# 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 September, 1903, was as follows:

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| 1 | 29,120 | 16 | 28,930 |
| 2 | 29,270 | 17 | 28,910 |
| 3 | 29,370 | 18 | 28,870 |
| 4 | 29,370 | 19 | 28,860 |
| 5 | 29,550 | 20 | 26,445 |
| 6 | 29,795 | 21 | 28,880 |
| 7 | 29,320 | 22 | 28,880 |
| 8 | 29,370 | 23 | 28,530 |
| 9 | 29,290 | 24 | 28,730 |
| 10 | 29,150 | 25 | 28,720 |
| 11 | 29,220 | 26 | 29,205 |
| 12 | 29,310 | 27 | 27,240 |
| 13 | 26,435 | 28 | 28,760 |
| 14 | 29,020 | 29 | 28,850 |
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Total.....862,230
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Net total sales.....852,744
Net average sales..... 28,424

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1903.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

Have you registered? If not, don't fail to do so next Friday.

No wonder Charles M. Schwab had to retire from the head of the Steel trust on account of ill health.

Ex-President Cleveland may have lost weight physically, but his public addresses are just as ponderous as of yore.

Did you register yesterday? If not, your next chance to get your name properly enrolled for the election will come Friday, October 23.

The fine Italian hands of the superintendent of schools and the secretary of the school board are visible in the majority of filings of school board candidates.

Members of the city council who want to know what public sentiment is with regard to municipal ownership or the fencing out of the Great Western railroad had better put their ears to the ground.

In naming the place near Fort Riley chosen for the assembling of the troops for the fall maneuvers Camp William Carey Sanger, the authorities should know that they are taking grave liberties with the weather man.

Republicans interested in better school government should not forget to take an active interest in the republican primaries for nominating five members of the school board to take place between noon and night tomorrow.

The Colombian Senate is said to be figuring on a new plan to expedite the construction of the Panama canal. The quickest way out would be for the Colombian Senate to back up and indicate its readiness to ratify the rejected treaty if given another chance.

The restoration host of Dowie's Zion City, made up of 3,000 crusaders, has undertaken an invasion of Greater New York. Fortunately or unfortunately the crusaders will make their advent into the metropolis a little too late to be able to vote at the impending election.

The "no answer" column under the head of party affiliations in the registration books is gradually weakening as compared with the party declarations. Voters have discovered that a reply to this question is not an unreasonable prerequisite to participation in party primaries.

Some of the disclosures in the shipbuilding combine cases tend to furnish explanations why the trust magnates object so strenuously to enforced publicity of their financial operations. These little underhanded schemes to bunco the innocent investor can be worked much more successfully under cover.

In his speech at the banquet given to the State Bankers' association Governor Mickey declared there was a time when the banker was looked upon as a nuisance in the community, but that it is different now. Some people may disagree with the governor as to his conclusions. It all depends whether the man is borrowing or has been cited to pay up.

The constitution of Nebraska expressly requires all property to be assessed and taxed in proportion to its value. That applies to men who sell goods at wholesale and at retail as well as it does to finished products in mill and factory, and to the wageworker as well as to his employer. Nobody should be obliged to pay more than his due proportion of taxes and nobody should be asked to pay less. In the matter of taxation the law contemplates no distinction and no favoritism between property-owning individuals, firms and corporations.

## DENOUNCING AMERICAN TARIFF.

In one of his addresses Mr. Chamberlain took particular occasion to denounce the American tariff, his manifest purpose in doing this being to create a prejudice not only in England but in the British provinces against our tariff system. It was a perfectly natural position for him to take under the circumstances, notwithstanding the fact that there seemed to be a little inconsistency in his assailing a protective policy on the part of this country at the same time that he was advocating a change of policy on the part of the British empire in the direction of a protective policy.

It is to be borne in mind, however, that the policy advocated by the former British secretary of the colonies is not one of absolute tariff protection, as we have it in this country. Mr. Chamberlain's idea, after all, is not the American idea, but rather a modification of it, something like what we know in this country as a tariff for revenue only. The Chamberlain policy is really conservative in its propositions. It does not, in its present propositions, contemplate any very radical departure from the old system, but only so much of a change as will bring the integral parts of the British empire into a closer commercial relation with each other and in this way bind them more firmly as an imperial whole.

That is the meaning of the whole scheme which is today agitating the British nation and the outcome of which will have an important bearing upon the commercial relations between the United States and the United Kingdom.

As the matter now stands there is no reason to apprehend that anything will be done which will in the slightest degree mitigate against the trade between this country and the Dominion. A good deal is being said in regard to the possibility of our commercial relations with Canada suffering from issues between the two countries, but there is nothing in the trade statistics to indicate any such danger. On the contrary all the evidence is to the effect that in our business relations with the Dominion we are holding our own, with the probability of continuing this position. What effect the Chamberlain policy, if it should succeed, would have upon these relations, it is not easy to say, but it is quite conceivable that the United States would suffer less from whatever change in trade relations might be effected than would Canada, or even England herself. In short, while the United States might experience some little loss from the policy which Chamberlain is advocating, the probability is that the United Kingdom would be by far the greater sufferer.

## EXPLANATIONS IN ORDER.

The members of the present city council were elected five months ago on a platform pledging them collectively and individually to municipal ownership. The first practical step in that direction was the ordinance introduced at the instance of Mayor Moores submitting to the voters of Omaha at the impending election a proposition to issue bonds for the establishment of an electric lighting plant.

Under the charter every proposition for a bond issue must be published at least twenty days before election. Consequently the very last day on which the ordinance could be made effective was Wednesday, October 14. The electric lighting ordinance was introduced in the council two weeks ago and should by rights have been passed a week ago. Its final passage was defeated by the absence of a quorum at the regular session Tuesday night and the failure of a majority of the council to respond to the mayor's call for a special session on Wednesday morning.

The question citizens of Omaha will naturally ask is, Who broke up the quorum, and what explanation can councilmen make to justify their deliberate violation of the pledges on which they were elected? Why should councilmen leave the city when they must have known that their presence was absolutely necessary in order to pass the electric lighting ordinance? Was the absence of these members voluntary or was it brought about by the agencies which the public utility companies usually employ to gain their ends?

One of the absentees is reported to have said that he believed public sentiment was no longer in favor of municipal ownership of electric lighting. It would be interesting to know from whom the absent member got his information. Was it from the paid runners of the electric lighting company, who have been tagging after members day and night and pulling them from saloon to saloon? What right have members of the council to assume that public sentiment has changed? Why should councilmen refuse to trust the people and let them decide for themselves through the ballot box whether they want to continue public lighting through private corporations or prefer to have it done directly by the municipal corporation?

Another member of the council wants the people to believe that the failure of the electric lighting ordinance is due to the anxiety of the council to prevent the passage of the ordinance closing certain streets for the accommodation of the Chicago Great Western railroad. This is altogether too gauzy. There is no connection or relation between the two propositions. The council could have passed the electric lighting ordinance and deferred action on the Great Western ordinance. It could have passed the Great Western ordinance and voted down the electric lighting ordinance.

If the members of the city council who are playing hide-and-seek imagine they are fooling the people they are very much mistaken. If the obstruction of the passage of the Great Western ordinance is made in good faith for the benefit of real estate owners whose property would be damaged there is no need of dodging. If it is made at the instance of competing railroad companies the people ought to know it. There can be no middle ground. The council cannot claim to stand for Omaha and play into the hands of the corporations that are trying to fence competing railroads out of Omaha. The truth is that there has been too much tampering with the council. The people of Omaha have stood it a good while, but they will not stand it forever.

Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri, whose fifth term in the United States senate will expire March 4, 1905, when he reaches the age of 71, is already laying his pipes and reconstructed his political fences for a sixth term. Eminent Missourians who aspire to Senator Cockrell's brogans are assured that his step is vigorous, his handshake wholesome and the world still looks good to the senior senator. Whether Senator Cockrell will surpass Thomas Benton in length of continuous service in the upper house of the national legislature time alone will tell. In the language of the governor of North Carolina to the governor of South Carolina, "it is a long time between drinks."

Many of the New York multi-millionaires have established residences in New Jersey and Connecticut to evade their personal taxes and their example seems to have been followed by a number of Omaha demi-millionaires and men in comfortable circumstances who have established their homes within the past few years outside of the city limits under the pretext of a need of fresh air, but in reality to beat their personal taxes.

The annual report of the register of the treasury shows that only a very small proportion of the registered bonds issued by the United States are held abroad. This is quite a change from conditions that existed a few years ago, when foreign capital was in a large part the basis of the American national credit. Nothing illustrates more strikingly the tremendous expansion of American financial resources.

The defeat of the electric light bond proposition will only intensify public sentiment in favor of municipal ownership. It affords proof positive that municipal self-government will continue to be a farce so long as city councilmen are more intent on serving the corporations than on serving their own constituents.

### "Me, Too!"

Chicago Tribune.

Why, Mr. Platt! You giddy old thing!

### Wasn't Feeling Well, Just Then.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

And yet Mr. Schwab was a sick man when he made that Ship trust killing. Lots of people are wondering what would have happened if he had been feeling good and strong.

### Pessimism of Old Age.

New York World.

John H. Reagan of Texas, sole survivor of Jefferson Davis' cabinet, says that "the United States is drifting rapidly into a monarchical form of government." As Mr. Reagan is 85 years old the republic will doubtless last his time—and longer.

### Creating Artificial Famines.

Baltimore American.

Another coal strike is impending in the west. When the much-tried and long-suffering public do rise in their wrath and take a hand in these artificial famines of the necessaries of life, as eventually they will do, the result will be such as will be seared into the memory of all responsible for the public suffering.

### Limited Refuge for Boodlers.

Philadelphia Record.

If Secretary Hay shall succeed in negotiating treaties with foreign powers making briberies and embezzlements extraditable offenses it will put a new barrier in the pathway of professional political promoters and thimbleriggers. It is to be feared that instead of fleeing to Mexico and Canada they may be induced to seek safety in Pennsylvania.

### Lambs Scoot for Cover.

Springfield Republican.

Every few days Wall street announces the discovery of signs that the public is returning to the stock market. And every few days there come revelations like this in the Shipbuilding trust flotation, which show why the public is out and likely to remain out for a while. Confidence has been described as a tender plant, but the trust promoters have acted as if it were an oak tree which could not be blown over.

## FATE OF THE STRADDLER.

### Trying to Ride Two Horses Headed in Opposite Directions.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Comptroller Grout of New York City has issued a statement in which he characterizes the removal of his name from the Low municipal ticket as "lynch law and mob rule." The trouble with Comptroller Grout is that he has failed absolutely to understand the conditions of his existence as a public official.

He was a member of the Low administration. He was renominated by the forces that seek to keep that administration in power on a platform which defined the forces which seek to put that administration out of power as "an organization devoted to public plunder—an organized agency for the protection of vice and crime." He accepted that nomination, and so made that definition of Tammany his own.

The Tammany convention met and also nominated Mr. Grout, on a platform which described the Low administration as inefficient, extravagant, and corrupt. Mr. Grout also accepted—probably solicited—that nomination, and by so doing made that description his own.

Here was evidently a situation in which no man could be neutral—in which every man interested must stand with one party or the other of his associates—in which no loyal man could possibly accept the support of both sides.

The fusionists had said that Mr. Grout's associates in Tammany were scoundrels. Tammany had said that Mr. Grout's associates among the fusionists were scoundrels. As a private citizen Mr. Grout might have maintained friendly relations with both sides. But as a candidate for public office it was necessary for him to take a side.

He refused to do so. He showed that he was utterly destitute of any sense of loyalty to any one except himself. And he has suffered the penalty which always comes sooner or later to such shufflers and straddlers.

## ENEMIES OF PROSPERITT.

### Morganeering Shown to Be a Huge Confidence Game.

Kansas City Star.

Recent events have furnished an answer to Wall street's question as to who is the real enemy of prosperity. The New York Sun, voicing one view of the situation, has been implying that the president's hostility to law-breaking on the part of the trusts is ruining the country. The noble efforts of the captains of industry to benefit the people, it has intimated, have been frustrated by executive hostility. In the last few days, however, another phase of the affair has been forced to public attention.

Last week the United States Steel corporation reduced its quarterly dividend in common stock to one-half its former rate. Since this stock was known by well informed outsiders to be wholly water, the reduction had been anticipated. In fact, it was repeatedly pointed out at the time of the trust's organization that the payment of dividends on the common stock could not continue and so would only mislead careless investors. In defiance of sound business principles the management continued to pay the dividends, apparently for the sole purpose of "boosting" the stock.

Its success was shown by the fact that at the last report of the corporation there were 23,000 holders of common stock, of whom 9,000 had been added within the preceding year. Undoubtedly many investors believed the 4 per cent dividend would be permanent. Its reduction, revealing the essential weakness of securities with a face value of $500,000,000, must tend to shake public confidence in the policy of the country's largest trust.

On the heels of this event comes the testimony as to the promoters' plot in the shipbuilding combination. The exposures impel so conservative a newspaper as the New York Evening Post to remark that "a more vulgar conspiracy to pluck or shear the investing public" has seldom been discovered, and that the "vendors of 'salted' mines are entitled to hold up their heads compared with the discovered tricksters."

The men involved in these proceedings are considered financial leaders. They have been bitter against the president for interfering in any way with their plans. Just what sort of "prosperity" has been involved in these plans has been strikingly indicated in the last few days. The public could have no clearer proof of who are the real conspirators against the nation's well being.

## HUGE CONFIDENCE GAME.

### Green Goods Men Outclassed by Captains of Industry.

Chicago News.

When the green-goods man sells to the countryman enough rubbish to fill a carpetbag with the understanding that it is counterfeit money good enough to fool the public it is a case of a clever rascal swindling a stupid rascal. When a gold brick changes hands the conditions are much the same, since the inference is that the brick has been stolen somewhere. The law puts swindlers of this sort in stripes and prison cells.

When, however, trust promoters gather up a few manufacturing plants which have made their owners wealthy or which at least look imposing from a distance, paying huge prices for them in bonds of a new company, issuing preferred and common stock of the face value of millions of dollars and by means of prospectuses and other forms of romantic fiction inducing the public to buy the stock, the game is not called a confidence game. There is no protection given to the person who has confidence in the integrity of financiers possessing great names and playing conspicuous parts in the world's affairs. The tradition of business honor reaches far. It cannot be possible, say modest, hard-working folk, that such eminent men would conspire to rob us of uur few hundreds or thousands. So they buy the shares, believing that they have invested their money safely and well.

It is a fine game, the profits being enormous in many instances. Who shall draw the line between well-managed trusts run by honest men and mere stock-gambling devices which also bear the name of trusts? Since the business of launching huge combines for a consideration engages the attention of even that great banker with the mouth-filling name, J. Pierpont Morgan, how shall the outside public with money to invest distinguish between the safe and the extra hazardous when paying out its money for stock? The talk about trusts being a natural evolution of business leaves out the busy promoter, who makes trusts as a boy makes kites, except that he flies them for huge personal profit, not for fun. Was the shipyard trust a natural evolution? Hardly. According to the evidence it was an attempt of men with names that have been honored in the past to make great profits and to sell out quick.

The federal and state governments must take hold of this matter firmly. There are goods trusts and there are trusts that are little short of infamous. Publicity and punishment for crimes committed by imposing confidence men who utter green goods in million-dollar lots must be applied for the protection of the public and for the preservation of old-fashioned honesty in the business world.

## GAIN IN THE COUNTRY'S CASH.

### No Apparent Necessity for Currency Inflation.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Another "highest" has been reached in the amount of the country's cash—the highest absolutely and the highest proportionately to population. The total amount of money in circulation in the country at the beginning of October, according to the treasury's figures, was $2,404,617,069. At the estimated population of 80,831,000 this is a per capita circulation of $29.75. The highest previous per capita circulation, that of June 1, four and a third months ago, was $29.64. The probability is that the $30 mark will be reached by the beginning of 1904.

In the past twelve months the aggregate circulation of the United States has increased approximately $129,000,000, and the per capita gain has been $1.11 in that time. A rapid increase has taken place in the past few years. In the middle of 1896 the per capita was $21.10, although it was somewhat higher than that in the previous dozen years. In 1890 it was $19.41, and in 1879 it was $16.75. As the specie resumption act went into operation in the beginning of 1879, and as this incited a business activity unknown before since the civil war days, it would seem that our present proportionate circulation ought to be ample for all legitimate needs.

The speculators are the only persons who are urgently asking an increase in circulation at this time. The fact that the per capita of less than $30 was found to be adequate a little over twenty years ago, when trade was remarkably brisk, would indicate that the present figure, which is half as large again, is big enough for safety. While the country's population is increasing with considerable rapidity, its circulating medium is expanding much faster. This indicates that the country can get all the money it needs without making any assault on our financial laws. Moreover, a very large proportion of the gain of the circulation is made by the gold element of it, most of which is represented by its paper representatives or certificates. The condition of the country's finances will satisfy all reasonable demands.

## BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

### Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Quartermaster General Humphrey has under consideration a proposition to enlarge the army clothing plant at Philadelphia so as to make all uniforms for army officers. It is said the quartermaster will favorably recommend the matter to congress. At the present time only the uniforms of enlisted men are made at the army departments, the officers being compelled to patronize high priced tailors. There is constant kicking among military men over the cost of their service clothes, and it will doubtless continue until the government agrees to make them at cost price.

General Humphrey estimates that he can cut the cost of tailor made uniforms for officers from 40 to 50 per cent, and at the same time furnish goods of a quality equal to that provided by the best tailors. He has talked the matter over with Secretary Root and the latter heartily indorsed the plan. In fact, he suggested the scheme of making the officers independent of the military tailors.

The numerous and bitter complaints that followed the recent changes in the uniform were responsible for the idea of a service tailoring establishment. General Humphrey believes that in addition to saving the officers a great deal of money this scheme will do more to bring uniformity in the clothes of officers than all the rules that have been issued on the subject. He says that in spite of the most carefully drawn regulations the hatters of the country find it impossible to turn out service hats that conform to the requirements. In a company of a dozen officers the visors of no two will be exactly similar. Discrepancies are also found in the coats and trousers of army officers.

The average tale that is told in the official papers that drift into the government archieves by the thousands daily is what has come to be known as a "human interest story." There are dreary wastes of platitude and heaviness, wearisome monotony and "hard luck stories" galore. But amid all these and relieving the tedium of the rest are bright bits of unconscious humor, sharp sallies of wit and expressions strikingly original and funny. The great bulk of the "queer" papers among the official documents reaches the pension bureau, reports the Washington Star. The veterans have a way of writing epigrammatic letters on occasion and of drifting into President Lincoln's habit of illustrating points by anecdotes culled from personal experiences. The following from a man, who is something of a fatalist in his way, will show a peculiar vein of thought and expression:

"I Alwase Been a Puglecan Party.
"I Alwase saciated with it.
"I Been turned Down by it.
"I Reed my Bibel.
"I find from it hel is doomed.
"I am also doomed.
"I spoas I must go to the Boanard.
"I must closs."

Down in old Missouri lives a veteran who evidently regards the receipt of an official letter from Washington as a mark of distinction and importance. Presumably he wanted to show the answer to his neighbors as an earnest of his close relations to the powers that be in Washington, and that is what he wrote to the commissioner of pensions:

"Dear Sir—I haven't got nothin' espeshal to write about but just thote I would congradulate you on the effercacy of your work in genral and your standing as a high and onerabel gent in particular. I would like to have the oner of your repli in ten days written on a typewriter, etc."

It is not to be supposed, of course, that a pensioner or his witnesses are masters of medical phraseology. Sometimes, however, the veteran wanders from the path of generalities followed by most lay minds, and gets the vernacular of the medical fraternity mixed to a ridiculous degree. The following was discovered in the papers filed by a claimant who was seeking a pension under the general law: "Paralysis of right side has generally extended to adjacent parts of the brain matter, causing paralysis of application and intention." What he really meant, and what he was pensioned for was paralysis of right forearm resulting from a shell wound.

Not long ago a man who does not believe in glittering generalities had this to say in an affidavit filed in a pension claim, to show the widowed claimant's financial standing:

"—— says, upon oath, that claimant has only two horses and two cows and very young colt, a two-horse wagon worth about $15. Had some other property when soldier died—namely, two mules, one team of horses, one heifer and one steer. One mule died and one heifer was killed by lightning. The remaining mule was sold to defray funeral expenses and other debts, one horse was taken sick and which was not worthy of attention since that time and the horse was given away. The steer was sold to pay doctor's bills and other debts, and further affiant sayeth not."

Active preparations are now in progress at the capitol for the coming extra session of congress. The officials responsible for the accommodation and comfort of congress have instructed Superintendent Elliott Woods of the capitol to have it ready for occupation before November 9. Extensive improvements have been in progress since the dissolution of the Fifty-seventh congress, some of these having been undertaken two years ago, but Mr. Woods declares that the capitol will be ready for congress by November 1.

The Fifthy-eighth congress will be composed of 386 representatives and four delegates, an increase of thirty over the membership of the last congress. The hall of the house has been so arranged as to seat 200 members on each side of the main aisle, thus making provision for an increase of ten members. The new desks were procured for the last congress, and the additional number required for the accommodation of the approaching session are ready to put in place. The speaker's lobby has been finely frescoed by Rocherman, a pupil of Brumidi, who for many years was engaged on the decorations of the capitol, including the dome.

"It's a safe bet that you have a strong set of grinders and a luxuriant growth of hair," writes a correspondent to Dr. Wiley, the eminent chemist of the Department of Agriculture. This sarcastic observation was brought out by the assertion of Dr. Wiley that the human race is becoming so intellectual as to render it toothless and hairless. This condition of affairs, he contended, was not alone due to advancement intellectually, but to the use of prepared foods as well. Since this celebrated interview Dr. Wiley has been deluged with correspondence. Many of the writers are sarcastic and nearly all of them take the remarks of the chemist seriously. One of them, as stated above expressed the opinion that if a bald pate was a sign of intellectuality, Dr. Wiley must surely have an excellent growth of hair. Dr. Wiley is making preparations to start the poison squad on the fall course. He denies indignantly that it is his purpose to inaugurate experiments to ascertain the effect of alcohol on the human system. The popularity of an "alcohol class" is attested by the large number of volunteers who offered to sacrifice themselves in the interests of science. It is the purpose of Dr. Wiley to confine himself to experimentation with solids and not take up liquids, as he realizes that the government has no facilities to care for a group of inebriates.

Preparations are in progress in Washington for the meeting of agricultural scientists and experts which will be held about the middle of November. The local arrangements are in charge of Dr. A. C. True of the departmental experiment station service. There are sixty-five colleges and sixty experiment stations to be represented by the delegates, and as each college and station is entitled to one representative the attendance is to be large. The program is now in the hands of the executive committee, and is expected at the department any day. Dr. True is annually appointed by the secretary of agriculture as one of the two government delegates. He gives some interesting data concerning the importance of the institutions to be represented at the convention. They have funds and equipment estimated at $70,000,000 and an annual income of $10,000,000. There are 3,500 men in the faculties of the institutions and a total student body of 46,600. Of the students 6,200 are studying agriculture alone, and as each of them intends to make a life business of farming, their practical demonstration of the latest methods of scientific agriculture are expected to be of great service to the country at large.

The income of the experiment stations proper in 1902 was $1,350,000, of which $800,000 was contributed by the national government. The stations employ about 700 experts and issue some 400 publications annually. In addition to their work at the station many of the employes conduct or deliver addresses at farmers' meetings, and in 1902 it was estimated that they personally expounded the latest theories of agriculture to more than 1,000,000 people.

## MASS OF PEOPLE UNTOUCHED.

### American Home Life Unshaken by Speculative Sharpers.

Joe Howard's Letter in Boston Globe.

The United States is emphatically a nation of homes. Domesticity is our chief virtue. The first thought of every honest man, young or old, is to get a home. Now, so far as I can discover, the American home life, unaffected by monkey dinners, wrist bracelets, smart-set divorces, disloyal friends and toadies to wealth, is as solid and substantial today as it was years ago, when there was less glitter and more gold in evidence. Study the army of men, young and old, that starts out every morning to work. What are they going to work for? Every one of the millions either seeks opportunity for labor or goes to his regular toil. What for? He earns his daily bread by his early struggle. In great centers like New York and Boston there is more or less poverty, and with poverty, suffering. The great mass, however, earns literally its daily bread. They know indistinctly that there are very rich men, some good and some bad; rich women, some good, many silly, and in a vague sort of way they recognize that this, that or the other man has a million dollars or more. What does it mean to them? Nothing. As a chain is as strong as its weakest link only, so a nation is as prosperous as its humblest class. In no offensive meaning is the term, humblest, used, but rather to indicate the great majority of us who say, with feeling, "Give us this day our daily bread," meaning thereby the elements that enter into domestic safety, comfort, ease and surety. Go to the markets, to the stores. Do you find any diminution in domestic purchasing? Never in the history of the nation was there so much sugar, tea, coffee, butter, lard, flours of all brands, meats, molasses and syrups sold. This is a well-fed nation, and food can't be had without its purchasing equivalent.

Where there is one Rockefeller with an unsavory reputation, financial, greedy and avaricious, one Morgan dominating for a while his rivals and friends alike, one system, blood sucking, nerve-wearing and community-undermining, there are millions of honest men earning, thank God, their daily bread. For whom is this bread? It is the nourishment of wife and children; it's hospitality to friends and neighbors; it's a solid and substantial satisfaction to the man who earns it, as he sees those, who, to be sure, are dependent upon him, but who also love him, partake of and enjoy it. Of the right kind of prosperity the nation has full measure. Of the watered, nearly worthless, pretentious prosperity we have had more than enough. Thank heavens, those whose cunning induced it and whose avarice bloated it—and floated it, for that matter—are finding out, at a late date, to be sure, that while wind is useful in its sphere, no gas bag has ever yet been invented strong enough to prevent its bursting when pushed beyond its power of endurance.

### Pity for the Dying.

Baltimore American.

The trusts are being approached more in sorrow than in anger just now by those who comprehend the financial situation.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

General John B. Gordon of Georgia has resumed his lecturing tour in the south.

Gradually old institutions lose their glamour. Since these late flood experiences down east folks wonder less about Noah.

Mrs. Cortelyou will make her first official appearance as the wife of a cabinet minister at the public reception on New Year's day.

Countess Miranda, better known as Christine Nilsson, the singer, has completed the furnishing of her new palace near Madrid. She has a rare collection of oil paintings and old playbills.

Captain William S. Cowles has just ordered himself to sea in command of the battleship Mississippi. He was acting chief of the Bureau of Navigation when that order came to it, and so passed it along to himself.

Margaret E. Sangster has been selected by the American committee as the third representative at the Canadian national convention of the World's Women's Christian association, which will meet in Toronto on October 29.

Former Chief Justice William E. Parmenter of Massachusetts has just died in West Cambridge. He had been a lawyer since 1842, and remembered Boston as a town and saw Lafayette when the latter visited America. He was born in 1817.

Franklin T. Davis, recently appointed district deputy grand master by the grand lodge of Free Masons of New York, received an elaborate gold official badge from Hiawatha lodge, of Mount Vernon, recently. Mr. Davis is past master of Hiawatha lodge, past high priest of Mount Vernon chapter and past commander of Bethlehem commandery, Knights Templar.

## LAUGHING GAS.

"Did your college confer any degree on you?"

"No; but they gave me the third degree in my secret society, and you bet that's all I want. I'm aching from it yet."—Chicago Post.

Mr. Pepper—I don't believe there was a dry eye in the house when the curtain went down on the third act. Mrs. Pepper—No; but there seemed to be the usual number of dry throats.—New Yorker.

"For goodness' sake, old man, you're a wreck! What's the matter with you?"

"Fall opening."

"What! you don't mean to say you went into a crush of female shoppers like—"

"No, coal hole."—Philadelphia Press.

Editor—You needn't bother about that historical editorial.

Leader Writer—But it's all ready. I wrote it in two hours.

"Well, I want a humorous one in its place. How long will it take?"

"Oh, about two days."—Brooklyn Life.

"Aren't you ashamed to be an object of pity and derision?"

"Oh, I don't know," answered Meandering Mike. "Dere ain't nobody puttin' cartoons about me in de paper, or makin' jokes because I want to give away libraries an' colleges."—Washington Star.

Excited Democrat—We'll drive you fellows out of the promised land yet! All we need is a Moses!

Phlegmatic Republican—That is what ails you. You are always getting a Moses. He leads you in sight of the promised land and leaves you there.—Chicago Tribune.

"Is dey anything in de roun' worl' sweeter dan 'possum?"

"Pass de plates roun'! Dis is no time for problems!"—Atlanta Constitution.

## FATE OF THE BOODLERS.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

"'Tis with pain," said Hiawatha,
"That I read the many stories
Now in active circulation
Relative to local boodlers;
'Tis with pain and consternation
That I see the various papers
Telling how they first discovered
And denounced the awful practice
In our lovely little city.
Boodling, as I understand it,
Is an ancient proposition;
Mother Eve began the practice
When she told our old friend Adam
How to get a little rakeoff
From the apple tree of knowledge;
Yes, they got a little rakeoff—
Little Cain and little Abel!
And from that time on, my dearies,
Boodling flourished through the ages.
Take Leonidas, for instance,
Old Leonidas, the Spartan;
Would his name have lived in history
If the wise old duffer hadn't
Held a pass? Not on your tintype!
I could cite a thousand cases
If I had the inclination.
But I think the wisest boodler
That I ever knew or heard of
Was a sawed-off little Injun
Known as Hand-Behind-His-Blanket,
Who was on the common council
In the land of the Bigmittahs.
In the land of grafts and boldups,
Smooth was Hand-Behind-His-Blanket,
Very heavy on the varnish,
Smoother than a Newport leader,
Smoother than the dimpled checklet
Of the maiden in the chorus,
Yet with all his lovely polish
He was caught at last, my children,
Caught and dealt with quite severely;
This is how it was accomplished:
In the village lived a maiden,
Little Chemical-Gazella,
Who had been infatuated
With old Hand-Behind-His-Blanket,
Till he left her for another;
Then did Chemical-Gazella,
In a suit for breach of promise,
Introduce as testimony,
This incriminating letter,
Signed by Hand-Behind-His-Blanket:
'Darling, I will buy those earrings
That you've hinted for so often
When we vote upon the measure
Now before the common council;
When I cast my little ballot
As my blooming conscience dictates
There will be five thousand in it.
And we'll have a champagne blowout.
Mumm's the word—your lovey dovey.'
In the center of the village
Was a little iron flagstaff.
There the neighbors all assembled
For a last long, lingering look at
Dear old Hand-Behind-His-Blanket,
Who was fastened to the flagstaff,
Plentifully saturated
With that staple preparation
Sold by John D. Rockefeller;
Upward, upward, ever upward
Rolled the smoke, until the village
Looked a little like Chicago.
Thus did Hand-Behind-His-Blanket
Pay the penalty for boodling!"


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