

## THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00.  
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$5.00.  
Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$6.00.  
Sunday Bee, One Year, \$3.00.  
Saturday Bee, One Year, \$2.00.  
Twenty-fourth Century Farmer, One Year, \$1.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.  
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 3c.  
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 15c.  
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 25c.  
Sunday Bee, per copy, 5c.  
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 15c.  
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week, 25c.

Complaints of irregularity in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.  
Omaha—The Bee Building.  
South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fourth and M Streets.  
Council Bluffs—First National Bank Building.  
Chicago—1400 Unity Building.  
New York—222 Park Row Building.  
Washington—24 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.  
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.  
REMITTANCES.  
Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:  
George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies printed during the month of April, 1904, was as follows:

1. . . . .	29,840	16	29,850
2. . . . .	30,150	17	30,160
3. . . . .	30,150	18	30,160
4. . . . .	30,150	19	30,160
5. . . . .	30,150	20	30,160
6. . . . .	30,150	21	30,160
7. . . . .	30,150	22	30,160
8. . . . .	30,150	23	30,160
9. . . . .	30,150	24	30,160
10. . . . .	30,150	25	30,160
11. . . . .	30,150	26	30,160
12. . . . .	30,150	27	30,160
13. . . . .	30,150	28	30,160
14. . . . .	30,150	29	30,160
15. . . . .	30,150	30	30,160
Total . . . . .	894,050		
Less unsold and returned copies . . . . .	9,580		
Net total sales . . . . .	884,470		
Net average sales . . . . .	29,482		

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, A. D. 1904.  
(Seal)  
M. H. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The Episcopal committee on nomenclature evidently believes there is nothing in a name.

The Omaha base ball club is still a little ahead of the Russians. It has four victories to its credit.

Iowa has received notice that it cannot have all of the plums which fall from the Roosevelt pie counter.

In Corea a governorship is worth more than \$10,000, which shows the difference between the Orient and the Occident.

Shades of all the Fenian leaders from Finn Macool to Johnny Maher! A Norwegian colony is to settle at O'Neill.

South America is growing more conservative. A president of the Peruvian republic has been permitted to die without violence while still in office.

"The Old Oaken Bucket" is apparently not a popular song with the Omaha health commissioner. But how can any one become sentimental over the kitchen tap?

In the game of politics much depends upon whether you hold the hammer or are enacting the role of anvil. It is a poor rule which is not true at least twice in two years.

King Edward refuses to see in the plan to grant home rule to Ireland the beginning of the end of the British empire. He was never afflicted with bad eyesight, either.

Now that the county commissioners have decided not to attempt to curb the Missouri river, that capricious stream may decide to add several more acres of Iowa soil to Nebraska.

It is said that the Japanese have been pursuing the same tactics pursued in the war with China and it must be confessed that so far the Russians are following the Chinese role in the play.

A St. Louis concern is advertising shares in an airship company for sale. Inasmuch as the capitalization is nearly \$1,000,000, that would indicate that at least one aerodrome is expected to run on water.

Mr. Sully will probably secure his margins in advance if he again essays to control the cotton market. Every man is just as good as his word, but cash is better than either in a deal of questionable character.

Lay delegates who favor restoring the itineracy of Methodist preachers may have no spite against their present pastors, but it is almost certain that explanations will be needed to maintain the heretofore pleasant relations.

When John Sharp Williams called Judge Parker a "fundamental democrat" he invented a new variety which has so far not been classified. Out here there are but two recognized varieties—those who stick to free silver and those who desire to win a campaign.

Railroad political managers must be exceedingly erratic, for, according to the demopop press, after keeping Harry Lindsay out of the office of United States district attorney they have thrust him into the office of clerk of the supreme court—a better job in every respect.

Up to the hour of going to press the very latest version of the Pollock and Fay diamond robbery stories has fallen rather flat. It has been manifest from the outset that they were exploited for political consumption rather than with a view to promoting the ends of justice and giving Omaha and Nebraska better government.

## THE BOARD SHOULD DO ITS DUTY.

The eyes of every taxpayer in Nebraska, regardless of political creed or station, are upon the State Board of Railroad Assessment. The overwhelming sentiment of the people of Nebraska is in favor of the more equitable taxation of railroads. The imperative demand of the taxpayers of Nebraska is for an honest and fearless enforcement of the provision of the constitution that requires all individuals and corporations to pay their proportion of the burden of taxation based upon the value of their property.

For many years the railroads operating in Nebraska have enjoyed special favors at the hands of assessment boards and managed to shift the burdens that should have been borne upon their shoulders upon the great mass of the taxpayers. In order to meet the contention of the railroad attorneys and tax agents that other property was not uniformly assessed and much taxable property escaped taxation altogether, the revenue laws were revised by the last legislature so that all inequalities in valuation should be as far as possible remedied.

Under the revised revenue law all taxable property is to be assessed at one-fifth of its full value. This includes the railroads as well as the farm lands, the town lots and all personal property subject to taxation. It is much more difficult for the ordinary assessor to place a correct valuation upon a piece of land or chattel property than it is for the state board to ascertain the value of a railroad. A piece of land may not be salable or may not have an equitable market value. Comparatively a small fraction of the 18,000,000 acres of taxable land in Nebraska has a known or ascertainable earning capacity. Not so with the railroads. Their value in the world's markets is readily ascertained by the selling price of their stocks and bonds. Their earning capacity can very readily be computed from the returns made to the board and the published reports to the stockholders. These two elements, namely, the market value of railroads based on their capitalization and their value based upon their earning capacity, afford a safe and substantial basis for an equitable assessment by the board and cannot safely be ignored or brushed aside by the sophistry of railroad lawyers.

In round figures the railroads of Nebraska represent about one-fifth of all the taxable wealth of the state, or anywhere from \$800,000,000 to \$1,200,000,000, and assessed at one-fifth of their actual value they represent from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000. And yet that valuation they had last year as well as this year but they paid taxes on only \$27,000,000, or less than one-half of what by rights they should have paid. While there may have been some palliation for the low assessment of railroad property during the period of general depression and crop failure there is absolutely no valid or plausible excuse for such discrimination in their favor at this time in the most prosperous era of railroad building in America.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Railroad Assessment will firmly resist all pressure and all the specious arguments that may be presented in support of the old method of assessment of railway property or in opposition to any increase in the assessment commensurate with and based upon the true value of the property. Had the railroads been compelled to bear their full share of the burden of taxation within the past ten years Nebraska today would be out of debt.

## AN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

A question affecting industry and trade that is attracting a great deal of attention is that of the cotton supply in the near and distant future. The cotton industry, it is needless to say, is one of very great importance to the United States and it is not less so to England, Germany and some other countries. The production of raw cotton in this country contributes largely to the national wealth and cotton manufacturing employs a vast amount of capital and labor. In a recent address the president of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' association, reviewing the situation during the past year or two, said that no one could resist the conclusion that the vast interests involved in the cotton industry are confronted with a problem extremely grave in character and far-reaching in extent. He urged that more attention must be given in the south to the production of cotton. It is essential to the interests of the United States as producer, manufacturer and exporter of cotton that the supply from our fields be increased and its cost reduced, so as to retain this enormous source of wealth to the country.

The cotton mills of the United States will run only six months this working year instead of nine, as usual, and it is said by those best acquainted with the industry that unless there is an increase in production of the raw material, half time will be the rule in cotton mills hereafter. It is said that 60,000 textile operatives are now out of employment in Philadelphia alone, while thousands more are without work in the south and the New England mills will soon close their doors to hundreds of thousands of hands, the visible supply of cotton producing the possibility of these mills running longer, on the average, than six months in the year. The United States must produce at least 11,500,000 bales of cotton a year to meet the demand of the world. For two years past the crops have approximated 10,500,000 bales a year. Thus a shortage of 2,000,000 bales was created in two brief years and nothing whatever has been done or is being done to increase the crop or to improve the staple. It is suggested that the general government should do something in this direction, but it is not apparent that it could accomplish much for the improvement of the situation.

Meanwhile this matter is receiving

very serious attention abroad, particularly in England and Germany, where the question of the supply of American cotton is of great importance. Assuming that the normal increase yearly in the world's consumption of cotton is 400,000 bales and that production in the United States cannot keep pace with the large demand, British economists are advocating the opening up of new cotton fields in the colonies of Great Britain. An association exists for the promotion of the cultivation of cotton in the empire and it is urging the work for which it was organized. Progress in cotton production has been made in India and the industry is to be introduced in the West Indies. Other portions of the British empire where cotton can be grown will be cultivated. Germany is also seeking new sources of cotton supply.

Thus in a few years there may be an extensive competition with American cotton which will materially reduce the price of that commodity and thereby impair the prosperity of the southern states which produce it. The problem is consequently one of vital interest to that section.

## WILL RALLY UNDER ROOSEVELT.

German Americans have commenced to line up for Roosevelt with the organization of the National Roosevelt league which is composed of American citizens of German birth or parentage and which will extend all over the United States. An active canvass in the campaign of 1904 will doubtless be taken by the league among whose officers are representative German citizens from nearly every state in the union. Its main field of activity will be in communities in which the German element of the population is largest. Commenting upon this movement the Globe Democrat of St. Louis remarks:

From its foundation onward the republican party has had among its members a large majority of the German population of the country. Previous to the establishment of the republican party the bulk of the German vote was cast for the anti-slavery issue, however, which was the basis of the republican creed at the time of the party's origin, the Germans broke with democracy. A tally of the German newspapers of the United States, which was made in the early months of 1884, while the Kansas Nebraska bill was pending in congress showed that four-fifths of them were opposed to the measure on account of its removal of the barrier which shut slavery out of the territory. After the bill was signed by President Pierce and when the republican party was immediately formed on the issue of hostility for slavery extension the great majority of German citizens joined it.

It is an open secret that the shifting of the German voters from the republican to the democratic column in the states west of the Mississippi was chiefly due to prohibition agitation and prohibition legislation. Thousands of German American democrats returned to the republican fold in 1890 and 1900 because they were not in sympathy with the free silver movement, and the prospect is that many thousands more who supported Bryan in 1900 will rally under the standard of Roosevelt in 1904.

## THE CHARGE OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

It is readily inferable from democratic speeches made in congress just before the adjournment that it is the purpose of the democratic leaders to arraign the republican party in the coming campaign on the charge of extravagance in the administration of the government. This was very plainly indicated in the speech of Senator Gorman on the last day of the session and also in the speech of Senator Culberson of Texas, who went far back for statistics in order to show how great an increase had been made during the past ten years in the expenditures of the government. Comparisons were made with the last Cleveland administration and with the McKinley administration, by way of showing that under the present administration there has been an extraordinary degree of extravagance and that therefore the Roosevelt administration should be condemned by the people.

There is no question that government expenditures have been increased. Republicans do not deny this. But what they maintain, as clearly set forth by Senator Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, and by Representative Hemonway, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, is that every dollar appropriated was required by existing laws and was necessary to keep unimpaired the efficiency of the public service. No one who will in a fair-minded way study the statements made by the senate and house chairmen of the appropriation committees can for a moment doubt that the appropriations were judiciously and properly made and that less could not have been provided without doing injury to the public service.

In speaking on the subject Senator Aldrich said he was quite willing to admit that the current expenditures of the government now are \$100,000,000 more per annum than they were in the years preceding the Spanish-American war, but he urged that the country is much greater now than it was prior to that war. "In every avenue," said the Rhode Island senator, "in every industry, in our population, and in every other respect, we have grown and developed beyond parallel. I think the American people expect that our expenditures will keep pace with our growth, prosperity and development, and that we shall not adopt any parsimonious policy." Senator Allison justified the appropriations as in the main necessary for the conduct of the government and pointed to the fact that with the widest and fullest opportunity for debate in the senate there had been no particular criticism of any of the great appropriation bills by senators on either side.

The simple fact is that there is no fair and just ground for criticism. The party in control of congress did no more than make adequate provision for the needs of the public service and for such

expenditures as previous legislation made imperatively necessary. Expenses of the government grow with the growth of the nation and unless we would retard national progress the increasing demands upon the public treasury from year to year must be met. It is foolish to expect that the government can be carried on today upon an expenditure no greater than that of ten years ago and it is equally absurd to institute comparisons with the cost of other governments, most of which are greatly inferior to the United States in resources and pursue no such liberal policy as this country in promoting the interests and welfare of their people.

## AN ADEQUATE PLEA.

In a current magazine the Russian ambassador to the United States, Count Cassini, makes a plea for Russia's course in the far east the obvious purpose of which is to create sentiment here favorable to his country in the war. This it is not likely to accomplish, because it utterly fails to justify the policy of Russia in China. The plausible explanations presented by Cassini do not alter the fact that the course of his country in the far east has been tricky, evasive and dishonest, that it has been pursued in disregard of solemn promises to other powers and that it has been marked throughout by a total indifference to international good faith.

As to the claim that war was forced on Russia by Japan, everybody familiar with facts knows that during all the period of negotiations Russia was making preparations for possible war and it was only when Japan became convinced that a continuance of negotiations was useless that she began hostilities. At that time a large Russian fleet had been gathered in Asiatic waters and a strong army had been placed in Manchuria—ample forces, in Russian opinion, for any emergency. If Russia was anxious to preserve peace why did she make such extensive warlike preparations, knowing, as she must have done, that the tendency would inevitably be to provoke hostilities?

Count Cassini is doubtless as shrewd, ingenious and capable an apologist for Russian policy as that country could furnish. But he is not so strong in the regard of the American people as to be able to make any great impression upon them. His course since he came as ambassador to the United States has, in its relations to our government, not been altogether such as to commend him to the confidence of our people. It has been not unjustly said of him that there has been no stage of the relations between the two countries at which there was special need for the exercise of diplomatic tact and discretion where Count Cassini has shown an intelligent appreciation of the character either of the government or the people with whom he had to deal.

## A QUESTION OF SUBSISTENCE.

It is highly probable that one of the most serious questions which will confront the Russians in the near future is that of providing subsistence for the army in Manchuria. In a recent statement the ambassador of Japan to Great Britain said his information was that this year's harvest in Manchuria promises to be bad. In addition to the army a million or more Russians in that province must be fed. "We have, or shall have," said Baron Hayashi, "closed every source of food supply, except by the Siberian railroad. Even with double tracks and no men or munitions of war to transport, the problem of feeding the Russian population and army now in Manchuria would be in itself intensely serious, but with a single-track road, which is Russia's only vital sinew, it seems almost impossible and famine appears inevitable. With this dreadful accompaniment of war there is only too likely to be a rising among the Manchurians. They may attack the Russians or they may attack us. Either case is bad enough to contemplate." Only three days ago it was reported that the Russian forces guarding the railway from Harbin had been doubled and that companies of mounted guards make daily excursions on either side of the railway for the purpose of clearing the neighborhood of Manchurian brigands, collisions with whom had become increasingly frequent.

Undoubtedly the Russians accumulated a large amount of food supplies before the opening of hostilities, but she has not been able to add to them since to any great extent and it is quite likely that what is now on hand will not last beyond two or three months at the longest. How are they to replenish the supply in the event of the food resources of Manchuria being materially reduced? They cannot get supplies by sea, because the Japanese are in control of all the waters within the zone of the conflict, and if the Siberian railroad should be cut, as almost certainly it will be, it is easy to understand that the Russian situation in Manchuria, so far as the question of subsistence is concerned, must in a short time become decidedly grave. It is more than possible that in that event there will be a rising of Manchurians and there can be no doubt that this would be directed against the Russians, toward whom the people of the province are said to be bitterly hostile. That the Russians are apprehensive of this has been very distinctly shown ever since the beginning of the war and is evidently more strongly felt now than at any previous time. The subsistence question has not been much thought of in connection with the war, but it is an exceedingly important one and in this respect the advantage is decidedly with Japan.

## FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS THE ECHOES OF THE EXPOSITION WILL MONOPOLIZE THE SPACE IN THE ST. LOUIS NEWSPAPERS THAT IS NOT PRE-EMPTED BY DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

A few of these echoes may reverberate beyond the boundaries of the exposition city. It is most pleasant to note, for example, that the frogs have gone to

housekeeping in the lagoons; that the chorus of these denizens of the grand basin appear to be composed entirely of sopranos, but later in the summer we may look for the heavy basses in the stilly watches of the evening. We note also that Napoleon's ministers of finance, Marbois and Mad Anthony Wayne, are missing from their pedestals, that the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, the most distinguished guests present, made their entrance into the grounds in an automobile, and were at once accorded a reception at which Mrs. Adolphus Busch was gowned in white lace, the dress being an imported affair, and her jewels extracted from the far-famed sparkling diamond mine, noted the world over as Anheuser.

In the impending republican primary campaign the dark-lantern faction has found a good enough Morgan in Tom Dennison, whose alleged implication in a diamond robbery that occurred twelve years ago is being exploited for all it is worth as campaign ammunition. After running its course for ten days in red ink and black ink in the Omaha yellow journals, the great sensation has been revamped and touched up in the Council Bluffs Nonpareil and circulated broadcast in Omaha. By whom the money was paid for all these papers was contributed has not been divulged. One thing is noticeable in the revised story and that is the absence of all reference to the \$400 which Tom Dennison contributed to Mercer's campaign, nor is any explanation made of Dennison's activity in behalf of "Our Dave" at the very time his followers were crying themselves hoarse against Dennison and the machine, of which he was presumed to be the main spoke.

Omaha people who have been led to believe that they live in the worst city on earth might feel different if they could read the Denver newspapers, which, regardless of politics, are agreed that nothing worse than the present regime in that town was ever seen in the United States.

Defenders of Port Arthur may find when the starving time comes that those defenses which make it hard to enter a town also make the place difficult to leave. It would not be the first time a stronghold had been found to be a trap.

## PLEASURES OF THE POOR.

Washington Post.  
It is claimed that J. P. Morgan is making no charge for handling the Panama canal fund, but it is possible that he is doing it for the mere pleasure of fingering real money once more.

## PASS IT UP.

Philadelphia North American.  
The grounding of the new Russian cruiser Orel in the Neva offers a fine chance for the adoption into the national vocabulary of an English expletive rhyming with the name of the boat.

## CHEER UP AND KEEP AT IT.

Washington Star.  
The ease with which crooked financial schemes, such as have been exposed time and again, find new victims in one of the great discouragements that the modern newspaper publisher has to face.

## STRATEGY, MY BOY.

Chicago Chronicle.  
As a piece of naval strategy worthy of the highest praise there is nothing to equal the act of our own Navy department in keeping "Fighting Bob" Evans in the delightful calm of Naples, while Russia and Japan fight it out on the banks of the Yalu far away.

## ROOTLESS THEORIES ALL IN VAIN.

Baltimore American.  
The declaration of millionaires that wealth is not worth seeking, and of university professors that money won't bring more joy, show a strange lack of power to convince the people who haven't money and who obstinately refuse to take the pessimistic view of the root of all evil of those who have it planted in large quantities.

## SQUEEZING THE SPONGE.

Springfield Republican.  
In four months of this year the capitalization of corporations formed in the eastern states, of not less than a million dollars each, as recorded by the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, amounted to \$271,000,000, against \$742,000,000 last year and \$831,000,000 two years ago. The business of promotion is not what it was when the public had a great deal of money and very little experience.

## A LONG FIGHT ON DIVORCE.

## CONCERT OF ACTION BY CHURCHES AGAINST A PUBLIC EVIL.

Philadelphia Press.  
Many efforts have been made to stem the swelling tide of divorce in this country, and all of them have contributed to the present general interest in the question. But now has appeared the gravity of the present situation. In its personnel are men whose standing is of the very highest. Distinguished prelates and no less distinguished lawyers are giving their ripest powers to a study of this serious and intricate question.

The conference appears to realize its responsibility as representing the dominant sentiment of the country. It has no cheap recipes or sudden remedies to offer, and apparently no theories to expound. A thorough, discriminating study of the whole situation is its first work, and to that end an array of facts, bearing on the social, legal, moral and religious aspects of divorce, are being collated. The officers say that they do not intend to rush ahead of public opinion, although they will endeavor to educate it. They purpose to keep in touch with the people whom they represent, and thus by an educated, Christian sentiment they expect to be able to secure a measure of uniformity in the divorce laws of the various states and, ultimately, an amendment to the United States constitution.

All of this is far-sighted, reasonable and commendable. Flanked on the one side by the Roman Catholic church, which, because of its view of the sacramental nature of marriage, is opposed entirely to divorce, and on the other side by the small but powerful company of earnest students of social questions who are keenly awake to the national peril involved in lax divorce customs, the interchurch conference, supported by \$2,000,000 Protestant church members in the United States, may hope to move steadily forward to the successful attainment of the goals it has set for itself.

## SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Philadelphia Press: If it be true, as reported, that the Methodist Missionary society has refused a bequest from one of the most useful laymen who has served that denomination in recent years, simply because he met his death in a theater fire, then it may frankly be said that such narrowness proves the society incompetent to direct a worldwide work.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: A hero who would not think of himself as deserving a Carnegie medal is Rev. R. M. Labaree, pastor of the Doylestown Presbyterian church. It will be recalled that Mr. Labaree's brother was recently murdered by fanatics in Persia, and these murderers are still at large, seeking opportunity, it is reported, to repeat their crime upon other missionaries. Yet this Doylestown pastor—a gentleman of fine parts, honored and useful in the community—promptly offered himself to the mission authorities as a substitute for his slain brother.

St. Louis Republic: Archbishop Ryan's telegram of congratulations to Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis was read at an ecclesiastical dinner this week. When the see of St. Louis became vacant the names of two auxiliary bishops were sent to Rome on the side of the clergy and prelates. The two were Bishop Dunn of Dallas, Tex., and Bishop Messmer of Green Bay, both of whom, contrary to the general custom of Roman Catholic prelates, wear beards. Neither of the candidates pleased Rome, and Archbishop Ryan was consulted. The Philadelphia choice was Auxiliary Bishop Glennon of St. Louis, who has been called the Apollo of the American hierarchy. Archbishop Ryan's telegram of congratulation read: "You won it by a close shave."

## PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

When everything is ready a peek at the Pike will rival Pikes peak in exhilarating effect.

Public sentiment has executed a somersault. Yalu news is in active demand at present.

Higher education is marching on to lofty heights. Matching pennies has been prohibited in the campus of the Chicago university.

Oriental as well as Occidental warriors do not hesitate to fight on Sunday if the opportunity is ripe. The Japs opened the bear hunt on land last Sunday.

The fact that the Methodist conference in its session in Los Angeles doubtless accounts for the extraordinary phenomenon of a rainfall in May. It takes the Methodists to give the clouds a shake-down.

The one great charm of Japanese victories is the opportunity they give Baron Hayashi to exercise his wit on the London wires. The exuberant melody of his solo sound the gayest note in talking of Japanese war plans for Russian consumption.

Bill Barlow's "Ragebrush Philosophy," done in mag. form, continues to cheer and edify those who relish pure stuff. The May number is "a warm member." Like the true philosopher, Bill discreetly overlooks the home grown vagaries, preferring to picture the far-off caprices of the human family, thus diminishing the prospect of annoying interviews which rarely conduce to longevity.

This is the accepted time when railroads and summer resorts put forth their bewitching ads and literature. The beauties of picture and prose draw one irresistibly from home, filled with romantic dreams and sweet idyls of travel. The bulging purse lends charm to the prospect. But when the road roller goes over the purse a change comes over the spirit of our

dreams and there will be precious little change in the purse.

A Colorado court is wrestling with the legal tenique of a threat—not a court threat, but one brought in for elucidation. It doesn't matter what the complaint avers or who the complainant is. The fact that the plaintiff comes into court with a threat in need of repairs is a gracious tribute to the expert knowledge of the judiciary.

Mayor McClellan of New York is achieving distinction as a strategist. When called upon to settle the rival claims of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames to the custody of the Jumeau mansion he smiled his sweetest, shook hands with the ladies and graciously passed them up to the chairman of the park commission. The mayor is a brave man, but there are limitations.

## DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Could you love me better if I were rich?"  
"I don't know, but I'd like to try."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Is your mistress at home?" inquired Mrs. Horum, standing in the shadow of the doorway.  
"I don't know, ma'am," replied the servant. "I can't tell whether she's home or not till I get a good look at ye. If ye hav a wart on the side o' yer nose, ma'am, she ain't."—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Crowsbie—You pretend to have a great aversion to mourning and say you never would wear it; but I heard you only the other day that you should put on black in case I died.  
Mrs. Crowsbie—That's true, dear, the circumstances would, of course, conquer my aversion.—Boston Transcript.

New Wife—Horace, I wish you wouldn't call me "Puss."  
New Husband—Why not, dear?  
New Wife—Because, when I'm 40 years older it may seem natural for you to call me "Old Cat."—Chicago Tribune.

"I see that a medical man says that contagious diseases can be transmitted by the shoes we wear."  
"I suppose that's the reason my husband, when he comes home early on the morning, always takes off his shoes at the foot of the stairs and brings them up in his hand."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The beautiful Washington maiden cut him off in the middle of his impassioned proposal.  
"Indeed, Mr. Awright," she said, "you must not say any more. There are reasons why I cannot listen to you."  
"Then give me leave to say," gasped the young congressman, too badly rattled to know what he was saying.—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Oldbeau—After all, you know, a man is only as old as he feels.  
Miss Pert—Yes, but some old men make the mistake of thinking they are as young as they think they feel.—Philadelphia Press.

## THERE IS EVER A SONG SOMEWHERE.

James Whitcomb Riley.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,  
There is ever a something that sings  
away;  
There's the song of the lark when the  
sickles are gray;  
And the song of the thrush when the  
skies are gray;  
The sunshiny showers across the grain,  
And the bluebird trills in the orchard  
trees;  
And in and out, when the eaves drip rain,  
The swallows are twittering ceaselessly.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,  
In the twilight black or the midday  
blue;  
The robin pipes when the sun is here,  
And the cricket chirrups the whole night  
through;  
The buds may blow and the fruit may  
grow,  
And the autumn leaves drop crisp and  
sear;  
But whether the sun or the rain or the  
snow,  
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear.

Persistency—that is what wins—you wrote my first policy. Now fifteen years after you settle. Not here today and gone tomorrow.

"I am heartily satisfied." "My large holdings affords me a feeling of real security."

Read this letter from a most successful banker and merchant—he is a friend of "The Strongest in the World."

J. L. BRANDEIS, Presd. A. D. BRANDEIS, Secy.  
H. H. BRANDEIS, Vice-Presd. E. D. BRANDEIS, Treas.

**BRANDEIS & SONS**

Omaha, Neb., April 7, 1904.

H. D. Neely, Manager, Omaha, Nebraska.