

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 2c.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, Twentieth and F Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMIT BY DRAFT, EXPRESS OR POSTAL ORDER. Payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, City of Omaha.

Net total sales, \$233,697. Net average sales, \$2,337.

GEORGE W. HUBBARD, 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.

Prospects are that the harvest will be short, but not the price.

Having been duly coronated Plus X has a right to feel very much a pope.

A world-wide audience is waiting for Madam Humbert to tell just how she did it.

The open door question is not half so important to Omaha as the open bridge question.

General Miles fully realizes the fact that he would retire from the command of our military forces but once.

The college professor who denounces but falls as schools of crime forgets that most of the pupils learned their lessons before they got there.

So far as the patrons are concerned, nothing in the size of the monthly bills goes to show that the electric lighting company has been reorganized.

Strangely enough no one has proposed James K. Jones for the presidential nomination on the democratic ticket—not even Bryan. Is this not ingratitude?

Now, really, Coroner Bratley would render the community greater service if instead of exhuming antiquated coffins he would enshrine a few fossilized mossbacks.

As a shining example of divorcement of police from politics, the South Omaha police board has no equals—unless it be some of the recent governor-appointed police boards of Omaha.

Postponement of the third trade excursion ought to be a double boon to the towns on the itinerary. It will bring them their Omaha visitors later in the season when rain is needed more than now.

Our new congressman is evidently overlooking a thing or two. With one Nebraska senator in Alaska and the other in Europe, he might be the whole thing for a few weeks had he only staid at home.

The Nebraska populists all unite in endorsing the Denver declaration that fusion is futile and democrats no better than republicans, but they will fuse with the democrats just once more before swearing off.

A special army order issued by the secretary of war prohibits the docking of horses' tails or clipping beyond "such reasonable trimming and plucking as may be necessary to prevent shagginess of appearance." Officers and privates in the army will reserve all their cutting and slashing for the enemy.

The proposed extension of the Omaha street railway to Fort Crook is liable to project a new issue into the tax arena, namely, whether a street railroad that operates in two counties shall be assessed by the state board of railroad assessment or by the local boards, the same as if it were operated in only one county.

The railroads are already threatening St. Louis with punishment for not exterminating the scorpions before the gates open on its World's fair. So long as the scapler is in business, they declare, nothing better than the regular excursion rates will be given exposition visitors. This is the same old story of every exposition.

WARNING AGAINST SPECULATION.

In view of recent experience it would seem to be hardly necessary to warn the public against speculation, yet such admonition is to be regarded as never untimely. With the market for stocks low there is presented a temptation for speculators. The Philadelphia Inquirer warns them not to do it. It gives this advice to those of moderate means who cannot afford to lose; those who can afford to look out for themselves. That paper remarks that there are standard stocks of railroads and corporations which are safe for investment, "but don't make the mistake of speculating—buying on a margin. Pay for your shares outright and lay them away in a tin trunk and draw your dividends."

Another paper makes the suggestion that it is not a time for any kind of haste or flurry. Real investors have no occasion for feeling scared and it is evident that thus far there is nothing panicky in the situation. It counsels leaving the stock market to work out its own salvation with the help of the financial interests with which it is involved and says: "There are symptoms of slowing up here and there, of a moderate reaction in industrial activity. But there is promise of good crops and the underlying conditions still seem firm and stable. The banks have a large responsibility upon them and evidently begin to realize it. There was never a time calling more emphatically for judicious discrimination for the support of the legitimate in business and the restraint of the speculative. There is no crisis and no reason why any should be apprehended, but there is a subsiding, a hauling in of expanded sail and the need of careful navigation. It is a time for conservatism and a keeping of the head." Undoubtedly business men generally are of this way of thinking. They realize the wisdom and expediency of a judicious degree of caution in existing circumstances. There is consequently no rushing or pushing by either manufacturers or merchants, but a disposition to be on the safe side and yet keep up with the demands of the market.

As to speculation, there will continue to be more or less of it, but it has been given a check that promises to hold it within comparatively narrow bounds for some time, possibly for as long a period as that during which it ranged with extraordinary activity. At all events it seems safe to say that it will be several years before there is again such an inflation of stock values as was reached before the process of liquidation began, while it can be quite confidently assumed that the promotion and creation of vastly overcapitalized combinations is at an end for a very long time. It will hardly be possible in this generation to induce the public to buy the securities of any corporation organized on the basis of most of those created during the last four or five years. "Morgening," as the British term it, has fallen under such distrust that no financial or industrial enterprise bearing its character will command public support.

IN THE INTEREST OF MONOPOLY. We said in commenting on the decision of Judge Lochren in the merger case that it was distinctly in the interest of a railroad monopoly. The New York Journal of Commerce takes a similar view, saying: "If the principle enunciated by Judge Lochren in deciding the Northern Securities case against the state of Minnesota should turn out to be good law, the 'holding' corporation will prove to be the most effective device yet contrived in the interest of monopoly. What two railroad companies may not do under law can, it appears, be done for them by a company which, though it owns a controlling majority of the stock of two railroads, is not a railroad company and which is not amenable to the anti-trust law, though it has the power, and presumably the will, absolutely to extinguish competition between two naturally competing railroad systems."

In regard to this peculiar theory advanced by Judge Lochren, the Journal of Commerce points out that it is contrary to decisions of state courts as it also is to those of federal courts. The courts of New York and other states have held that if a combination contemplates the acquisition of the power to produce the result condemned by the law it is unlawful, even though there be no actual exercise of the power, or even no intention of exercising it. This was the position of the highest court in Ohio in the case of that state against the Standard Oil company. In the latter it was held that while it might be proved that the company had improved the quality and cheapened the cost of petroleum and its products to the consumer, that was not one of the usual results of a monopoly and it is the policy of the law to regard what may be but what usually happens. Thus there is arrayed against the position of Judge Lochren not only the decision in the case of the federal government against the Northern Securities, but also the decision of state courts in notable cases involving the power of a corporation to do that which the law condemns, without regard to what it may really have done or was intended to do. In view of this it seems most improbable that the Lochren view, obviously in the interest of monopoly, will be sustained by the higher courts.

The Chicago Tribune tries to draw out of the Whitaker Wright case the distinction between an unscrupulous business man and a confidence man. Wright by its definition was a colossal confidence man because he deluded people into buying things which had no value, while the unscrupulous business man at his worst tries to get much for little and makes some kind of an attempt to give value received. To amplify the Tribune's idea, the unscrupulous busi-

CHICAGO TRACTION SITUATION.

Problem of Dealing with Franchisees About to Expire. The crisis in Chicago traction affairs did not develop on August 1, as expected, but instead a truce until November 30 next was arranged, the city council extending until that date all expiring franchise rights in the city. Some of the Chicago street railway franchisees clearly expired on July 30 last, and according to the contention of the city, a very large proportion of the grants of the companies terminated or were terminable at that time. As to many streets, however, the companies claim rights for more than half a century yet under authority of the so-called ninety-nine-year act passed by the state legislature in 1882. The act in question purported to extend for ninety-nine years, without the consent of the people of Chicago, and in fact against their consent, franchise rights which originally had been granted by the city council for a period of only twenty-five years. The people of Chicago have always refused to recognize this act as binding upon them. They have questioned its legality and its sufficiency for practical operation purposes. If legal, in the recent agitation over franchise renewals it has been laid down as a cardinal principle of local public policy that the companies, as part consideration for any new grants they may obtain, must agree to waive all claim of rights under the so-called ninety-nine-year act. Last winter negotiations over franchise renewals were broken off by the companies because of the city's insistence on the waiver clause. The city's position is that the companies—the cityway—has a right to demand that the city concede the public demand for a waiver of claims under the ninety-nine-year act, but the other company—the Union Traction—was recently put in the hands of receivers appointed by Judge Grosscup, assumed to have no standing as a party, as it desires a settlement by negotiation, without adjudication, and prefers, if adjudication shall be necessary, to litigate particular phases of the question as they arise. After an ex parte argument by the city, the city attorney, Judge Grosscup, which he said did not have the force of a judicial opinion, expressed a belief in the validity of the ninety-nine-year act and instructed the receivers not to suffer any interference after July 30 with the property under their control. Judge Grosscup did not, however, pass on the question of the sufficiency of the ninety-nine-year act nor the extent of its application. The city contends that the ninety-nine-year act, if valid, applies to but very few lines, and that the franchises propounded by animal power only, being by its terms "An act in relation to horse railways." For that reason if for no other the act would be inadequate for the present purposes of the companies. On petition of the receivers Judge Grosscup issued a subpoena in a letter to the receiver, and authorities in any way interfering with the operation of the lines after July 30, and the question of making that injunction permanent was set for hearing on July 27. Before that date, however, an attorney representing the receivers expressed a desire to enter into negotiations with the city on the question of renewals, and on that representation the court hearing was postponed until November 30.

Chicago's contest with its traction interests is another species of small boy. The city is a large and powerful entity, and the outcome will be awaited with interest. It is refreshing to see a contest of this kind in which the mayor and aldermen are truly representative of public interests, as is the case in Chicago today.

NATURE'S MYSTERIOUS FORCES. Man's Attempt to Master Them as Yet Ineffective. Washington Post. The painful experiences of two of Mr. Thomas Edison's assistants and the narrow escape of substance from blindness, as a result of experimenting with the X-rays, indicate forcibly that science has been dealing with a factor of the highest potentiality in the summoning of the highest vibrations to the service of mankind. One of these men has already lost his entire left arm and the fingers of the right hand, and his brother is in danger of losing his hand, and perhaps his arm as well. Mr. Edison's eyes are now recovering from the effects of the rays, but lumps have formed in his body in the region of the stomach which resist the curative powers of physicians and baffles the diagnostic skill of all the anatomists. It is believed that the X-rays destroy the phagocytes or certain white blood corpuscles which possess a disinfecting and regenerative quality in the circulation. Patients have heretofore suffered severely from the ordinary burns of these rays, and some extremely serious cases have been reported. But the strange part of the afflictions of the assistants is the Edison laboratory is that the exposures to the rays in their cases ceased five or six years ago, when the first unpleasant effects were noted. During that period the rays were not used, and the assistants have been at work, and now even the lives of the young men may be threatened.

The truth is that much as science has advanced in the conquest of matter and the harnessing of the higher etheric forces, it is ever yet above a blocked by the great mysteries of their nature. It has summoned electricity out of the air and produced it from wonderful machines, but it cannot today vouchsafe more than an ingenious and complicated theory as to its nature, and the third will be the work of the future. The effects of this fluid, or current, or state of matter, but it cannot guarantee precision of results when a human being encounters it. The other day a workman in a local electrical plant received a charge of 90 volts without suffering injury. Again, men have been killed by coming in connection with very much less powerful charges. Lightning plays strange pranks with humanity, slaying here and sparing there, apparently without law or regularity.

The multiplication of the enormously high rates of vibration known as "rays" has of late years caused a complete revolution in certain branches of physical and medical science. The rays have been extended to the Hertzsian rays for use in the transmission of messages without wires. Finson has discovered a curative use for certain ultra-violet rays. But even when these manifestations of the subtler forces of nature have been brought to bear in terms and effects the supreme mystery of their nature remains unsolved, and the sufferings of the Edison workers reveal clearly that they are far from being as yet subjected to control. But as a matter of fact, not even the multiplication of devices for the protection of a community from that element has robbed of its sinister truth the old adage that "fire is a good servant but a bad master."

Patriots Get Their Price. San Francisco Call. The Cubans who fought for independence are to be paid off at the rate of 60 cents on the dollar. This is doing a good deal of the man extending the invitation, is gradually declining. It means that all of those participating must "treat" before the drinking is ended and is perilous to a high degree. If made illegal in every state and endorsed the nation would be the better.

MINOR SCENES AND INCIDENTS SKETCHED ON THE SPOT.

After unwinding a great deal of legal red tape the Postoffice department has decided to apply the brand of fraud to the mail of the Co-operative Trust association of New Orleans. Similar concerns collapsed in St. Louis six months ago, receiving their dues to the extent of \$4,000,000. During that upheaval and subsequently the New Orleans concern advertised extensively, promised liberal profits on a 30 per cent commission and gathered in about \$200,000. But it could not make good, as usual. Abundant evidence was secured to show the fraudulent character of the enterprise and the department applied the branding iron.

What a debt of gratitude Washington owes to the summer girl. Without her the city would seem a seething stagnation, with her hair—God bless her life!—assuming a gayer aspect. You see her everywhere, sans hat, sans gloves, sans restriction, relates a Brooklyn Eagle letter. Dressed in the most diaphanous of frocks, with her bare neck and arms gleaming under the electric lights, and her fluffy hair blowing about her face, she is a trolley carload of her every night, on pleasure bent away from the heat and the heart of the city, out to the show places, Cabin John bridge, Glen Echo or Chevy Chase lake.

These are some of the summer sights. Now for a few of the winter sights. While you own your vine and fig tree, softly, sweetly, from your own yard, sotto the sound of banjo and Jewsharp, and a nearer acquaintance proves the music to come from a quartet of colored boys—two instrument-alists and two vocalists. They wander about singly or in pairs, until a larger than ordinary assemblage of front door stepists would seem to make stoppage peculiarly advantageous. They will entertain you for as long a time as you wish for a ridiculously small sum, considering the real value of the entertainment. They are, it is a small Renaissance man who will give you with: "Say, marster, will you give Joe a nickel if he recitations in hawg Latin for you?" An affirmative reply will call forth a grin revealing a double row of ivories and with a rolling of eyes one may think of the small huckle-berries swimming in two pans of milk. Joe begins and assails the ears with such a flow of gibberish that no doubt as to the certainty of the Darwinian theory is tenable, at least as far as Joe is concerned.

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Albion News: Nebraska is still to retain a front seat in national politics, especially in that bearing the "reform" brand. Ex-Senator Allen and ex-Governor Poynter were two of the leading spirits at the recent Denver conference held for the purpose of reestablishing the "reform" and pulling it out of the democratic quagmire. These gentlemen are both on the committee to issue an address to the people, and are all in all the most influential men in the movement. It remains to be seen whether they possessed sufficient influence to hold the Nebraska populists away from the democrats in the coming campaign. We prophesy that there will be fusion this year.

Norfolk News: A Tecumseh man who owns a farm and rents it has gone into court to ascertain what value the land is to him as an investment, something that not all the farmers of valuable Nebraska land have done. He finds that he could not afford to sell his land for \$9 an acre. From a thirty-six-acre field of corn, raised last year, his share of the crop brought him \$33, and he feels so well pleased that he recently declined an offer of \$9 an acre for the land. There are thousands of farms in Nebraska bringing the same kind of returns to owners and renters, and there are millions of people who have not yet discovered that Nebraska land is worth \$9 to \$100 an acre, although much of it is on the market for considerably less than that amount.

St. Paul Republicans: Regardless of the anti-fusion manifesto issued by ex-Senator Allen and ex-Governor Poynter at Denver a few days ago, Howard county populists are laying their plans for one more tieup with democracy. The custom was established when the "reform" party was strong, and now that it has become weak it dares not break the bonds which have helped it gain a place at the public crib. Since the Denver manifesto has been agreed to by all factions of populists, no one can find the slightest excuse for further fusion except as a means of getting office. An organization which enters brazenly into such an alliance cannot expect to long command the respect of honest men. Principle cannot be forever trampled under foot.

Stanton Picket: As long as young men will return from college, put on a pair of overalls, roll up their sleeves and go to work, the country is in no danger from the higher education of our young men. Just now we can name a dozen right here in Stanton county who have been away to school a portion of the time during the past two years, and not one of them is spoiled by being disqualified for work. Some of them are at work on farms, some is learning the blacksmith's trade, another is driving a dray team, doing whatever comes, one is in a real estate office, others are temporarily in the harvest fields. Not one of them is a slacker in the center. Not one of them is trying to shirk work or is ashamed to be seen doing manual labor. It is a healthy outlook for our country as for the boys, and we like it.

NOT UNDER CONSIDERATION. Projected Campaign on the Tariff Pronounced Absurd. Philadelphia Press. The decline of \$1,241,336 in customs receipts in July as compared with the corresponding month last year indicates that the high tide of import is receding. The imports were much greater last year than ever before in the history of the nation. The tariff was no great barrier. Anything the people wanted from abroad, including diamonds and precious stones, has been imported in large quantities. But the served to increase production in general in the United States and to lessen the demand for imported goods.

There has been no decline in the aggregate in production in this country. The speculation in cotton, which has resulted in an enormous increase in the cost of the raw material, has served to close some of the cotton mills, but a larger number, for the same reason, are closed in Europe. Strikes have interfered with business, but they are no indication of any falling off in the demand for goods. Some grossly overcapitalized "trusts" have met with trouble in disposing of their stocks and securities, but that is rather a favorable symptom. The organizers of these inflated corporations to meet the raids of bears and prevent some of these "trusts" from going into bankruptcy, have been obliged to dispose of good stocks, and have been unable to protect them from declining. But this has had a particularly effect on the banks, imported in large quantities. But the served to increase production in general in the United States and to lessen the demand for imported goods.

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TALK OF THE STATE PRESS.

Keorney Hub: Governor Cummins of Iowa has raised the railroad assessment of that state \$3,000,000. But that is in Iowa. Beaver City Times-Tribune: The Times-Tribune offers the following as a platform for the democracy next year: "When in doubt d—n Hanna."

Plainview Republican: "To fuse, or not to fuse" don't mean "to lose, or not to lose" in "Petersburg" any more. The republicans have a nice majority whether the opposition fuse or not fuse, and they simply can't lose.

Lyons Sun: Speaking of railway assessments, it behooves the demagog editors to remember that the lowest valuation put on the railroad properties of Nebraska in the last ten years was fixed by the pops when they were in power. It was the way they had, you know, of exhibiting their hatred for the "corporation corporators."

Wayne Herald: The delegates from Wayne county to the republican state convention are for Judge Barnes of Norfolk in "Petersburg" any more. The republicans have a nice majority whether the opposition fuse or not fuse, and they simply can't lose.

Howells Journal: William V. Allen is quoted as being opposed to any more fusion. Like some other pops we might mention he has got all the leaves and fishes possible out of the combination and would like to try a new game. It looks very much to the writer as though this is to be the last of the fusion in Nebraska, and that there should be the case we don't know as the democracy of the state will have any cause to mourn.

Wiener Free Press: The last legislature passed a law which makes it the duty of every farm owner to mow the weeds along the roads as far as his land goes. The owner of the owner's failure to do this, the road overseer is required to do the work and charge the expense to the owner of the land. The time limit in which this work is required to be done has about expired, and farmers who have not done so are visited to get out their mowers and scythes at once.

Oakland Independent: The new law against selling, giving or furnishing tobacco to minors under the age of 18 years is now in effect, and under the provisions of the law will be required on the part of the dealers and handlers of tobacco everywhere in the state. From time to time there has been much sentiment expressed in favor of a concise law of this character, and it should be expected that violation of the law will be watched for the proceedings instituted against violators. The only safe and proper thing for a dealer to do is to observe the law, and see that neither clerks nor others they employ violate the law, either thoughtlessly or otherwise.

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BOARDS OF CONTROL.

How Minnesota Promotes Economy in State Institutions. Chicago News. Governor Van Sant of Minnesota makes the interesting statement that Minnesota's Board of Control, during the first year of its existence, saved the state \$10,000 in expenses, while still greater economies are expected in the future. Governor Van Sant is of the opinion that Illinois could benefit greatly by establishing a similar board. Instead of having separate boards for each institution, as in Illinois, Minnesota vests the control of all state institutions in a single board of three members. In this way the different institutions can be controlled and made to work to the common advantage of all. Economies can be introduced in the purchase of supplies and in other ways. Where one institution manufactures goods used in another, for instance, the transfer can be made from one to the other without employing the services of a middleman. At the present time in Illinois one institution may be making goods of a certain kind and placing them on the market at a low price, while another institution may be purchasing goods of the same kind at a high price. Illinois is much in need of a civil service law for state institutions. When a thoroughly effective and comprehensive merit law has been secured, so that efficient and honest management of these institutions can be maintained, it will be advantageous to take up the question of establishing a board of control. The object sought in providing for such a board will be to secure wise and economical business administration, and if the desired end is to be obtained, the members of the board must be absolutely freed from political influences. Doubtless a plan for the unification of control over the state institutions would be of signal benefit under these conditions, though it is doubtful whether in one particular the plan adopted in Minnesota does not go too far. There the state university is held to come within the purview of this controlling board, although it is certain that such was the intent of the legislature at the time the law was passed. There is force in the contention that the State university should remain separate and that its management should rest with the regents. Both economy and greater efficiency of management, however, should result from placing all other institutions under a single board of control when once the proper civil service conditions have been established.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY. He looked enviously at the mop. "Say!" he exclaimed, "wouldn't it be great if a foot ball player could grow his hair like this?"

"The president's craze for bear leads him to do as much as that," said the Chicago Post. "What's the latest?" "Sleeping in the bare ground."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes," said the intellectual girl, "there is a convincing beauty in Hogarth's curve." "Never saw it," said the young man, who wore his hair down with the Chicago Post. "What club does Hogarth pitch for?"—Washington Star.

Mr. Stalate—Don't those trolley cars make a awful racket when they go by the door? Miss Bord—Yes, and they pass at such inopportune moments, however, that I'm glad of them that you didn't hear the clock the last two times it struck.—Philadelphia Press.

The Landlady—Are the pickles too highly seasoned? Mr. McGinnis? Why, I thought you liked them that way. I made them especially for you. The way to a man's heart is through his stomach, Mrs. Irons, but not by boring a hole through his head.—Chicago Post.

"Have you had much experience?" asked Mr. Young. "I'm an applicant for the position of cook." "Mum," said the cook lady portentously, "could write a book!"—Somerville Journal.

A STILL DAY IN AUGUST. Sarah Helen Whitman. I love to wander through the woodlands in the heat of the day. In the soft light of an autumnal day, When summer gathers up her robes of gold, And like a dream of beauty glides away. How through each loved, familiar path she lingers. Severely smiling through the golden mist, Tinting the wild grape with her dewy fingers. The cool emerald turns to amethyst; Kindling the faint stars of the hazel, shining. To light the gloom of autumn's moldered halls. With heavy plumes the clematis entwining, When'er she rocks her withered garment falls.

Warm lights are on the sleepy uplands waning. Beneath soft clouds along the horizon Till the slant sunbeams through their crevices. Bathe all the hills in melancholy gold. The moist winds breathe of crisped leaves and flowers. In the damp hollows of the woodland Mingling the freshness of autumn showers. With spicy airs from Cedar's sunny bowers. Beside the brook and on the umbered meadow. Where yellow fern-tuft ticks the faded ground. With folded lids beneath their palmy shadow. The gentian nods in dewy slumbers bound. Upon those soft, fringed lids the bee sits grand. Like a fond lover loth to say farewell. Or, with a fond wing, through a sudden cloud intruding. Creeps near her heart his drowsy tale to tell.

The little birds upon the hillside lonely. Flit noiselessly along from spray to spray. Silent as a sweet wandering thought that only. Shows its bright wings and softly glides away.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Talk this over with your doctor. If he says Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is all right for your hard cough, then take it. We are willing to leave it with him. He has the formula. Doctors have known it for 60 years. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.