRONE.

Philadelphia Press: Russia sees no reason to interfere in the Servian affair, probably feeling that it couldn't have made a more complete job of it itself.

Chicago News: Doubtless King Peter Karageorgevitch will see the advisability of attending personally to the job of locking up the royal palace at bedtime.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The new king proclaimed in Servia will be called Peter I. No soothsayer is needed to predict that his reign will be stormy or that it is best for him to sleep with well-guarded doors.

Chicago Post: It may not add to King Peter's comfort when he reflects that the same element that so tragically separated King Alexander from the crown has placed it upon the head of the new monarch.

Kansas City Star: Peter, the new king of Servia, is quoted as saying that he is "profoundly touched" by the confidence shown him. He is probably also aware that he will be violently touched if that confidence should ever wane.

Chicago Record-Herald: Lieutenant Lazar Javanovics shot and killed himself because his fellow officers did not permit him to help carry out the plot against the late king of Servia. They might at least have permitted him to kick the corpse.

Portland Oregonian: The powers of Europe should insist on punishment with death of the authors and perpetrators of the Servian massacre. All relations with the country should be refused so long as these red-handed murderers are in favor with the Servian government. Nobody believes the favorite whom these murderers are placing on the throne when he says he is "shocked" at the massacre, and didn't know it was intended.

Chicago Chronicle: That is a pleasant task which the powers have laid upon King Peter of Servia—to hang the men who invited him to the throne and who thoughtfully provided the necessary vacancy for him to fill—men, moreover, who would undoubtedly "remove" Peter as quickly as they disposed of Alexander if they even suspected that he was not "toting fair" with them. As Peter has manifested no desire to commit suicide, we may be pretty sure that he will not go into the hanging business for quite a spell yet.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

When a woman says "Oh, fudge!" she sometimes feels the way you do, sir, when you say things that would shock a Christian Endeavor convention.—Somerville Journal.

"Say, old man," began Borroughs, paving the way for a touch, "you know that $10 I borrowed of you several months ago—"

"I'm afraid not," replied Markley, "suppose you introduce me to it again."—Philadelphia Press.

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, "do you remember the sonnets I used to write you before we were married?"

"Certainly not, Leonidas. My motto has always been 'forgive and forget.'"—Washington Star.

Uncle John—What are you going to do when you are a man?

Erving (the clergyman's youngest)—Well, I shall be a charcoal man or a minister. I've got to holler.—Town and Country.

"Wealth and good looks, Millie," counseled Mr. Hunnijar, "are desirable in a husband, of course, but they are not the essentials. Amiability is far more necessary than either."

"I know it, papa," responded his daughter, "but I never expect to find a husband I can manage as easily as mamma manages you."—Chicago Tribune.

Briggs—I see that Van Horne married a Boston girl who is worth a million.

Griggs—That was a cold snap, wasn't it?—Detroit Free Press.

"I reached the turning point in my career seven years ago."

"Well?"

"Well, I neglected to turn when I reached it, and that's what made all the trouble."—Chicago Post.

Arthur—Of course, you know, Uncle George, I belong to the best society in town.

Uncle George—Well, that depends. What is the best society?

Arthur—Why, the society I belong to, of course.—Town and Country.

"Here's a purty come-off!" exclaimed the old man.

"What is it?"

"This here letter from Bill. Says I must dress up to see him graduate, an' mustn't think o' comin' without a collar on myself an' the mule!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"That aneroid barometer you ordered the other day has come, sir," announced the dignified butler, appearing at the door of the library.

"Hang the barometer!" exclaimed Mr. Upjohn, looking with disgust out of the window at the steadily falling rain.

"Yes, sir," replied the butler, imperturbably. "Where?"—Chicago Tribune.

SUMMER ENCHANTMENT.

Washington Star.

Oh, de lazy-bird is singin' every evenin' in de tree,
I dunno if you hyahs him, but his song is sweet to me.
Dey say dat he's a toad, or sumpin' of de inseck kind,
But "lazy-bird's" de name foh him dat sorter suits my mind.
He got a voice dat soun' like fairies playin' on de fife;
He hab a chahm dat some folks can't resist to save deir life.
Yoh soul is filled wif comfort an f'um care you heart's free
When once yoh hyahs dat lazy-bird a-singin' in de tree.

He sings about de roses dat is blushin' day by day,
He sings about de twilight dat is hangin' on de bay;
He makes you feel so happy dat you wants it understood
If June is much like heaven you is willin' to be good.
You fohgets about de snow storm, you fohgets about de frost,
You fohgets de disappointments an' de chances you has lost.
Dis world has its discomforts, but it's good enough foh me
When once I hyahs dat lazy-bird a-singin' in de tree.