

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, 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:

Table with 2 columns: Copies, Total. Rows include Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and Total.

That annual car famine must be about due. Young Tillman may now join old Tillman in pftchforking exclusively with his tongue.

Tanmamy came bravely to the support of Bryan in 1900, so why shouldn't Bryan come to the rescue of Tanmamy in 1903?

If silver bullion will only go high enough it may take all the profit out of the business of counterfeiting full weight silver dollars.

Bids for entertaining the great national nominating conventions will soon be opened. Cities ambitious to compete for the privilege will take due notice.

Governor Cummins is losing no sleep over his commission for a second term in the executive office of Iowa. It's only a question of how big a majority.

Senator Gorman does not like the way President Roosevelt mixes in politics. In all probability President Roosevelt does not like the way Senator Gorman mixes in politics.

Nebraska's new revenue law is about to have its first round in the courts. It will take several rounds, however, to determine whether it can stand up against all comers.

Had the postoffice been allowed to operate a parcels post, interruption of express traffic by striking employees would not assume a very serious aspect to our business interests.

With so many big bankers congregating at San Francisco there is grave danger that the seat of the dread money power may be temporarily removed from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

New York does not seem to appreciate the compliment in the visit of Dowie's host, implying that it is sadly in need of regeneration, which can be accomplished only on the wholesale plan.

Charles M. Schwab might achieve new notoriety by turning over a few of his remaining millions to one of the big universities as the foundation for a school of instruction in trust management and financing.

Those advance tips on the Alaska boundary arbitration award are so well justified by the evidence produced to make good the conflicting claims that the British and Canadians are ready to admit that they will get the worst of it.

Grover Cleveland seems to have kept his promise not to talk politics during his visit to Chicago. If some other distinguished democrats would make similar promises and keep them there might be more unanimity of action among the democratic leaders.

If King Victor Emmanuel only extends his stay in France long enough he may be loaded down with presents and souvenirs enough to compensate for the Italian art treasures and other loot scattered all over France as the trophies of the French invasions of Italy from medieval times down to Napoleon.

The Ohio State Board of Health proposes to take steps for the suppression of the toy pistol and other Fourth of July explosives, which are said to have been responsible for the maiming and killing of 1,700 children within the past year in the Buckeye state. The experiment of the Ohio State Board of Health will be watched with a good deal of interest in every section of the country. The victims of the toy pistol and dynamite cracker are far greater every year than the victims of the most dreaded epidemics.

PUBLIC SUPERVISION IMPERATIVE.

Within the past twelve months twenty-two issues of corporate securities quoted on the New York Stock exchange have shrunk \$1,398,000,000. This tremendous contraction in values is the natural sequence of the fraudulent and fictitious capitalization so strikingly exhibited in the recent disclosures concerning the organization of the defunct shipbuilding trust. The reckless audacity and shameless dishonesty with which the promoters of the shipbuilding trust injected more than \$50,000,000 of water into the concern and the imposture practiced upon unsuspecting investors through rainbow prospectuses, backed by captains of industry of the first magnitude, are by no means an exceptional instance of dangerous trust methods. On the contrary, they find a parallel in the most gigantic of all trusts—the American Steel trust—capitalized at \$1,500,000,000 four years ago and whose stock has been distributed to more than 100,000 persons by holding out promises which its promoters must have known could never be fulfilled.

Fortunately for the country, a disastrous financial panic has been averted by the general prosperity and enormous productive capacity of the American people. Had the tremendous collapse of stocks taken place in years of depression it would have wrought stagnation and ruin to commerce and industry and brought disaster to millions of people. Now that nearly a billion and a half of water has been wrung out of overvalued corporate securities in the shape of stocks and bonds, the question is, Will the captains of industry and railway magnates rest content with leaving the water wrung out, or will they concentrate all their power to pump the water back into their depreciated stocks? Will the country be compelled to face the menace of a panic in times of commercial depression? In a word, will the American people remain indifferent and unconcerned in the face of the danger that threatens their future well-being when they have it within their power to avert a national calamity by providing safeguards against a recurrence of excessive stock and bond issues, dummy directors and ground floor confidence games?

The condition in which the country finds itself today was not unforeseen. In an address delivered before the national conference on trusts four years ago the editor of The Bee pointed out the dangers of overcapitalization in this language: Within the past decade the trusts have degenerated into combinations for stock jobbing. Nearly every trust recently organized had its incentive in the irresistible temptation held out by the professional promoter to capitalize competing plants enormously in excess of their actual value. This fictitious capitalization constitutes the most dangerous element of the modern trust. It has been asserted from this platform that fraudulent capitalization is an evil that will cure itself, and at the very worst concerns only the stock speculators who voluntarily assume the risk of investment in overvalued trust securities. Experience has exploded this delusive theory. Nearly all the successful industries are on the market and the owners of the overvalued plants either dispose of their holdings or place them in banks as collateral for loans negotiated for speculative schemes financed on the balloon plan. The inevitable outcome in case of money stringency or panic is shrinkage and collapse of the concerns involved.

Banks rarely loan their own money, but that of depositors, and when the banks go to the wall the whole commercial fabric is involved in wreck and ruin. This means the destruction of confidence and widespread distress to the toilers in every field of industry. Fraudulent capitalization is, moreover, not merely a menace to the well-being of the present generation, but also endangers the future of generations yet unborn. It is an open secret that life insurance funds held in trust for the widows and orphans of policy holders are invested in industrial securities resting on a foundation of sand and water. The imperative duty of this conference is to devise measures that will make the trust harmless. With this end in view it should recommend:

1. The creation by act of congress of a bureau of supervision and control of corporations and industrial concerns with powers for its chief similar to those exercised by the comptroller of the currency over national banks.

2. Legislation to enforce such publicity as will effectively prevent dishonest methods of accounting and restrict traffic and competition within legitimate bounds.

3. The creation of an interstate commerce court with exclusive jurisdiction in all cases arising out of the violation of interstate commerce laws.

The last congress took the initiative for making the trusts harmless in the act creating the Department of Commerce, but that act does not go far enough. It is the imperative duty of the coming congress to endow a bureau in the Department of Commerce with sufficient powers to enable the national government to exercise such supervision and control over interstate commerce corporations as will effectively prevent overvaluation and overcapitalization.

STUDYING AMERICAN EDUCATION.

The commission from England that came to this country last week to study our educational conditions will undoubtedly find much to interest them, but whether they will learn anything to the benefit of their own institutions of learning will depend a good deal upon the spirit and the wisdom with which their investigation here is conducted. The United States presents, unquestionably, a most attractive study in its educational characteristics and methods for the students of education in the old world, but the trouble is that they come here with strong and possibly innumerable prejudices in regard to their own systems, and it is hardly to be supposed that these will be materially changed or modified by what they shall see here.

This is naturally suggested by the fact that the commissions that have come from England to investigate the industrial conditions and the business methods in the United States have quite generally concluded that things were not generally so much superior here that it was advisable for the British to follow our example. Of course this

has not been the unqualified and universal expression. There have been among the investigators some who were free to say that this country is infinitely in advance of England in all industrial and commercial respects, but these were the few who evidently put practical above patriotic considerations, who were willing to say to their countrymen that they were really falling behind in the great industrial and commercial race and that they must adopt a new course if they would not be utterly distanced and left behind by American energy and enterprise.

We shall not be surprised if the investigators of our educational institutions come to the decision that in the main those of England are superior, and yet it is probable that some concessions will be made to the great American universities. How can it be otherwise? We are ourselves prepared to admit that in some important respects the great schools of learning in England are superior to ours, but may we not at the same time justly claim that we also have merits which are nowhere excelled. At all events we welcome these British investigators and trust that their observations and conclusions will be to the benefit of both countries.

STILL PORTENTOUS.

The far eastern war cloud has not yet been wholly dispelled. In spite of recent intimations of a more or less reassuring nature, the fact remains, if the most recent advices are to be accepted as trustworthy, that the danger has not entirely passed and that there is still even more than a possibility of a conflict between Russia and Japan. As we pointed out some days ago, the Russian policy, as evidenced in the continuance of warlike preparations of that power, is not conducive to peace. On the contrary, whether so intended or not, it is very distinctly contributive to war. That war would be the outcome of present conditions if Japan could be assured of any substantial support from any other country may be regarded as absolutely certain.

FEET THE POOR BAGGAGE SMASHER.

The eyes of the country are fixed on the much abused baggageman. Year in and year out for a whole generation he has been lampooned and caricatured as a fiend and cursed at wholesale and retail by tourists, drummers and theatrical troops. But even the worm is sometimes torn. The woes and wrongs of the weak baggageman smasher have at last been pathetically portrayed before the Association of General Baggage Agents that convened at New Orleans a few days ago.

It must have taken a man of nerve to champion the cause of the American baggageman, but such a man was found in the person of H. F. Deering, general baggageman agent of the Michigan Central railroad. "The baggagemen," declared Mr. Deering, "are tired of bearing the brunt of public complaint when the railroads should be blamed for more than 80 per cent of the damage done to the owners of luggage and baggage." The indictments brought against the railroads by Mr. Deering summed up in a nutshell are:

- 1. Underpaid help. 2. No opportunity for promotion. 3. Instead of a commodious car for baggage the railroads provide one-half a car in which the baggageman is compelled at the risk of his life to pile trunks to the roof and raise wheel with their contents when they are dragged out. 4. Lack of time in which to handle baggage. 5. A too heavy baggage allowance.

In plain English the baggageman service offers but few positions worth striving for and the kicks and knocks showered upon the average baggageman not only make him tired but exasperate his tender sensibilities to such a degree that the only relief within his reach is to punch and knock the round-backed dressing cases that contain the bridal wardrobes, wring the handles from the flat-bed steamer trunks of prima donnas and spill on the railroad platform all the knick-knacks and bric-a-brac gathered by the schoolma'ams during their vacation trips.

Pity the poor baggageman. His lot is not to be envied even if he occasionally pockets a tip from an appreciative dog fancier or a shamed-faced rabbit shooter.

FREEDOM OF LABOR.

Every intelligent reader of current events must have realized that the labor question has recently assumed a new phase, so that now the cardinal point in the controversy between capital and labor has reference to the rights of unorganized labor. This is the paramount question before the Civic Federation, the discussion of which is of the greatest possible interest.

It is not to be doubted that since the anthracite strike commission rendered its decision, in which it sustained the proposition of free labor, holding that every man had the right to control his labor as he pleased, there has been a growing sentiment in support of this view. It is safe to say that the idea of "free labor" is more generally accepted at this time than ever before in the last quarter of a century and it is altogether probable that it will grow.

A very important decision bearing upon this was rendered a few days ago by the supreme court of Pennsylvania, which is certain to attract a great deal of attention. The case before the court was not one between capital and labor, but between organizations of labor. Involving the right of one to interfere with the work of members of the other, there being no affiliation between them. Briefly stated, members of the organization of building trades in Philadelphia refused to work with members of the league of plumbers, resulting in the discharge of the latter by the contractors. Thereupon the Plumbers' league appealed to the courts and the action of the building trades was declared to be unlawful.

In an elaborate decision the supreme court of Pennsylvania declared, among other things, that while it is the right of members of a trade union to refuse to work with nonunion men, or with men of other organizations not affiliated, they are not justified in using intimidation or other coercive means to prevent those to whom they are opposed from working. The court said: "The right to the free use of his hands is the workman's property as much as the rich man's right to the undisturbed income from his factory, houses and lands. This right of acquiring property is an inherent, indefeasible right of the workman. To exercise it he must have the unrestricted privilege of working for such employer as he chooses, at such wages as he chooses to accept. This is a right which the law of no trade union can take from him." Intelligent

men in organized labor will do well to consider thoughtfully this judicial view of the limitation which the law imposes upon the trades unions and the rights which under our constitution are guaranteed to every man in the matter of disposing of his labor, both as to the choice of employers and the price that he shall ask for his labor.

The discussion of the labor problem before the National Civic Federation pretty plainly indicates that new ideas are gaining ground which organized labor cannot afford to ignore. Indeed, it is becoming apparent that the more advanced leaders of organized labor are becoming convinced that there must be greater conservatism on the part of trades unions and a better disposition to use all proper means to conserve industrial peace. "Freedom of labor" is a Shibboleth that appeals very strongly to all right-minded Americans.

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PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Senator Platt is safely out of the woods. At last accounts London artillerists have had no regrets to report about their engagements in Boston and vicinity. The zeal for learning is smothering the record. Five thousand books have been stolen from the New York public library in the past year.

The price of diamonds has been boosted several pags. Now more than ever before it requires a big money to shine in this world of ours.

Down in Philadelphia policemen are so busy that professional thieves complain they cannot make a living. The cops want all there is in sight.

Washington astronomers report that the spots on the sun are growing in size. There is no cause for alarm, however. Congress will get busy presently.

Toledo proposes to soak its master for \$5 for each offense. The penalty is a mild. A more effective treatment would be to consign them to the docks and let the flies at them.

The poison squad of the Agricultural department which successfully withstood a feed of salspy acid, is going against the real thing now. The members are up against breakfast food. They deserve a better fate.

Seattle bachelors have sent eastward a loud cry for more women matrimonially inclined. Here is the chance of a lifetime for the surplus of eastern men and aged ghosts and buckle up with real live people of the webfoot tribe.

Charley Bookwater was defeated for reelection as mayor of Indianapolis. Charley was a type in his brighter days. Politics turned him from paths of righteousness and a good printer was spotted to make a poor politician.

A Chicago philosopher, member of the city council, fathers this solid truth: "Excuses are the velle of cowardice. Square men stand their ground and face the music." It is probable he was squinting toward his Omaha brethren at the time.

A New York man started out with a lamp to find a hole in a gas pipe. The presumption is that he found it, for his remains were discovered in the cellar when the fire was put out. Mention is made of this melancholy incident merely to show that the green things of Gotham may be scorched by other methods than those employed by Charley Schaub and Fierp Morgan.

BABIES IN THE BANANA BELT.

Sagacious Tips from a Real Statesman in North Dakota. Mr. Bartlett is a sagacious statesman. He has freight. He is a member of the World's Fair Commission of his state. What constitutes a state? Not merely women and men, high minded men, but babes, fat checked and healthy babes. It is Mr. Bartlett's patriotic belief that the North Dakota babies, kissed by the zephyr and the candidates of the banana belt, are the most beautiful, vigorous and active in the world. "Give me the North Dakota babies," says he, "and I care not who has the rest of the vote."

To show the world at St. Louis what the North Dakota climate and baby are. Mr. Bartlett means to have a full photographic parade of that infantry. All North Dakota parents blessed with sons between 1 and 3 will please send photographs of the same to the lieutenant governor.

"What a nice man Mr. Bartlett is! What a sensible man! He has a good judge of state products and legitimate state pride!" So cry the proud mothers, the equally proud though wholly unimportant fathers. Is there not the making of a governor, a senator, who knows what else is great, in this ingenious heart of a governor? He takes the grand issue and makes it his.

CONTEMPT OF COURT IN MISSOURI.

Efforts of the State Supreme Court to Justify Judicial Tyranny. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Nothing just like the full opinion of the Missouri supreme court on constructive contempt has been seen since the government of the United States was formed. The case, as is well known, was one in which a republican editor of Warrensburg (Mo.) was cited before the state supreme court for charging the court with corruption in repeatedly affirming and then reversing a judgment for damages awarded a railroad company for life in a wreck in which it was claimed, a decayed, uninspected car caused the accident. It is also remembered that the editor, when arraigned before the state supreme court, was denied a trial by jury, and, within a few hours, was fined \$50 for constructive contempt. The fine was paid, spontaneously and without regard to party lines, by the fellow citizens of the editor, whose neighbors may be presumed to know more about the case, with its ten years of complicated delays, than the majority of any other part of the state. What liability is incurred by Missourians who voluntarily came forward to pay a fine imposed by the state supreme court for constructive contempt, so that the defendant himself does not pay a cent, is a branch of the matter not yet brought to issue. But if a fine is paid for constructive contempt and C presents himself, not only voluntarily, but gladly, to pay the fine, it would seem that C participates in the contempt as well as discharges the entire penalty.

In its full opinion on constructive contempt, which has been in preparation three months, the Missouri supreme court goes back to the time of the Roman emperors, and to ideas on sedition in the former government of the English and the English colonies. No doubt there was something akin to constructive contempt, according to English judicial opinion, in the colonial proceedings of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and all the signers of the declaration of independence. American citizens are scarcely prepared to be dealt with in courts of today on the English basis of the eighteenth or earlier centuries. One of the English precedents cited bears the date of year 1206. A well-known royal personage, George III, was on the English throne at that time. In the same period 100 different crimes, including a theft of five shillings, were punishable by death. It was a hanging affair then to counterfeit the stamp on perfume or hair powder, to rob a rabbit-warren or cut down a tree. Many things have changed in the legal and judicial framework in the years between the England of 1206 and the United States (including Missouri) of 1903.

Another striking feature of the constructive contempt decision of the Missouri supreme court is its profuse quotations from the bible. As to the practical application of a scriptural text to a particular case in court, judges and lawyers would be more than content to quote the bible. A large number in agreement there are a large number of denominational bodies in the creedal positions. The bible also contains passages on unjust, venal and false judges, concerning the application of which there would be a wide divergence of views. It is remarked by the state supreme court of the article published by the Warrensburg editor that it "attacks the honesty, integrity and purity of every branch of the state government, and of the several officers, and then attacks the democratic nominating convention of 1892." It is a curious opinion that that is to be hoped that the reformation fed, run mad, has not conceived so wild an idea as this. It seems absurd on the face of it, but then fades flourish on absurdities as on a natural die.

New Idea in Reform.

Baltimore American. A new idea in the reformation of criminals has sprung up. It is foreshadowed in a report that a noted forger will be pensioned to keep him from forging ahead in his nefarious little plans. A pension system for veterans of the army of crime is about as novel as it is vicious, and it is to be hoped that the reformation fed, run mad, has not conceived so wild an idea as this. It seems absurd on the face of it, but then fades flourish on absurdities as on a natural die.

Joys of Travel Multiply.

Chicago News. Another of the joys of travel on the two-mile-a-minute toy car will be the fascination of spectators as to whether or not one is going to come out of the experience alive.

Old and New Promoters.

When John Law's Mississippi bubble burst he fled to Paris to avoid the execrations which his presence excited. If human nature has not changed, the European vacation season ought to open soon and with a rush.

Irrigation and Population.

Kansas City Journal. Nature seems to have intended that the densest agricultural population in the world should live in the United States. No country of equal size is intersected by so many brooks, creeks and small and great rivers whose waters are available for irrigation. We may be sure that when the time comes for the American people to take advantage of these immense natural resources they will not be slow to do so.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Philadelphia Press: "Elijah III" is being well fed by his own savings. Chicago Tribune: Do you remember that fifty years ago, as a rule, the families of Methodist preachers had to pack up and move to some other town every year? Brooklyn Eagle: Oh, horrors! We spend more on chewing gum than on missions! Ah, but by keeping some jaws busy, otherwise than in talk, we do the best kind of mission work.

Boston Globe: A Georgia gentleman, defending Rev. Sam Jones, who is charged with being too pugilistic, quotes John vi, 30, as follows: "He hit his eye! He not afraid!" Which only shows how Scripture can be perverted.

Chicago Post: "You money and your life, but in any event your money." Is the life war cry with which the hosts of Zion will startle Gotham. Dowie has with much cleverness selected a slogan which Wall Street will understand.

Oklahoma Ledger: The following motto in a local church stands out in bold relief done in cardboard and evergreen: "Look Up, Left Up." On occasions of an unusually long sermon the congregation would quite likely be pleased to add, "Let up" to the couplet.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: A minister in this city received a letter from a member of his congregation calling his attention to the fact that the Lord never rode in an automobile. The minister read the letter from the pulpit and remarked: "If the writer will come to me next Sunday properly saddled and bridled, I will gladly follow the Lord's example and come to church as the Lord entered Jerusalem."

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

She—There goes the American girl who snubbed a prince. Prince was already married, I presume.—New York Weekly.

Bill—So the engagement is broken off? Belle—Yes, it seems she told him one evening that she wasn't half beautiful enough for him, and she didn't like his statement quick enough to suit her.—Chicago Tribune.

He—Let's form a society for mutual admiration. I, for instance, admire your beautiful eyes. And what do you admire in me? She—Your good taste.—Household Ledger.

She—Candidly, do you care a rap whether I appear well or not? He—(cautiously)—What kind of a wrap?—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Muggins—My husband always takes a day off when he has a birthday. Mrs. Higgins—And when you have one I suppose you take a couple of years off.—Philadelphia Record.

Mother—If you hadn't encouraged the young man he wouldn't have kissed you. Daughter—Mother, I told him to go away. Mother—You did? Daughter—Yes, I said, "Now you go 'way' every time.—Philadelphia Press.

"Are your intentions serious?" demanded the father, who had come suddenly into the denegated parlor. "I repeated the youth, who was holding a 100-pound maul on his knee. "Well, I should say so, my boy. I've been training for this."—Chicago Post.

"Minnie, can you trust yourself to me? Will you let me be your shield amid the storms and tempests of—?" "George, you poor dear, how can a man who weighs only 112 pounds be even a wind shield?"—Chicago Tribune.

He—I understand that you are to be congratulated. She—No. The engagement is broken off. He—That is what I heard.—Somerville Journal.

WHEN IS THE TIME TO DIE?

Amanda M. Edmonds. I asked a glad and happy child, Whose hands were filled with flowers, When six days hence you will be dead, Among the vine-wreathed towers, I crossed her path and cried, "When is the time to die?" "Not yet, not yet," the child replied, And swiftly lounded by.

I asked a maiden, back she flung The tresses of her hair, A whisp'ring name was on her tongue, Whose memory hovered there. A flush blushed on her brow, I caught her spirit's sign, "No, no," she cried, "oh, no, not now! Youth is no time to die."

I asked a mother as she pressed Her first-born in her arms, As gently on her tender breast She hush'd her babe's sobs. In quivering tones her answer came, Her eyes were dim with tears: "For this mother's life must claim Her many, many years."

I questioned one in manhood's prime, Of proud and fearless air, His brow was furrowed not by time, Or dimmed by care and care In angry accents he replied— "And grieved with scorn his eye, "Talk not to me of death," he cried, "For only age should die."

I questioned Age; for him, the tomb Had long been all prepared, But death, who withers youth and bloom, This man of years had spared. Once more his nature's dying fire "Flash'd o'er his features stoic "Life, oh life, is my desire!" Then gasped and groaned and died.

I asked a Christian, "Answer thou, When is the hour of death?" A holy calm was on his brow, And peaceful was his breath: "Flash'd o'er his features stoic "Life, oh life, is my desire!" Then gasped and groaned and died. He spoke the language of his soul, "My Master's time is mine!"

CLOTHES DE LUXE describes the luxurious Fall Suits and Waistcoats bearing this famous mark. Alfred Benjamin & Co. MAKERS NEW YORK. BENJAMIN Fall Suits in chevots, cassimeres, serges, thibets, vicunas, unfinished worsteds; 4-button, single-breasted, narrow lapels; 3-button, double-breasted, wide lapels. BENJAMIN White and Fancy Waistcoats; single-breasted, 1 & 3-button, with or without collar; double-breasted, 4-button, with large collar. BENJAMIN Suits and Waistcoats are hand-shaped and hand-tailored. The price is right. Your money back if anything goes wrong. This is where you get them—nowhere else. GUARANTEE CLO. CO. 1519-21 Douglas Street

Pictures FRAMES AND FRAMING. Hundreds of Mouldings of all the newest fads and novelties. Prices range from 25c to \$4.50 each. Have your Framing Done Here. Hardy's THE 99 CENT STORE 1513 Dodge St.

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