

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation categories (1-16) and corresponding numbers (e.g., 1. 20,000, 2. 20,000, etc.).

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24th day of May, 1904. M. B. HUNOATE, Notary Public.

Senator Fairbanks will now relieve the public tension by making a speech of acceptance.

If he does not brace up the weather man is likely to make himself unpopular again with the base ball fans.

A Russian general named Samsonoff has been defeated by the Japanese. The name of the Dallah is not given.

As Raisoull was busy in Morocco it is possible that Pat Crowe captured Mr. Loomis—who cannot be found in England.

The nomination of Roosevelt at Chicago may have been machine made, but the rank and file of the party made the machine do it.

President Roosevelt's three new cabinet appointees all begin their names with the same initial. In their lexicon M stands for success.

Speaker Cannon owes it to Senator Fairbanks to say that he did not mean more than half of what he has said for publication about the vice presidency.

By rigging up a free excursion, St. Louis let Chicago pay the expenses of the republican convention and then made it divide the profits. Not so slow in St. Louis after all.

France claims the honor of releasing Ferdinand, but somehow there is an impression in this country that the work was advanced greatly by the presence of American warships.

It is only three days after the close of the Chicago convention, but we doubt whether on Nebraska in 10,000 could name six out of the sixteen members of the Nebraska delegation.

Tut's college has conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Secretary Moody. Now that he has become a LL. D. Secretary Moody can step into the shoes of Philander Knox with impunity.

All eyes will presently be turned upon St. Louis, not because of the great international exposition, but because of the impending battle royal between democratic plutocrats and plutocratic democrats.

Having solved all the pressing problems besetting the governments of the world, the college graduate will now tackle the problem of how to earn enough money to pay board and buy clothes.

"Can Independence day be celebrated in a sensible manner and yet appropriately and enthusiastically?" asks a contemporary. "That depends upon who is doing the celebrating and whether he is sensible or insane.

What charming naïvete in the report from St. Petersburg saying that the Russians were not surprised at its latest loss of ships at Port Arthur. The naval commander at that port should demand an investigation.

It is moreover decidedly doubtful that the democrats could match a ticket made up of Roosevelt and Fairbanks even if all the democratic factions were agreed to unite on the very best men their party could produce.

The counterfeiter at St. Louis who was given fifteen years in the penitentiary came directly from Rhode Island and broke into prison before he had become acclimated. This explanation is due both him and the public.

An Iowa editor is apparently attempting to stir up international illwill by saying that the late Levi E. Leiter left no money to a worthy object despite the million dollars, the income from which will go to Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

RECLAIMING THE WINNEBAGOES.

The last vestige of aboriginal depravity is gradually being wiped out through the work of reclamation recently inaugurated by the Indian bureau under the direction of the secretary of the interior. Only three years ago the Winnebago Indians, and for that matter the Omahas as well, were being systematically plucked and exploited by a combination of speculators and land sharks operating in collusion with the agent, Charles P. Mathewson, and United States Commissioner Sloan. So powerful and so arrogant was the speculators' combine that they carried on their nefarious deals with perfect impunity and defiance of all protests. It is estimated that no less than 4,000 leases of Indian lands, representing from forty acres to half a section each, were craftily procured by a close corporation consisting of not more than a dozen men, and from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year, which rightfully belonged to the Indians, was divided among them.

When The Bee turned the limelight of publicity upon the depredations on the Omaha and Winnebago Indians and its editor preferred formal charges with the president against the agent and his allies, the combine mustered all its resources to counteract the effort to break up their lawless practices. Potential forces were enlisted at Washington to retain Mathewson in his position, and for a time the despoilers of the Indian were successful. Emboldened by the aid and comfort they were able to procure from backers of Mathewson and the beneficiaries of the Indian trader they attempted to retaliate and actually secured the indictment of the representative of The Bee, who had been dispatched to the reservation on a mission of investigation, on the flimsy charge of personating an officer. Other parties who had become offensive to the ring were also informed on and indicted for trivial offenses in order to frighten the Indians and make them recant statements they had made in affidavits form affecting the integrity and official conduct of the Indian agent.

But all these plots and attempts at the perversion of justice proved unavailing. In due time the decree went forth cancelling the fraudulent land leases and land sales and new regulations were issued by the secretary of the interior for the protection of the Indians from the rapacity of their despoilers. The high-handed attempt to perpetuate Mathewson in office in the face of the refusal of congress to make an appropriation for the salary of the agent was speedily followed by Mathewson's resignation and the appointment of Superintendent Wilson, who is not to be tampered with and could not be cajoled or terrorized.

The work of reclamation of the Winnebagoes is now fairly in progress, and while much is yet to be done for the uplifting of these demoralized aborigines The Bee can justly point with pride to the good work it has accomplished in battling for their protection and regeneration.

A CLOSED INCIDENT. The restoration of the captives taken by the Morocco bandits, after the payment of the ransom demanded by the robber chief, closes an incident that so far as the United States is concerned might have caused a good deal of trouble if Raisoull had persisted in demands, as was at first threatened, which neither the government of Morocco nor this country and Great Britain could have complied with. The capture of the American citizen and British subject was induced, however, to be satisfied with the money ransom and to relinquish his demand for a concession of territory and when he did this a settlement was easy, the sultan of Morocco having no difficulty in raising the necessary funds.

The course of our government in the matter has been entirely proper and it is not to be doubted that the firm stand taken at the outset and maintained had a most salutary effect. The presence of the American warships at Tangier, with the very positive orders that emanated from Washington, made an impression upon the authorities of Morocco that would have been impossible through any ordinary diplomatic correspondence. That last dispatch of Secretary Hay to the United States consul general at Tangier, "Perdicaris alive, or Raisoull dead," was a declaration of the purpose of this government which the authorities of Morocco fully understood would be carried out. And the evidence is that they were not unable to make the American purpose known to the bandit chief.

The incident should prove beneficial in safeguarding American citizens abroad against like outrages, yet it is a question how far our government should go in protecting persons who like Perdicaris practically exportate themselves.

THE LAW'S DELAY. Of late the law's delay has been receiving attention from American jurists and business men as a matter that deserved serious consideration. A notable contribution to the discussion of the subject was recently furnished by Judge Coxe of New York in an address at Columbia university, in which he stated that there are 14,000 statutes made annually in the United States, that we legislate to cure all evils, to remedy the old ones and to prevent new ones, and yet the mob "drags out its victims to death in the light of flaming jails and court houses."

In the opinion of this jurist, of long professional experience and acknowledged ability, there is too much law. He thinks a remedy is to be found in legislative meeting once in two or even three years and that there should be no special legislation. "Let there be no increase in the number of the judiciary," he urges, "but a decrease in foolish legislation; let there be but one trial and but one appeal; let there be no trials by jury in commercial cases and let there be a law that will compel jury attendance and make the expending of one

in necessary cases easy." In the opinion of Judge Coxe with these changes the sick body of the law will be cured.

That this reflects the view of a very large body of the thoughtful jurists of the country is not to be doubted. Some of the most distinguished of them have within a few years expressed like views, while as to the business community only recently the New York Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions declaring that the trial of cases is unduly delayed, amounting in many instances to a denial of justice. The allegation was made that the New York legal administration is most costly and dilatory and that the equal protection of the laws is withdrawn from certain classes of litigants. It is pointed out that the delay in reaching judgment which is prevalent in the courts of this country would not be tolerated in Europe.

This subject has been more or less earnestly discussed for years, but as yet with little if any effect in bringing about the reform sought. The making of laws continues unabated and delay in the execution of the law is as great now as at any time in the past. If indeed this is not getting to be a more serious matter from year to year. Still the subject is one that deserves careful and considerate attention, particularly by the legal profession, which has chiefly to do both with the making and the execution of the laws. Whenever that profession shall be united for reform it will probably be secured.

THE DINNER PAIL ARGUMENT.

People with not too short memories will recall the shower of frantic protests four years ago from popocratic organs and orators against what they delighted to call "the dinner pail argument." In promising the wage worker a full dinner pail in return for his vote of confidence in the party of protection and prosperity the champions of McKinley were accused of appealing to all the baser instincts of humanity. The head and heart and not the stomach, we were told, should guide the destinies of the republic and none but the sensual, the selfish, the unprincipled could listen to the dinner pail argument without resenting it as an insult to intelligence.

But now the dinner pail argument has stealthily invaded the hosts of fusion reform. Alas! What must we do to be saved? Here in the midst of the official report of the convention of Nebraska populists, as printed in the official publication of the downfall of reform: At this point the alarm was given that no supper could be had if a speedy adjournment were not taken—and the "material interests" of the delegates dominated their "ideals" to the extent that a recess was taken at once. It was a great victory for "economic determinism." Populists are noted for their love of disputation—but an empty belly speaks louder than a head "full to bursting with oratory."

What greater tribute to the potency of the dinner pail argument could be had? At one fell swoop the whole horde of the opposition has been converted. The sound of the dinner bell and the scent of the victuals proved too much for those even who had achieved the reputation of preferring rather to talk than to eat. The initiative and the referendum both declared in favor of feeding by a vote of better than 16 to 1 and the only asset currency in circulation—the meal ticket—rose at once to a premium.

The dinner pail argument has been gloriously vindicated. Having been accepted by the populist wing of the fusion combination, it remains only to drive the democratic allies into the refreshment corner and its triumph will be more than complete.

South Omaha, too, is making progress in the matter of tax reform. For the first time its Board of Review has gone over the city assessment roll without playing havoc with it by wholesale reductions.

Extending a Mailed Fist. Indianapolis News. The United States battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Maine and Iowa have sailed for Tangier, but it is not believed that Raisoull will be able to resist them, while the glad hand toward them when they arrive.

And Then the Ode. Chicago Record-Herald. When James H. Eckles casts his solid vote for William Randolph Hearst, the two sides of a grand old political chasm will come together with a smack like that produced by a basket of eggs when it hits the sidewalk.

Spirit of Fatalism. Baltimore American. The oriental spirit of fatalism seems more prevalent practically among the Russians than the Japanese, judging from the way the little yellow men forever emergencies and prepare to meet them, while the Russians waited for the day to bring forth its own events to combat as they came.

Attracting Business. Success. A sunny man attracts business success; everybody likes to deal with agreeable, cheerful people. We instinctively shrink from a crabbed, cross, contemptible character, no matter how able he may be. We would rather do a little less business of pay a little more for our goods, and deal with an optimist.

Fabulous Wealth in Minerals. Census bureau figures indicate that in 1903 this country produced more than 250,000 tons of bituminous coal, valued at nearly \$200,000,000; anthracite coal worth more than \$16,000,000; copper with a valuation about \$7,000,000; gold of a coinage value exceeding \$7,000,000; iron ore reaching a tonnage of \$7,000,000; silver at coinage figures surpassed \$7,000,000, and the petroleum total was more than \$7,000,000. Mines and quarries and oil wells, together with smelters, reducing and refining works, turned out the almost fabulous total of \$244,869,000. On the other hand, "United States of America" were not go into the hands of a receiver until the stars grow cold.

America. New York Tribune. The declaration of the State department to substitute "America" or "American" for "United States" upon diplomatic and consular seals and emblems commends itself on many grounds. It is a change in the direction of simplicity, brevity and euphony. More than that, although it is apparently the substitution of a general for a specific name, it is actually in the interest of detailed accuracy. If the whole phrase "United States of America" were used in every case, its purpose would perhaps be unmistakable. The simple "United States," however, while it may be unmistakable to us, is a cause of much confusion to others, seeing that many other countries also claim and use that designation as a part of their titles. "United States" might mean the United States of Colombia, or of Brazil, or of Mexico, or of what not other country. On the other hand, "America" and "American" are nominally applicable to other countries than this, and technically belonging to them, are practically unmistakable as designations of this republic. Other countries call themselves "America." No other call itself or is called America.

A WORLD-FAMED NEWSPAPER.

Thirty-three years ago Edward Rosewater established in Omaha a little newspaper, scarcely larger than a hand-poster. Today that little newspaper has reached a place close to the front rank among metropolitan newspapers in the central west. It is worthy of remark that of all the men engaged in business in Omaha who The Bee was born, Mr. Rosewater stands alone. The men who had active hand in Omaha business affairs thirty-three years ago can be counted almost by a single figure. The growth of The Omaha Bee is a remarkable testimonial to the ability of one man to meet and defeat all obstacles which stand in the way of his ambition. Thirty-three years ago, without money, without much experience, Edward Rosewater had ambition to issue a newspaper which would be truly representative of Omaha and its citizens. Men laughed at his ambition, and at his efforts to promote that ambition. After the laughter period came the cursing, but neither ridicule, curses, murderous personal assaults nor any other objection stood in the way of the Omaha Bee. All men in Nebraska do not admire Edward Rosewater, but all of them must view with pride the work he has accomplished. That list of the world's metropolitan newspapers which does not contain the name of The Omaha Bee is a faulty list. The newspaper known in all the world where the name of Omaha is mentioned, American history records few instances of newspaper progress on par with the progress of The Omaha Bee during the past third of a century. While not a noted success, The Omaha Bee and its editor, the Telegram is pleased to offer congratulations to the man who has built in Nebraska a newspaper which will perpetuate the Rosewater name through all the years.

For a peculiar combination of pessimism and optimism, nothing can equal the average populist. Through populist spectacles the country is always headed straight for the bow-wows and there is nothing but dismal calamity ahead. This same populist, however, can see at the same time an immediate prospect of populist success that is to carry the party in one jump through barren waste to the political oasis of spoils and office. "To the close observer," says one of the populist accounts of the recent gathering of that party in this state, "the Fremont convention portends populist success in Nebraska this year. It is in the air. Everybody feels the gathering of the storm." In other words, while the decks are breaking asunder, the cheerful populist pictures victory already perching upon his banner as the result of a destructive storm yet to show signs of breaking loose.

The Indian exhibit at St. Louis is said to be very interesting to those who have never viewed the Indian as he is today, but from the historical, educational and spectacular point of view the Indian exhibit at St. Louis does not compare with the Indian congress held at the Omaha exposition. The Indian at St. Louis is the unattractive, unkempt, unwashed blanket Indian as he now appears on the reservation, half barbaric and half civilized and altogether repulsive, while the Indian at Omaha represented the Indian as he was before the invasion of the white man, coated with paint of many colors, decked with eagle feathers and porcupine quills and bejeweled with bears' claws.

Don't forget that ex-Senator Allen is banking on the nomination of Grover Cleveland at St. Louis. With that addition to their political capital he thinks the populists might secure a new lease of life. If the nomination of Grover Cleveland is necessary to populistic survival, preparations should be begun at once for the cortege to the political cemetery.

The day after Secretary Hay sent his message, "Perdicaris alive or Raisoull dead," the sultan of Turkey signed an order granting restitution to those Armenians who had suffered in Turkish outrages. The sequence of these events is probably more real than apparent.

The International Congress of Women is attracting wide attention in Berlin, but all the eloquence and logic in support of woman's suffrage appears to have fallen on deaf ears so far as political leadership in Germany is concerned.

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ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Abridged Statement of What the Democrats Are Up Against. Chicago Tribune. From present indications the democratic party will make a campaign of opposition and will seek success by endeavoring to point out the defects in the present administration.

Suppose the democrats do as they threaten and make Roosevelt the issue. Are the republicans apt to dodge that issue and seek another one, or will they meet it? Yesterday's keynote speech of Secretary Root indicates that the republicans will meet the democrats on the issue of Roosevelt and the Roosevelt administration.

The campaign the Roosevelt issue will probably be subdivided in the following manner: 1. Roosevelt's personality. (a) His honesty. (b) His businessness. (c) His virility.

2. The Roosevelt administration at home. (a) The settlement of the coal strike. (b) Reciprocity with Cuba. (c) The Northern Securities case. (d) The postoffice prosecutions. (e) The increase in the navy. (f) The extension of self-government in the Philippines.

3. The Roosevelt administration abroad. (a) The astute management of the Venezuela case, which caused the withdrawal of the American fleet from the Gulf of Mexico and Italy from Venezuela and the strengthening of the Monroe doctrine. (b) The opening of three ports in China and Corea to American trade in accordance with the most skillful and adroit diplomacy of Russia, Germany and Japan. (c) The peaceful settlement of the Alaskan boundary question, the American claim being sustained. (d) The ratification of the Panama Canal treaty, and the practical beginning of work on the great ditch. Since it is probable that the foregoing record will appeal strongly to the fondle and pride of the average American, the democrats do not seem to display the greatest political wisdom in choosing it as the issue of the campaign. Perhaps, however, they are making a virtue of necessity, realizing that if they do not voluntarily make the Roosevelt administration their issue, the republicans will force the issue upon them.

MR. BRYAN AND OTHERS. Personal Anomalies Introduced in Higher Politics. Chicago Chronicle (dem.). In his speeches and in the letters emanating from the bureau of correspondence which he is conducting in opposition to the presidential candidacy of Judge Parker, Mr. Bryan is creating an innovation in campaign methods calculated to enlighten future contests and to reveal the lost opportunities of former candidates.

The innovation consists of a new code of personal amenities which he has introduced into the political arena. It is illustrated by his frequent references to Judge Parker as the "speechless candidate" who is "familiar with republican headquarters" and who stands upon a "meaningful platform" and whose campaign is one of "burglarious methods."

Doubtless as the campaign progresses Mr. Bryan will enlarge upon the idea and add new words and phrases to the vocabulary designed to characterize Judge Parker. If the terms already employed are found to be effective in arousing public sentiment it is probable that still greater opposition can be aroused by calling the judge "the red-headed rooster of Eoipus" or the "political pirate of the Hudson." If these fall Mr. Bryan is referred to the vocabulary of Dr. Dowle, which contains some odorous invectives which no person with olfactory nerves can long endure.

Certainly nothing can be more effective or convincing than the new method which Mr. Bryan has introduced into presidential politics. If it had been adopted earlier the entire political history of the country might have been changed. Henry Clay, for instance, who had the honor to be nominated and defeated for the presidency as often as Mr. Bryan, might have sneaked into Nashville some dark night and set fire to the Hermitage or have hamstringed one of Polk's carriage horses. If Benjamin Harrison in 1892 had cut Mr. Cleveland's fishing lines or scuttled the boat in which he went in pursuit of the sea trout duck he might have secured a re-election.

But the past and its possibilities are gone and to the future we must look for the triumphs of these pleasantries in presidential politics. What remains to be done may be can only be surmised. Possibly a raid on Judge Parker's grape arbor at Eoipus might convince some people that he is unfit for the presidency, but there is a suspicion that Mr. Bryan believes those grapes are sour.

Identical and Realism. Philadelphia Ledger. What is the difference between an identical and a realist? Well, when an identical sees a dandelion in the grass he says: "Dainty little dandelion, smelling on the lawn;" and when a realist sees one he thinks of a "mass of greens."

Very New Points. New York Press. A man can get a very accurate estimate of his own importance by having three children in his family.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Tribune: A prize fight in a church is the latest form of social and religious amusement in Toledo. The Ohio churches are crowding the unrighteous to the wall.

Philadelphia Press: The Methodist minister who opened a dance with prayer may have been worldly-wise, but his worldly wisdom will be sorely taxed when his bishop and conference get after him.

Philadelphia Record: The priest who crawled under a wrecked locomotive at the risk of his life to administer the last rites of his church to a dying engineer plied there proved by the act his fitness for his office. His Christianity is of the sort that makes converts.

Baltimore American: It has been decided at a church meeting in Wilmington, Del., that it is unministerial conduct to speculate in the stock markets. Hereafter clergymen inclined to dabble in stocks will realize that they are making two gambles at once—taking chances on losing their jobs as well as their souls.

San Francisco Call: Fifty-eight converts to Dowism in Australia have reached New Zion, near Chicago. It would be interesting a year from now to learn what these gullible people from Kangaroo land think of John Alexander as a prophet, and what is their real opinion of Zion as a place for a sane person to live in. If they don't get their eyes opened in this time they will never have their vision cleared.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Jefferson township, Pennsylvania, ten miles from the border line of Pittsburg, is again in a religious uproar. Rev. S. F. Montgomery, pastor of the Methodist Presbyterian church, at present under \$50 bonds for whipping Elder Edmond P. Heath in church two weeks ago, had a fist fight with Harry Snee, a 200-pound Heath sympathizer. The Rev. Mr. Montgomery knocked Snee down twice, but was finally floored with a blow to the forehead by the other. The blood flowed until he was blinded. After they were separated, Mr. Montgomery washed the blood off, had himself done up in court plaster and again sallied forth after Snee. Finding him the preacher gave battle, but was not so lucky. The minister returned home and prepared three sermons on Christian piety, which he delivered the next day, swathed in court plaster. Urged to sue Snee, Rev. Mr. Montgomery, now known as the "fighting parson," said no, that he was able to take care of himself.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. He jests at cucumbers who never felt their enemy below the belt. The New York man who brought a breach of promise suit was awarded \$5 and costs. The jury's estimate was \$3.20 too high. It is officially announced that there is nothing detrimental to health in the mud-lage used on postage stamps. If in doubt, look 'em.

One of the correspondents in the far east writes that the Japanese are thoroughly oriental in their tastes. What is there particularly oriental about that? Mr. Rockefeller has planted 10,000 evergreen trees on his estate. This is one of the few shady transactions of the oil king which will not provoke a sneer.

Pretty soon the newspapers will stop publishing the names of the American girls married to foreign persons of titles who have separated from their husbands; they will print the names of the few who haven't separated. "Let your home be bright and sunny," writes a philosopher in Harper's Bazar. "It is no use trying to be unpleasant in a cheerful home." If homemakers followed this advice most of the landlords would have to hunt jobs.

Even among the prohibitionists the expected is likely to happen. The candidate has apparently been decided upon in advance. General Miles will head the anti-highballists in a campaign that is likely to call out the entire golf vote. An eastern medical journal announces that suspended animation may be overtopped by rhythmic elevation and depression of the nose continued for a minute or two. "Meanwhile there is nothing 'just as good' as leg pulling to induce animation.

The president is getting it from Sir Hubert. The Springfield Republican approves his Valley Forge speech of last Sunday and says: "He presented, too, a correct historical view of Washington and Lincoln as American statesmen whom no other has ever approached."

A Wabash surgeon who did not know his chief made a physical examination of George Goddard as an applicant for a job and pronounced him fit and with nerve enough to make a good brakeman. It is consoling to know that there is one door to industry open to millionaires.

With much gravity the Boston Transcript exclaims: "Considering the meek humility with which most of us here in the east admit the superiority of the great hustling west in all manner of respects, Dr. D. M. Steele's pronouncement in his University of Pennsylvania address, against a pro-system that ext-ends which 'Grand End,' might fairly be called rubbing it in."

KEEP OUT OF THE RUT. Threw Care to the Winds and Commenced with Nature. O. S. Marden in Success. No man or woman can work every day, year in and year out, with no change, no variety in his life, without getting into a rut which will paralyze his finest and best faculties, or breaking down altogether and committing suicide on years of precious life.

A great many people, especially in cities, fall into this habit. The better men and women of the men and women they might be if they knew how to take care of themselves—if they were wise enough to take a vacation when they need it. But they voluntarily cut themselves off, year after year, from the great source of power and vitality. They do not drink from the fountain of vitality and eternal youth and energy in which the earth is constantly renewing itself. Buried in schemes of ambition, of self-aggrandizement, in dreams of wealth and power and fame, they grind away in an environment of heat and mortar, in the stifling, changeless atmosphere of the city, until they become nervous, worn-out wrecks. They do not see the necessity of change, they do not believe in giving up the life they work in to take a vacation; they laugh at the idea of giving up an hour's work and going away to idle in the country, as they put it, until it is too late. Many of these ceaseless toilers are living on their nerves, trying all sorts of patent medicines, massage treatments and other artificial remedies in the hope of restoring health and strength. But they find these things very poor substitutes for the recreating, rejuvenating forces of the country.

How much money would you give a physician if he would guarantee you vigorous, healthy faculties, instead of the nervous, exhausted ones; if he could restore elasticity to your lagging footsteps; if he could give you firm, vigorous muscles instead of weak, flabby ones; if he could put new courage and hope into your life; if he could, by some magic, take away the fretful, nervous, irritable feeling which makes you so unhappy, and restore you to your usual cool, calm, collected, cheerful demeanor? You would not stop at any price you could afford to pay. You would drop everything and fly to the country for rest and change and complete recuperation from business cares.

VALUE OF CHEERFULNESS.

Folly of Looking on the Dark Side of Things. New York Press. A sunny disposition is a work of art, rather than a gift of nature. The raw materials for cheerfulness are all around us like the colors the artist combines in his painting. It is for us to recombine them. To achieve a serene point of view is just a matter of selection. One becomes a proficient optimist in the same way that one becomes a proficient story teller. He selects and works over the things that produce the effect he desires; what conflicts with the effect he ignores or treats only as shading.

How anyone can deliberately elect to look on the dark side of things, except as a pose, an attitude, a sort of gloomy amusements, passes the understanding. An angry or despondent temper is as inartistic as a deliberately ugly painting or a dull and repulsive story, and you come by it in somewhat the same manner. It is a matter of deliberate selection. Now and then a misanthrope gives his own bile concrete embodiment by erecting a building designed to worry his neighbors through the sheer malice of its ugliness. There is as little justification for a sour disposition as there is for such a manifestation of it. It involves a degree of perverse premeditation.

There is a wealth of comfort in the old maxim, "The world is wide." That is simply to say that it offers a limitless field for selection. If one fact is black, another is bright. If a friend is false, somewhere true friends are awaiting your coming. To sit in a dark corner while bright life is everywhere about you; to brood over a sorrow, a slight, a privation, when a multitude of good and generous and hopeful deeds illustrates the daily life of the world; to ignore the limitations of your own estate when you are surrounded by people sympathetically masters of everything—this is to declare an indolent and wallowing spirit. It is a form of voluntary servitude to the powers of darkness.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES. "Miss Goldrock" began Mr. Hunter, "I must confess that at last I have lost my heart and you—"

"Really, that's too bad," she interrupted. "It's so dark here, I don't hope to find it again."—Cleveland Leader.

Maud—See this ring? Archie gave it to me the other evening.

"I don't know you can make your spirit home and prepared three sermons on Christian piety, which he delivered the next day, swathed in court plaster. Urged to sue Snee, Rev. Mr. Montgomery, now known as the "fighting parson," said no, that he was able to take care of himself.

"Upon what grounds did his young wife claim a divorce from me?"

"Oh, incompatibility of temperature."—Town Topics.

"Do you think he loves you?" said Maudie. "I don't know you can make your spirit home and prepared three sermons on Christian piety, which he delivered the next day, swathed in court plaster. Urged to sue Snee, Rev. Mr. Montgomery, now known as the "fighting parson," said no, that he was able to take care of himself.

Watson—The wedding of the walking delegate's daughter was quite appropriate. Murphy—How so?

Watson—Oh, you was a striking display of presents—Somerville Journal.

"Mamie, girl, that young man of yours has been coming now for almost a year."

"Yes, but how do you like him?"

"Isn't it about time he was breaking the ice?"

"I don't believe he intends to break the ice. He's going to wear it out."—Puck.

At the restaurant: The Curious One—I suppose you have lots of married couples come in here and couples that are not married?

Waiter—Oh, yes.

"And how do you tell one class from the other?"

"The man who brings in his wife says: 'I'm going to have a steak Mary'; what do you want? When the woman is not his wife