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 July, 1903, was as follows:

1	30,980	17	30,350
2	30,620	18	30,580
3	31,140	19	27,300
4	29,030	20	32,810
5	27,345	21	29,990
6	30,750	22	30,250
7	30,850	23	30,570
8	30,980	24	30,300
9	30,650	25	30,520
10	30,750	26	27,140
11	30,770	27	30,170
12	27,010	28	30,260
13	30,600	29	30,310
14	30,640	30	29,720
15	30,630	31	30,010
16	30,290		

Total.....933,315
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Net average sales.....29,795

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

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

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business office, in person or by mail.

The address will be changed as often as desired.

The election of Pope Pius X was unanimous. It is always that way after it is over.

As the new head of the Steel trust President Corey has a fine object lesson in his predecessor as to what to avoid.

When Senator Allen becomes a railway president the pass bribe question may be expected to be quickly cleared up.

When the gas company locks horns with the electric lighting company over the division of the city lighting fund, then watch for the flash.

All the European governments give it out that they are satisfied with the selection of Cardinal Sarto as pope. In this they show their adept diplomacy.

Now that the council has designated the inauguration day for Omaha's market house, it is to be hoped the thirty years' war between the grocers and the vegetable gardeners will be called off.

A call for a county convention under the new rules proposed for the republican county committee will look like a stock market table. But it will also be a great stimulus to the study of political mathematics.

Sam Jones thinks all the trouble in the south is made by bad negroes who may possibly number a thousand. He is careful, however, to say nothing about the bad whites who probably number more than a thousand.

Some of the Nebraska papers are busy telling what should be left out of the platform to be adopted by the coming republican state convention. It would be better if they would tell what should be put into the platform.

After Tom Johnson came all the way to Nebraska to attend Colonel Bryan's Fourth of July picnic, it would be the height of ingratitude if Mr. Bryan when visiting in Ohio should refuse to ride in Tom Johnson's automobile.

Governor Odell insists that he will not take possession of the Union Pacific headquarters just yet. His lease on the state house at Albany will not expire for over a year and he has not decided on a precise location when he shall vacate his present quarters.

Pennsylvania democrats engaged in promoting the Gorman boom profess to believe that Mr. Bryan can be persuaded to fall in line for the Maryland senator. These politicians evidently either do not know Mr. Bryan or they over-rate their persuasive powers.

The government crop report records great improvement in corn in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas—the three states which constitute the great corn belt. If the western farmer is permitted to gather in a good harvest it will make little difference to the west how many times the bottom falls out of the Wall street stock market.

Before the town council of Florence enters into a ten-year contract with the Omaha Electric Lighting company for an installation of electric arc lights, it should do a little reflecting in the interest of Florence taxpayers. If the promised power canal should materialize within the next two or three years the town may be in position to procure its lights directly from the canal company or indirectly from the electric company at a good deal lower price.

A QUESTION FOR THE FUTURE.

Some years ago there were American and Canadian public men who earnestly advocated a union of the United States and the Dominion and had no doubt that this would eventually come about. We recall a speech of that eminent statesman, John Sherman, in which he urged that the annexation of Canada to this country was inevitable and an ardent supporter of that view was another Ohio statesman, Benjamin Butterworth, for many years a representative in congress. At that time there was a considerable annexation sentiment in Canada, perhaps relatively more than in this country. A short time since the distinguished Canadian publicist, Goldwin Smith, in a comunication to an eastern paper, declared that natural forces are drawing toward union between the United States and the Dominion. "Race, language, literature, religion, political institutions, social sentiments and habits are the same on both sides of the line," he said. "There are more than a million native Canadians in the United States. There is a continual exodus of Canadians to the great American centers of employment. And there is now a reciprocal influx of Americans from Minnesota and Dakota into northwest Canada. The populations, in short, are rapidly fusing. There will soon be nothing to divide them but a political and fiscal line." While recognizing certain obstacles to union, Prof. Smith confidently expressed the opinion that they would be overcome and that "in the end nature will find a way" to bring the two countries together and effect a continental union.

Perhaps there are fewer Canadians who think this way than there were fifteen or twenty years ago, but there are still many Americans who believe that it is destiny that the United States shall annex Canada. In a recent issue the Washington Star said: "The time must come when the twisted and abstract line dividing the Dominion from the states will have interest only as an historical subject. It will have no place in geography. There is a wonderful country up there, with wonderful resources and a wonderful future, but the greater must absorb the less, and the United States is the greater and Canada the less." It is by no means improbable that this view would find acceptance among a very considerable number of Americans, but while its realization is by no means inconceivable, it will not come in the near future. There are no present tendencies in Canada that are favorable to union with this country. There is, to be sure, a strong desire there for closer trade relations with the United States, but there is noted also a growing disposition to seek commercial independence, while it is more than probable that a majority of the people would prefer political independence to union with the United States. There is at present a violent anti-American party in Canada, which deems itself, as was said by Galdwin Smith, the patentee of loyalty, and there is no doubt that it controls a majority of the people. It is possible that conditions will be different say a generation hence, but hardly sooner.

NOT ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL.

The refunding operations of the treasury, which were suspended at the end of July, were not entirely successful, though $81,000,000 of 3 and 4 per cent bonds were exchanged for the 2 per cent consols, or $19,000,000 less than the amount fixed by the secretary when he directed the resumption of operations in March. Perhaps this is quite as good a result as was reasonably to have been expected and in view of monetary conditions must be regarded as highly satisfactory. The Financier remarks that though the refunding operations have not fully realized the expectations of the secretary of the treasury, "the results are quite encouraging, chiefly because of the increase which has been effected in bank note circulation through the opportunity offered the banks to procure the most desirable of the government bond issues as a basis for new notes. Should the secretary renew the privilege of substituting other than United States bonds as security for deposits, there would probably be a further expansion of note issues against the bonds so released and thus an important indirect benefit would result from refunding." The refunding plan of Secretary Shaw was of course an experiment and not a few financiers regarded it as impracticable, but the secretary's belief in its success has been pretty well vindicated by the result. Whether or not operations will be resumed probably depends upon future monetary conditions.

THE PROPOSED OVERLAP BONDS.

The first rule governing railroad trainmen is "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." It goes without saying that public safety demands the observance of that rule by the city council and by all other bodies entrusted with the management of the various branches of local government. The proposition to authorize the city treasurer to issue $200,000 of city funding bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest, payable semi-annually and running for a period of thirty years, should be very carefully considered and debated before its sanction by the mayor and council.

Conceding that the city is confronted with a serious problem in finance by the lack of available funds for defraying the current expenses of city government and the payment of accruing interest on outstanding bonded obligations, the proposed bond issue is subject to serious objection. First, the issue of thirty-year bonds at 4½ per cent is of doubtful propriety, if a ten, fifteen or twenty-year bond bearing the same interest or even a slightly higher interest can be negotiated. While the interest rate is for the moment tending upward it is not likely to remain so permanently. On the contrary, there is every prospect that a city of Omaha's wealth and population will be able to dispose of its bonds at from 3 to 3½ per cent within the next ten years.

The plea that the thirty-year bonds could be refunded by offering a premium will scarcely strike any good business man favorably. The very fact that the city would be compelled to pay a premium on outstanding bonds would argue against a long-time bond issue. In the next place it is a grave question whether the mayor and council would be justified in issuing $200,000 of what may be called over-lap bonds, if the city can manage to get along with less. There can be no question that the precedent set this year would be followed again a few years hence, and before the end of thirty years we would have a colossal bonded over-lap debt that would seriously embarrass the city and make the reduction of taxes impossible.

Another question that can pertinently be asked is, if one-half of the $200,000 is actually required to meet obligations already incurred, or interest coming due, what is to be done with the other $100,000? To what funds are the proceeds of the funding bonds to be credited, and where is there any law for such action? Will not the knowledge that the city has $100,000 extra revenue in the treasury bring on a shower of claims against the city and inaugurate an era of extravagance and wastefulness? At the very best, the issue of any bonds without the direct sanction of the people voting on the bond proposition after full discussion is of doubtful propriety, if not absolutely dangerous.

LOSING CUBAN TRADE.

The fact that the United States has been losing trade with Cuba and our commercial rivals have been gaining in business with the island unquestionably furnishes a very strong argument to the advocates of a policy for establishing closer trade relations with the new republic. It is stated that the volume of exports to the island from this country fell off last year by about $5,000,000 and it appears that no improvement is taking place which promises a better result for the current year. Of course European manufacturers and merchants are sparing no effort to capture Cuban trade, but it is not easy to understand how they manage to do this against American competition right at the doors of Cuba, unless our merchants and manufacturers are manifesting a remarkable indifference to this trade. However, the fact of our reduced exports to Cuba is unmistakable and the suggestion it forcibly makes is that a different policy is needed if we are to have that share of the commerce of Cuba which should be ours.

President Roosevelt proposes calling the fifty-eighth congress in extra session chiefly for the purpose of having the reciprocity treaty ratified and it would seem that he should be able to find in the trade statistics a strong argument in support of his position. As to the prospect for ratification it appears to be very favorable. Not much is being said on the subject, but senators who have recently spoken in regard to it expressed the opinion that the treaty will be ratified. Certainly the people generally will feel that foreign nations should not be allowed to invade the Cuban market to our detriment if there is a practicable way to prevent it.

Telegraph officials in Missouri have again refused to produce copies of messages sent over their wires demanded by the boodle investigating grand jury. The telegraph company fears that if messages entrusted to its care are subject to requisition by prosecuting authorities their business may suffer material loss. That is where the telephone gets the better of the telegraph. The boodlers and the lobby workers can communicate over the telephone without leaving any trace of the conversation that has passed.

The suit pending in the federal court by which the Chicago Great Western is endeavoring to force the Union Pacific to give it an entrance into Omaha on the same terms accorded other Chicago trunk lines ought to bring out some interesting evidence bearing on the value of Omaha terminals, which the judge should keep in mind when he comes later to hear the plea of the railroads for exemption from municipal taxes on their terminal properties.

South Omaha society is said to be torn up over the recent order of the Magic City police board, forbidding dances in halls that are located over saloons. What authority the police board has over dance halls is not quite clear on an inspection of the statutes, but inasmuch as Governor Mickey has drawn the line against dancing in general, the board, undoubtedly, will claim to have taken its inspiration from the state house.

In a public interview the chairman of the democratic judicial committee for this district declares that he cares nothing about the political affiliations of the judges on the bench so long as we have judges fitted for the place who will tolerate no politics on the bench. If he means what he says the democratic chairman ought to be lined up before long for the republican judicial ticket.

Did anyone notice the "knock" on the $10,000 orchestra voiced by our amiable contemporary that always "knocks" knockers so hard? Has it at last come to the conclusion that some great business enterprises deserve to be "knocked" for the welfare of the community?

The lament of the new pope that confinement in the Vatican will make him miss the sea ought to summon modern skill and science at once to his rescue. If the pope cannot go to the sea, there is no reason why the sea cannot be brought to him.

Overworking the Imagination.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Sending on even one-third of what they don't know, the correspondents at Rome manage to make their dispatches pretty long. If they sent on all they don't know, there wouldn't be room for any other stuff in the papers—and stuff seems to be just the word.

Quality Versus Quantity.

Chicago Post.

President Roosevelt has sent a check for $100 for the twentieth child born to parents in McKeesport, Pa. It would be interesting to know by the life record of this boy whether the president has approved quality or quantity.

Ties that Bind.

Indianapolis News.

The official reports of the Philippine trade show that for the nine months ending March 31, 1903, the value of the imports and exports amounted to $46,969,485. In 1902 they were $42,300,808, and in 1901 they were $40,332,196. Destiny is getting manifester every day.

Letting Well Enough Alone.

Chicago Record-Herald.

A Missouri editor was fined $500 for contempt the other day because he criticised a decision of the court. When the citizens heard of it they at once subscribed the money that was needed to pay his fine. Some courts don't know when to let well enough alone.

A Call for Action.

Indianapolis Journal.

It is announced from Omaha that the packers have agreed on a raise in the price of fresh beef, ranging from one to two cents per pound in the various grades, and this in the face of a declining cattle market. There should be some work here for the attorney general and the Sherman law.

Useless Knocks of Knockers.

Indianapolis Journal.

The Democrats will find very slender picking in their efforts to make political capital out of the postoffice investigation. No party ever made a mistake by cleaning up wrongs that had grown up in government. It is when its responsible leaders seek to smother such things that it lays up trouble for itself.

Outburst of Royal Blarney.

Kansas City Times.

King Edward's farewell address to Ireland summed up a most interesting and surprisingly pleasing tour, and, within the bounds of the British system, ought to be very promising to the Irish people. The king suffered none of the rebuffs or unpleasant demonstrations that were predicted for him when he determined to visit Ireland.

Where the Trouble Lies.

Chicago Chronicle.

Truthfully enough it is pointed out that, thanks to the recent slump in stocks, the Steel trust is no longer a billion-dollar concern, but about a half-billion proposition so far as its securities are concerned. The trouble is that there is still an undertaking to pay dividends on the face value of the securities. There will have to be a scale-down either in the volume of stock or in the dividend rate, and from all signs it is likely to be the latter.

Queen of the Navy.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In spite of Kearsarge's creditable record the palm still belongs to Oregon. That matchless craft steamed from the Mare Island navy yard around Cape Horn to Santiago, went at once into the battle and during the fight did the work of a fast cruiser as well as a battleship. When Kearsarge or any other ship shall equal that feat of endurance under similar conditions of war service it will be well enough to talk about it. Oregon is still queen of the navy.

Rights of Army Officers.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The right of young army officers, who have been educated at West Point, to resign because of a mere desire to engage in other pursuits is combated by Secretary Root, who establishes a new policy by his ruling. He refuses to accept the resignations of three young lieutenants of the artillery unless they give better reasons for desiring to leave the service. The government, according to the secretary, is entitled to the benefit of the services of officers who have been educated and trained by the government at considerable expense. Ten years ago young West Pointers were almost driven out of the service because of the few opportunities to employ them to advantage in a small army. Now they are denied the unrestricted right to leave it whenever they choose to resign their commissions. Mr. Root's reasoning seems plausible, for the government does have some moral claim upon the men it has educated. But what of the legal aspect of the case? A man who cannot change his profession at will is not a free man.

FOR A STRIKE AGAINST THE TIP.

Strong Plea for a "Walk-Out" Against the "Hand-Out."

Philadelphia Press.

A great many strikes are occurring these days in the labor world and from a great many different causes. Some of the grievances complained of may be just, others are evidently imaginary, while it would be difficult to tell what is the source of some of the other differences. But so far as is known there has been no strike against tipping.

Every year the burden of the tip becomes heavier and harder to bear. When it was first introduced from Europe it was confined to a few trades and to the class financially capable of meeting it. But now it has invaded all trades and all classes, and the man who does not tip must submit to ridicule and neglect. A correspondent who calls himself an "average man" gives the Chicago Inter Ocean the following schedule of his tips for one day when traveling:

Bell boy who brought my pressed trousers	$0 15
Waiter at breakfast	20
Extra boy who shined shoes	05
Extra for cabman above rate of fare	25
Lunch, with one as guest, waiter's tip	35
Barber	10
Porter	25
Messenger boy	25
Dinner	50
Bell boy	25

Here is a toal of $2.35 a day given for services which are paid for in another form and which the receiver of the tip is expected to perform as a part of his daily work. The case may be an extreme one, but it illustrates the impositions to which the traveling public is subjected and to a lesser extent those who stay at home. The "average man" also gives these reasons why men tip: "According to my judgment, there are three classes of people who tip menials—the person who tips because he is generous, the one who tips because he likes to appear generous and the one who tips because he bribes the person tipped to give him more than his share of attention. I am in the last class." There is another reason also why men tip, and that is their sensitiveness to ridicule, and it is doubtless more potent than all the rest.

There is some reason for tipping in Europe. Wages are low and in many cases the tip is the only remuneration received. But among self-respectful American workingmen, of whatever class, who receive a day's wages for a day's work the tip should have no place. It is demoralizing to the man who gives and degrading to the one who receives. It should not be tolerated in this country and a strike against it would have almost universal support. Why not begin one?

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

A smooth crook in the guise of a piano tuner surprises gothamites by the ingenuity of his looting schemes. Noticing that it is a habit among nervous woman to leave their apartments or homes whenever the piano tuner comes around, not being able to endure the banging of the keys which the tuner finds necessary, he straightway took instructions in piano tuning and became an adept at the work. Then he drummed up, by personal visits, a first-class route at rich apartment houses. He got the piano tuning business at a lot of apartments and homes the mistresses of which incontinently fled to save their nerves when the piano tuner made his visit, and when careless servants turned their backs he had ample opportunity to ransack these establishments. He was a bland, moon-faced, innocent-looking chap, who affected a disarming German accent, and he figured correctly when he calculated that the hard-working piano tuner would be the last individual to be suspected of jewel thefts on a large scale. As a matter of fact, he never was suspected until last week, when the mistress of a swagger apartment returned suddenly to get something that she had forgotten on going out and caught the piano tuner in the act of stuffing the contents of her jewel chest into his tool satchel.

In striking comparison with the monstrous animals of the collection of fossil mammals just placed in exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History is the clumsy little skeleton of the pantolamoda. It is the oldest complete mounted mammal in existence. The curator says it is 3,000,000 years old. It was found in New Mexico and presents an impressive example of the possibilities of evolution, as illustrating the law of progressive increase in size.

This exhibition of fossils as rearranged and made public, represents the results of thirty-three years of exploration and an expenditure of $250,000. Each alcove contains a group of animals, placed so as to show the evolution in the Northern American horse, the elephant, the mastodon, the rhinoceros.

Many of the new and important specimens were obtained by recent expeditions sent out at the expense of William C. Whitney. In an alcove devoted to the evolution of the horse, the results of the Whitney explorations in Texas, Nebraska and Colorado are shown. Besides the ancestral four-toed horse, representing the beginning of series, there are shown also the three-toed and one-toed variety. The first-named specimen was found in the Wind river beds in Wyoming and is about the size of a fox. Its frame is not unlike that of the whippet, the swiftest dog of its size.

A new avocation for women has been started in New York City by Miss W. V. Townsend, who registers at the Woman's exchange as a "Sunshine Companion." Her duties consist of scattering just as much sunshine and cheerfulness as her subject's particular temperament will take in.

Miss Townsend was born in California. She insists the climatic influences are responsible for her choice of happiness making as a profession.

"Mental attitude," she says, "makes everything. Fortunately for me, I absorbed from our radiant California climate nothing but sunshine and optimism."

According to this cheerful young woman everyone has an atmosphere, so it is with the individual to create his own effect upon others.

"Every time I go to see a friend," says Miss Townsend, "I ask myself what sort of a face I am taking with me, and I never allow myself to think any but the brightest things when I am called out as a sunshine companion. My idea in taking up this work was inspired by the thought that many lonely people who drift to New York, many of them women especially, are left in hotels all day, while their husbands or brothers are out on business.

"Nearly all of them would shop or go sightseeing or get out of the house, and thereby get their minds off their loneliness, if only a companion could be obtained."

Such a companion is this "cheering-up woman."

Living with a broken neck and a fractured skull, Gustave Lauried is the marvel of the doctors in Fordham hospital. Since he was admitted to the institution he has manifested a tenacity of life that has astonished the medical men who are watching his case with the greatest interest.

Lauried, who is 24 years old, received his injuries in diving from a spring board into Pelham bay. With a party of friends he left his home, 213 Washington avenue, Bronx, Sunday morning for a day's outing. Half a hundred persons were swimming in front of the Bridge hotel at the time he was injured, while twice that number watched them from the shore.

"Here goes for a deep dive!" shouted Lauried as he plunged head-first into the water. He didn't come up. He was brought to the surface by his friends after several minutes, and by means of artificial respiration he was resuscitated. He relapsed into unconsciousness on the way to the hospital, and has since been conscious only for brief intervals.

In spells of lucidity Lauried has astonished the doctors by the interest he has shown in his own case from a medical point of view, and has even predicted that he will pull through.

"I've got a big surplus of strength, doctor," he said to Dr. Kingston, "and though I know I'm in for at least six months of this, I'm going to make a stiff fight and win."

One thing which attracts the attention of passersby along Fifth avenue, that portion called "Steel Trust row," is the magnificent entrance to the many houses recently erected. The tendency of late seems to be to get away from the use of wooden doors, bronze, iron and polished steel being substituted. A well known architect says that $1,000,000 a year is being spent to beautify the finer class of dwellings in New York with charming and attractive entrances. Dozens of the palatial homes in Fifth avenue and in the side streets, especially in the Seventies, have elegant entrance ways of bronze or wrought iron doors costing $10,000 or more each. This is also true of the large apartment houses, owners of which consider that $2,000 spent upon an attractive approach and doors enhances the property at least $5,000.

The anti-tip sentiment is growing in New York. Some of the barber shops are beginning to feel the strain and the men talk of combining for higher wages. And small wages are just the secret of the power of the tip, for the barbers especially assert that in swell places, because every customer tips liberally, that is why the boss pays small wages. Incredible as it may seem it can be declared on good authority that there is a famous cafe and restaurant in New York City where patronage is so great and the tips so numerous and big that the attendants are not paid a cent for wages by the management. Even further than that, it is alleged that these attendants have to give the management a small percentage every week of the tips they receive.

Coal Company Gives a Mortgage.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5.—A mortgage has been filed at Jamestown, Tenn., covering the property of the Cumberland Coal and Coke company in Fentriss and adjoining counties. It is in favor of the Mississippi Valley Trust company of St. Louis and secures a loan of $1,250,000.

A SHRIVELED PARTY.

Where is the Populist Party and Its Former Leaders?

New York Tribune.

News comes from Denver that the two warring factions of the populist party, weary of bickerings and dissensions, have decided to merge in a single national organization. Loneliness rather than zeal for brotherhood seems to have forced this union. Disaster and desertion have thinned the ranks in both the "middle-of-the-road" and "fusion" parties. Disaffection and apathy have left no zest in leadership or strife for leadership in either organization. A bigger stage is coveted by the manipulators in both factions, and a political merger has no doubt appealed to both sides as the surest means of forcing political recognition of some sort in next year's presidential canvass.

However that may be, certain fragments of the two populist organizations have come together at Denver and voted to pool their hopes and interests. They have also issued a brief summary of up-to-date populistic doctrine, to which populists of all shades of opinion are invited to subscribe. So far, so good. Deader beliefs than populism have been revived by pruning and restatement. Possibly deader parties than the populist have been set on their feet again by shrewdly conciliatory leadership. But we have looked in vain among the signers of the Denver program for that master spirit who is to infuse new life into the dead body of populism. We miss among the subscribers to the new declaration of principles names which have ever flashed in the forefront of populistic statesmanship.

William V. Allen the world knows as an inflammable and meteoric party leader and holder of the record for unsuspended oratory in the United States Senate. But who are his associates in this latest effort to revitalize a shrivelled and skrunken party? Who are "J. S. Felter, J. Mullett, Dr. R. H. Reemelin, W. A. Poynter and Frank W. Owens?" Why, when the roll was called at Denver, did we miss from it the heroes of the strenuous days of populism—the men who stormed the west and south, who rent the democratic party asunder and drove it headlong into the embraces of Bryanism? What has become of Marion Butler, of "Tom" Watson, of William A. Peffer? Where are Ignatius Donnelly, Charles A. Towne, James B. Weaver, "Cyclone" Davis and "Sockless Jerry" Simpson? Why, as in the old days at Sioux Falls or St. Louis or Omaha, was William J. Bryan not lurking somewhere in the background, ready to advise and direct, to dictate nominations and edit platforms?

Evidently with populism the golden cord is loosed and the pitcher is broken at the fountain. Though reunited and harmonized, the populist party of 1903 can hope to be only the emptiest shell of the populist organization of 1896 or 1900. It looks to us as if at Denver the Hon. William V. Allen was treading a banquet hall deserted—as if the consolidation which he had his associates have been effecting is merely the union of two phantom armies—the merger in one battle line of two exhausted skeleton ranks.

GOVERNOR CUMMINS ON BUSINESS.

Gloomy Assertions Shown to be Without Foundation.

Washington Post.

Politicians and business men apparently view the financial outlook in the nation through different glasses. Some of the men in official life who are anxiously looking for opportunity to get into the limelight by agitation of legislative reform pretend to see a menace to the prosperity of the nation in the recent flurry on Wall street and to urge immediate action by congress to save the country from a period of financial and industrial depression. Governor Cummins of Iowa belongs to this class. He has received much newspaper prominence on account of his tariff-revision views, which were discouraged by the convention of his party in his state, and he now turns to the financial question and views the existing conditions with almost populistic alarm. In an address to the bankers of Iowa and Illinois at Davenport the other night Governor Cummins said:

"A reform in the laws touching currency is one of the things so necessary that the tortured body of business attests it in the agony of its movements.

"The real spirit that stands like a giant in the way of progress in this direction is the conservatism of prosperity.

"We may be compelled to wait until we are in the throes of financial distress before we do what ought to be done.

"You can help to refute the greatest fallacy of the age, which is that because we are prosperous under certain laws that those laws will keep us prosperous."

This soupnds almost as doleful as some of the predictions we heard from the party opposed to Governor Cummins in 1896 and in 1900 as to what would happen if the finances of the nation were not reformed by legislation. It may be noted that lawyers and politicians are always first to observe that the business interests of the country are in danger of disaster. Plain, cold-blooded, calculating merchants and manufacturers persist in going right along making money and tending to their affairs, all unmindful of the portending disasters from which the politicians are trying to rescue them. This is the situation today, according to Governor Cummins: "The tortured body of business attests it in the agony of its movements." We would certainly, and naturally, be alarmed at the prospect were it not for the fact that we have some expert testimony that is clearly and emphatically in contradiction to the statement of the Iowa governor. There are two big commercial agencies in the country that have grown great and prosperous because they investigate the business affairs of the nation without glasses and present weekly reports of conditions as they find them. Dun's report, published yesterday, was evidently made up without consulting Governor Cummins. This report says:

"Further evidence of the solid basis upon which legitimate trade is established has been furnished by the equanimity with which commercial and financial institutions regard the recent speculative collapse. Reports are almost unanimous as to the heavy distribution of merchandise, and this is shown statistically by the increase in railway earnings thus far reported for July—12.5 per cent over last year and 23.1 per cent above 1901. As a rule retail trade in summer fabrics has continued heavy, and jobbers report fall business opening well. Labor is well employed throughout the country, except where voluntarily idle. Agricultural news is favorable. Foreign trade is maintained, both exports and imports for this city showing gains over the corresponding week last year."

Bradstreet's review reports trade conditions as "seasonably favorable," and comments upon the splendid condition of collections and the retail business of the country. The bank reports show that clearings have increased in most of the cities of the country, with the exception of New York and Boston, where the stock speculation has been most keenly felt. Railroad earnings are increasing, farmers are prosperous, manufacturing plants are working overtime, and if the "tortured body of business" is experiencing any "agony" in its movements, it is doing so without complaining.

No one is going to quarrel with Governor Cummins over the need of financial legislation. Such need seems to be generally conceded and must be met soon, but there is no occasion for trying to make the prosperous people of the country believe that they are on the verge of a financial and business crash if the proposed remedial legislation is not passed by day after tomorrow.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Edison says that with his new electric motor one will be able to ride 100 miles for 30 cents. Let us hope that his invention will not look like the mileage rate.

Dr. Carl Peters, who is called the Cecil Rhodes of Germany, is now in London preparing to set forth on another journey to east Africa, in the neighborhood of the Zambesi.

Rev. Robert J. Burdette preached his first sermon last Sunday in his newly organized Temple Baptist church, at Los Angeles, Cal., taking as his subject, "Assured Prosperity."

Giovanni Oreglia, a nephew of the Italian cardinal, is chef at the Victoria hotel in San Francisco. He has lived in this country eighteen years and says he has no desire to return to Italy.

Sir John Cockburn, an eminent English authority on matters medical and surgical says that women are less nervous than men in surgical cases and are altogether better fitted than men to become doctors.

As the result of a plot to kidnap the sultan of Turkey there were 300 informal funerals, in which the plotters figured in the star roles. This is the horrible result of mistaking Abdul Hamid for Charles Ross.

J. Hamilton Lewis, the former representative from the state of Washington has sailed for Europe to promote the Trans-alaskan-Siberian railroad, which will be run under Behring Strait and unite Paris and New York by rail.

Mrs. Leland Stanford has given to the university of which she is the patroness the famous Brugsch Bey collection of Egyptian antiquities. It contains a vast number of objects, large and small, dating from 6,000 to 3,000 B. C.

Congressman Boutell proposes as a means of promoting annexation the intermarriage of young Americans and Canadians, adding that he had already taken his wife from Canada. His remark recalls to the Toronto Globe the southern Irishman's reply to a question as to how the southern woman regarded secession: "Sure, they're all for union to a man."

Admiral George Dewey has been invited to attend the five days' reunion of the Kansas Grand Army of the Republic in Lawrence in the third week of September. General John C. Black, commander in chief of the Grand Army is to deliver an address on the first day of the reunion, and on the second day George R. Peck of Chicago is to deliver an oration on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

"Lakeside has two single daughters and an unmarried one."

"Why the distinction?"

"The unmarried one is divorced."—Smart Set.

Tommy Figgjam—Paw, what is nonpartisan politics?

Paw Figgjam—It's the disease that attacks an offensive partisan just after he gets a death grip on a fat job.—Baltimore American.

"I understand your friend Meeker is a lecturer," remarked the druggist.

"He was before his marriage," replied the doctor.

"And what is he now?" asked the inquisitive pill compiler.

"He's the audience."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"It isn't recorded that Diogenes ever found the honest man for whom he was looking, is it?"

"No; but if Diogenes had bathed a little oftener than he did perhaps the honest man wouldn't have been so wary about letting him come near."—Record-Herald.

"See here!" snapped the landlord who had responded to the tenant's hurry call for a plumber, "I thought you said the water in your cellar was two feet deep. It's only a few inches."

"Well, that's as deep as my two feet," retorted the tenant, "and that's too much."—Philadelphia Press.

Si—What did the sporty feller give ye fur yer horse?

Josh—A hundred odd dollars.

Si—What d'ye mean by "a hundred odd?"

Josh—Every one o' the hundred wuz odd. I couldn't pass 'em.—Detroit Free Press.

"It looks very much as if you were putting the interests of a certain corporation above the interests of your country," said the man who does not hesitate to speak plainly.

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "I've heard so much about republics being ungrateful that I thought I'd better take a chance of being appreciated elsewhere."—Washington Star.

Banquo's Ghost had just appeared on the scene when Macbeth fell into a paroxysm of terror.

"What's the matter?" exclaimed the frightened guests.

"Nothing, nothing at all," replied Lady Macbeth, forcing him behind the scenes; "somebody told him the cook was going to leave."

Reassured by this explanation, the diners fell to.—New York Sun.

GOIN' BAREFOOT.

Burges Johnson in Harper's Magazine.

It's more fun goin' barefoot than anythin' I know.
There ain't a single nother thing that helps yer feelin's so.
Some days I stay in muvver's room a-getin' in her way;
An' w'en I've bothered her so much, she ses, "Oh, run an' play!"
I say, "Kin I go barefoot?" En she says, "If y' choose"—
Nen I alwuz wanter holler when I'm pullin' off my shoes!

It's fun a-goin' barefoot when yer playin' any game—
'Cause robbers would be noisy an' Indians awful tame
Unless they had their shoes off when they crep' up in the night,
An' folks can't know they're comin' till they get right close in sight!
An' I'm surely goin' barefoot every day when I get old,
An' haven't got a nurse to say I'll catch my death o' cold!

An' if yer goin' barefoot, yer want t' go outdoors,
Y' can't stretch out an' dig yer heels in stupid hardwood floors
Like you kin dig 'em in th' dirt! An' where th' long grass grows,
Th' blades feel kinder tickley and cool between yer toes.
So when I'm pullin' off my shoes I'm mighty 'fraid I'll cough—
'Cause then I know ma'd stop me 'fore I got my stockin's off!

If y' often go 'round barefoot there's lots o' things to know—
Of how t' curl yer feet on stones, so they won't hurt y' so—
An' when th' grass is stickley an' pricks y' at a touch,
Jes' plunk yer feet down solid, an' it don't hurt half so much.
I lose my hat mos' every day. I wish I did my shoes—
Er else I wisht I was so poor I hadn't none to lose!