THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	29,490	16	29,420
2	29,725	17	29,580
3	29,720	18	29,550
4	29,720	19	28,120
5	29,750	20	29,670
6	29,730	21	29,740
7	29,720	22	29,700
8	29,720	23	29,720
9	29,690	24	29,040
10	29,690	25	29,700
11	29,625	26	27,775
12	29,690	27	29,110
13	29,690	28	29,680
14	29,660	29	29,650
15	29,110	30	29,770

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, A. D. 1904.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

THE BEE will be mailed upon request to subscribers leaving the city during the summer months. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired; notices of such change must give both the old and new addresses.

The most profitable industry just now in South Omaha is the serving of warrants.

Since the packing house strike started all is fish that comes to the nets of the angler.

The peaceful strike may be expected just after the bloodless war has been fought.

So far Webster Davis has not been granted to Missouri to make speeches for Attorney Folk.

As usual in all strikes, the greatest confidence is expressed on both sides that they will win out.

Reports from Esopus would indicate that the Tammany tiger is getting ready to lie down with the sphinx.

The man who drew No. 1 in the Rosebud reservation lottery is in a way a second Columbus, only the aborigines being ahead of him.

Johnny Maher of Nebraska has managed to get himself photographed in the same group with Judge Parker. Everybody throw up your hat.

Great Britain may have painful thoughts of the Geneva award when it takes up the question of Russia's injury to commerce.

With the Nebraska democrats, there must be fusion before there is an issue, and there may not be an issue even after fusion.

A Philadelphia paper calls for "a Joe Folk of Pennsylvania," but there are some jobs too big for even the St. Louis attorney to tackle.

After Tom Blackburn gets the cards properly stacked for Bill Gurley, he will announce what the other players must do to take a hand in the game.

Only two weeks between now and the date of the democratic and populistic state conventions, and no license for the two-ringed circus has yet been secured.

Under its present system of government in that country a man with a bomb in St. Petersburg is more to be dreaded than the entire armed force of Japanese in Asia.

James J. Hill has announced his support of Parker. Sometimes straws really show the way the wind blows, and of all the big money barons Jim Hill is not one of the least.

Bryan stock must be rising in the east, as in a recent editorial the New York Sun refers to "democratic wreckers from William Jennings Bryan down to David Bennett Hill."

Chamberlain, S. D., for three days will attract more attention from western people than St. Petersburg, though Russia were to lose a minister by assassination every day.

Butler, Washington and Douglas county republicans each have regularly constituted committees, but they might as well be off the political map as far as the Blackburn congressional primaries is concerned.

New the strikers and the packers are sparring each other. The meat packing business was arrested about two weeks ago, but the upward movement in the price of meat to the consumer is not likely to be arrested for some time.

THE WISCONSIN IDEA.

Tax Agent Polleys' appeal on behalf of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company before the State Board of Equalization lays great stress upon the Wisconsin method of valuation in justification of his demand for an increase in the assessment of real estate as listed by the county assessors. Mr. Polleys assured the board that he intended to try to get at the true value of land, and in his judgment this could only be brought about by the Wisconsin idea. The essence of the Wisconsin idea is that the value of any class of property for taxable purposes should be equal to the price for which it will sell in the open market. This is undoubtedly the correct principle if the bona fide selling price of land or any other commodity can be ascertained.

According to Mr. Polleys the Wisconsin idea should not be applied to railroads, but only to lands and the personal property of individuals. He ignores the fact that the people of Wisconsin have been up in arms for the past three years over the inequitable taxation of railroads as compared with other classes of taxable property, and he seems oblivious, too, of the fact that the Wisconsin tax commission, which he holds up to the Nebraska state board as a model, after profound study of the problem of taxation recommended a radical change in the assessment of railroads from the present Wisconsin system of a fixed percentage on the gross earnings to the ad valorem method, namely, the taxation of railroads according to their true value. The recommendations of the Wisconsin tax commission, as found on pages 258 and 259 of their report for 1903, are:

> That the value of railway property be ascertained and determined by a state board with the requisite powers, and that taxes be levied on such valuation at the average rate of taxation throughout the state, such taxes to be paid into the state treasury for the use of the state.

In explanation of the method to be pursued in ascertaining the value of railroad property the Wisconsin tax commission says on page 185 of the report:

> The principal elements usually examined and considered in the endeavor to ascertain the value of railroad property are: Cost of road and equipment; par value of capital stock and funded debt; franchises; gross and net earnings; market value of capital stock and funded debt. The earning power is a very important element for consideration, for it is the financial rule in the markets of this country and all over the world that the worth of property is determined by what it will produce in income. The earnings in the opinions of financiers is the final test in the value of corporate securities and the estimate of the earning capacity of railroads, formed by such men and acted upon in buying and selling of the securities in the markets generally establishes the market price. The cost of the physical property, tracks, yards, terminals, buildings, engines, does not comprise the entire value of a property. There must be added the franchises, the possession of traffic, competitive and noncompetitive and the extent and vitality of an established transportation business.

In support of this view of ascertaining the true value of railroads the board quotes extensively from the supreme court decisions in the various states and from the supreme court of the United States.

In this connection it may not be out of place to call attention to the fact that in the present republican factional contest in Wisconsin Governor La Follette represents the element of the taxpaying population who desire to equalize the burdens of taxation, while the self-styled "stalwarts" represent the cohorts of the corporations massed under the republican flag, fighting the battles of the railroad corporations against the common people. This is so well understood in Wisconsin that party lines have been broken if not entirely obliterated.

The true Wisconsin idea differs in nothing from the true Nebraska idea that every individual and corporation should bear its just portion of the burden of government according to the value of his or their taxable wealth, but that is not the idea of the railroad tax fighters who filed protests with the State Board of Equalization.

AN UNSUPPORTED CHARGE.

There is nothing to support the democratic charge that President Roosevelt is for militarism and seeks to promote among the people a spirit of war. On the contrary the efforts of the administration, in our foreign relations, have all been in the interest of peace and the strengthening of friendship with other nations. As the president said in his speech accepting nomination, our foreign policy has been so conducted that our relations with all foreign nations are of the most peaceful kind. "Our steady growth in power has gone hand in hand with a strengthening disposition to use this power with strict regard for the rights of others and for the cause of international justice and good will." A further answer to the democratic charge is the declaration that "we earnestly desire friendship with all the nations of the new and old worlds" and that we seek international amity and peace "not because we are afraid or unready, but because we think that peace is right as well as advantageous."

This is consonant with every previous public utterance of President Roosevelt. His concern for peace is well shown in his earnest advocacy of the principle of international arbitration. The fact that he favors building up the navy does not justify the democratic accusation, for he does this in the sincere belief, entertained by many others, that such a policy is not only essential to our security, but also is really a means of preserving peace. This is the view he has urged in advocating a larger navy and there is reason to believe that it is approved by a majority of the American people. It does not mean that the United States is to become an aggressive power, but simply that it shall be in a position to maintain its rights and interests. Since Mr. Roosevelt became president the army has been reduced to the minimum provided by law and he has never advocated a large standing army, though he has shown an interest in the organization and improvement of the National Guard, to which no reasonable objection can be made, since these "citizen soldiers" are in the nature of a police force available for the preservation of domestic peace and order.

It is true that President Roosevelt believes that whenever and wherever American rights and interests are assailed or are in jeopardy prompt and firm measures should be taken to protect them. No American ought to find fault with this and none will who desire that his country shall have the world's respect. We have never had a president who declined to exercise the authority vested in him for the protection of the rights and interests of the United States and probably never shall have. The present administration has done nothing rash or hasty in this direction, but other nations understand that they cannot commit a wrong against our government or citizens without being called to an account for it. That is a duty which the present administration has regarded and will continue to regard as imperative.

We desire peace with all nations because "peace is right as well as advantageous." That is the position of Theodore Roosevelt, but he would not have peace, nor would the American people, at the sacrifice of national rights or national honor.

ASSASSINATION OF VON PLEHVE.

The assassination of the Russian minister of the interior, M. von Plehve, is a terrible reminder to Nicholas II. and his counsellors that the spirit of nihilism is not dead and that those in power against whom any portion of the people have a deep-seated grievance are in ever-present danger. The man who was murdered in St. Petersburg yesterday was one of the most powerful in the empire and also one of the most tyrannical, unless all past reports regarding his course and policy have done him injustice. He had been long in public life, all of the time in positions where he could oppress the people. It appears that he enjoyed the implicit confidence of the emperor and was thus enabled to carry out without question or hindrance whatever plans or policies he deemed expedient. These always involved some form of repression for at least a part of the people and particularly for the radical elements. Von Plehve was the most earnest champion of despotism in Russia and among those in power the most arbitrary and relentless exemplar of despotic rule. He had no sympathy with the people and was most severe toward those from whom he sprung.

Such a man could not be otherwise than bitterly hated by the people who had suffered from his oppression and while assassination under any circumstances is to be condemned, it must be admitted that Von Plehve invited his fate. Indeed, he seems to have been conscious of this, since it is stated that he had long been apprehensive of assassination. It is possible that the tragedy may have a marked effect upon conditions in Russia. There is a great deal of popular unrest and discontent which this circumstance may aggravate and intensify. That it will lead to greater vigilance and perhaps more drastic methods of repression on the part of the government is probable. Russia's troubles have grown apace and she has not yet reached the end of them.

COLOMBIAN FOLLY.

The report that the Colombian congress has declared the annulment of treaties with the United States and adopted a protest against the action of this government in the case of Panama, also refusing to recognize the new republic, is if true another instance of Colombian folly which ought to convince everybody that no mistake was made at Washington in the Panama matter. What do the politicians of that country expect to result from annuling treaties with the United States and canceling diplomatic and consular exequaturs? It certainly will not be any advantage to Colombia in the world's opinion and it can do no harm to the United States. What it should do is to deprive the southern republic of any claim to American protection in the event of its ever needing protection, though of course we would not refuse to apply the Monroe doctrine there if an emergency were to arise requiring it.

It was not to be expected that Colombia would recognize the republic of Panama, but refusal to do so is not of the slightest consequence. The isthmian republic is recognized by other countries and is not in need of any consideration whatever from Colombia, which did nothing for the welfare of the people of Panama when they were under Colombian jurisdiction. Assured of the protection of the United States the little republic is absolutely secure.

It might be well to reserve decision on the recent naval exploits of Russia until we all know a little more about that nebulous article, international law, in its application to the case. Because most of our sympathy and admiration has been given to one of the contestants we should not be unjust in the slightest degree toward the other. Wholesale condemnations of Russia and Russian methods do no good, and merely stir up resentment in that country that it may take years to live down. And anyway, Japan seems quite able to take care of itself.

When the railroad assessment board was in session last spring the democratic and populistic leaders kept very discreetly away and contented themselves with making predictions that the board would make only a trifling increase in the assessment of the railroads. When the board announced that it had raised the railroad assessment by $19,000,000, the demo-pop reformers experienced a shock. Now that the Board of Equalization is in session the same tactics are being pursued. The democratic and populistic leaders are conspicuous chiefly by their absence, and the World-Herald is laboring very hard to belittle the effort that is being made by republicans to impress the board with the impropriety of yielding to the impudent demands of the railroad tax agents for an increase in the assessment of the real and personal property of the various counties above the returns made by the county assessors.

Our amiable popocratic contemporary is trying to make itself believe that the republicans are very much distressed over the possibility of another year of fusion in Nebraska. The republicans in this state have come to look upon the annual fusion demonstration as a matter of course, and should fusion fail to materialize this year, the republicans will be more surprised than either democrats or populists.

We had almost forgotten that the last dividend of the defunct Capital National bank of Lincoln has been declared, and that the state of Nebraska secured as its share of the assets in return for the $236,000 deposited in that bank, the munificent sum of $12.50. That is an "appalling condition of affairs" that the Civic Federation has never thought of.

The man who approved the condition of the General Slocum has been dropped from the government inspection service, and it transpires that he was at no time a regular member of the staff, but was on six months' approval. Even civil service reformers can hardly justify a system which places the lives of thousands of people in the keeping of a novice.

It is already evident that South Omaha annexation is to be trotted out again by the democrats for use as a bogie in the impending campaign. Annexation is only a question of time, but when the time comes the people of South Omaha will be more anxious for it than the people of Omaha.

If Ak-Sar-Ben wants to make his coming street fair an unprecedented success he should arrange an exhibition in which the railroad tax agents will be on view. To see men with such adamantine gall, people would travel many miles and put up gate money cheerfully.

Missouri will probably fight its campaign on state issues in a presidential election year for the first time in its history, but this is the first time that Missouri democrats ever had an issue which amounted to more than shouting for the candidates.

Winners at the Rosebud land drawing will have little thought of the cost of that rather foolish undertaking, but the losers will realize that the entire reservation is scarcely worth the money spent to get the names in the box.

Tammany and Parker have met at last, but neither has expressed his opinion of the other. Maybe they think the weather is hot enough without adjectives.

Chance for Carnegie.
Washington Post.

If Mr. Carnegie wants to get poor he might invest his money in beefsteaks for the poor.

Value of His Interest.
Philadelphia Inquirer.

Of course, Candidate Davis denies that he is worth $40,000,000. During the campaign it will be to his interest to represent his financial value as 40 cents.

Crafty Grover.
Chicago News.

Grover Cleveland is taking no chances. He will celebrate democratic victory now before the disturbing influences of an election have had time to get in their work.

Effect of Example.
New York World.

Every town in the country will be clamoring to be the home of a presidential candidate when it hears how the railroad facilities of Esopus are to be improved.

Nebraska Understands.
Washington Post.

Colonel Bryan is in favor of state ownership of railroads. This would be a complete reversal of form in Nebraska, where they are familiar with railroad ownership of the state.

Why We Wonder.
Boston Globe.

It has come out in the testimony now that one of the crew of the General Slocum tried to smother the fire originally with a bag of charcoal. Considering the way that boat was run, it's a wonder that he didn't try to drown it out with kerosene instead.

Limit to Elasticity.
Springfield Republican.

The injunction has been shown to be sufficiently elastic in its scope, but the limit was evidently reached when a St. Louis pastor asked to have a rival minister who had been his predecessor enjoined from performing marriage ceremonies, on the ground that he was not actively engaged in ministerial work. It might have been held that he needed the fees all the more for that reason, but the aggrieved person felt that his preserves were being infringed upon, and his sources of revenue sadly crippled. However, the injunction was denied.

Circle of Sages.
Philadelphia North American.

Another splendid illustration of the breadth of the democratic platform has come to light. Every plank in the structure must have been sawed from a rubber tree and made reversible, two-sided and double-ended. Janus dwindles into a "four-flush" by comparison. There was hint of this when our venerable friend, H. Gassaway Davis of West Virginia, got both feet glued to the woodwork. The hint developed into reasonable certainty when Grover Cleveland and W. J. Bryan climbed on without crowding. It became more than a reasonable certainty when Carl Schurz adopted the political principles which seem to appeal so strongly to "Pat" McCarren. In fact, reasonable is hardly the word to use in a case like this. However, there may have still survived a few skeptics, and to those we recommend the news from Greater New York, that the last vestige of doubt may be removed. The eminent statesmen, "Big Hill" Devery, has cast in his lot with the sage of Esopus. The circle of sages is almost complete. And there is still plenty of room on the platform.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Nearly every city in the interior of Egypt is now lighted by electricity.

The most expensive chair in the world belongs to the pope. It is of solid silver and cost $20,000.

There are words in the Chinese language which have as many as forty different meanings.

J. Christopher Marks, a composer well known in Ireland, and until recently organist at the cathedral in Cork, has come to America to be the organist of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. He says he prefers boys' voices for church choirs.

Benjamin Harrison McKee, who as "Baby McKee" was the most famous baby in the world during the Harrison administration, is now a husky youth of 17, preparing for college, and doesn't like his name in the paper, as he got a surfeit of notoriety as a baby.

Miss Mary Reynolds of Sibley, Ia., has accepted an offer to go to China and become tutor to the two grandnephews of the empress dowager of China. She will sail in October and her home will be in the family of a missionary in Peking, but her work will be at the royal palace.

That record spill in Omaha last September, when ten inches of rain fell in three days, compares with Manila's downpour as a fog to a deluge. A little over seventeen inches of fluid dropped in Manila in twenty-seven hours one day in June. The elements threw in an extra can for good measure.

The venerable Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, Huxley's lifelong friend and one of the most famous botanists of the age, has just celebrated his 87th birthday. His name is held in special sanctity by the thousands who enjoy the glories of Kew Gardens, for he was the director there for thirty years.

J. M. Barnes, a veteran of the Union army, who lives in Cincinnati, O., has in his possession the great armchair of General Robert E. Lee, used in all his campaigns from '61 to '65 and in which he sat when he surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant at Appomattox court house.

A grandson of Alexander Hamilton resides in Elk Neck, Md., keeping a country store and acting as postmaster. He is 74 years old and always speaks of the first secretary of the treasury as "grandpa." He was appointed postmaster at Elk Neck by President Lincoln and has held the office ever since.

William F. G. Shanks, a noted war correspondent in the civil war, says that he can recall the names of only seven other correspondents of that period who are still living. They are Whitelaw Reid, Edmund C. Stedman, George Alfred Townsend, Joseph Howard, jr., George F. Williams, George W. Smalley and Henry Watterson.

An appropriate memorial to the great geologist and scientist, Joseph Le Conte, has been erected in Yosemite valley by the Sierra club of California. It is a lodge, built strongly and simply, containing, one large room, 25x36 feet, with a large stone fireplace at one end, and a small room on either side the entrance on the opposite end. It is at the upper end of the valley.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

One of the Feathers in the Cap of Roosevelt.
Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A feather in the cap of the administration of President Roosevelt is the thorough reorganization of the free rural mail delivery service, the detail work having been done under the immediate supervision of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow. Following the dismissal of former Superintendent Machen, and the cleaning out of the rascals in the service, the work of making the free rural service of real service to the public was taken up, and has been thoroughly accomplished.

The extent of the free rural service may be appreciated in the statement that there are now more than 25,000 free rural routes in existence, with applications pouring into the department at the rate of 1,000 per month, and being established as speedily as the proper investigation can be made and guarantees of good roads and no tollgates can be given. No work of the Postoffice department has been productive of greater benefit to the urban and the rural citizen than the establishment and extension of the free rural delivery system.

It has brought the merchant and the manufacturer of the city in close touch with the farmer and with the village resident. It has brought quick and satisfactory service, and communication at the trivial cost of postage. It has increased the revenues of the postal department in the increase of letters and letter postage, and in the very large increase in the number of registered letters, the rural carrier being a traveling postoffice, with stamp and registry departments attached to his vehicle. In addition to the reorganization of the carrier force and the extension of the service, the expenses have been largely reduced through the merciless dismissal of useless employes of the Machen regime, and the closer scrutiny of contracts than existed under that gentleman to the detriment of the service and the eating up of the appropriations for the department.

The local division of the service, comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, will be directed from Cincinnati by Superintendent Lynn—a guarantee of prompt and efficient work in superintendence, in extension of routes and in accommodations to the cities, as well as to the rural communities of the free states.

BRYAN'S LATEST HOBBY.

Socialistic Notion of the Peerless Leader Not a Novelty.
Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Bryan has mounted a new hobby. He proposes that the railroads and telegraphs of the country shall be owned and managed by the separate states they traverse. He would prefer federal control did he not fear the resultant enormous centralization of power. This is in line with Mr. Bryan's populistic and socialistic ideas, and directly opposed to the democratic theory that the people are best off when they are allowed the largest liberty of directly managing their own affairs.

The fact that we have cheaper transportation in this country than in any other does not argue for a change to either state or federal control. Pennsylvania and some of the other states in the union have tried the ownership and management of transportation with unfavorable results. There is nothing to encourage the experiment in the experience of foreign countries where government management has proved both inefficient and costly.

There is more to be said in favor of government control of the telegraphs as an adjunct of the postal system and with a view to cheapen and extend this form of communication. But there is probably no other business on the face of the globe which, in comparison of its conduct and its cost, is so outrageously expensive as the carriage and delivery of the mails in the United States.

Such consideration, however, cut no ice with Mr. Bryan and other philosophers of his class. It is a most taking notion of shallow thinkers that nothing can be so well managed by the private as by the public hand. But this great country has been posting theory that the least government is bolstered up by the application of the contrary.

THE YOUNG MAN CHAZE.

Plea for Men Who Have Not Outgrown Their Usefulness.
Baltimore News.

An interesting discussion is going on in the columns of the New York Journal of Commerce concerning a matter of which is of deep human interest and of what may, without exaggeration, be called pressing importance. It is the extreme difficulty which people who have reached or passed middle age and who have in some way been thrown out of their accustomed business or work, encounter in securing appropriate employment. That this difficulty is not due solely to the inherent drawbacks under which older people labor in comparison with younger ones, we are firmly convinced. It is in large measure owing to a fixed and unreasoning and exaggerated prejudice, which shuts the door to proper consideration of cases on their merits, and which, like all other prejudices, has the faculty of waxing big on very little food.

Make up your mind that a given class of persons are dishonest or ill mannered or inefficient or what not, and you will have no trouble in satisfying yourself that you are right and in increasing the emphasis of your condemnation or rejection year by year. The process is very simple. Every time you see or hear of an instance of the fault in a person of the selected class—whether it be a matter of nationality or religion or race or age or sex—you set down the fault as due to the qualities of that obnoxious class instead of remembering that it is to be found among persons of all classes, and that, on the other hand, there are plenty of persons of the proscribed class that are free from it. You make up your mind in advance that no good is going to come from a person because you have got him or her classified in advance. Then you either don't give him a chance at all on account of the alleged sins of his kind or you give him a chance which is no chance, readily magnifying every fault and regarding every drawback as fatal.

The fact is that there are thousands of persons between 50 an. 70 who are every bit as valuable as they ever were, and in many respects more so. It is a shame that when these persons are thrown out of their old connections through one of those turns in affairs that are now so frequent they should be debarred from an opening for their activities through the application of a mechanical rule of exclusion as stupid as it is heartless.

One writer of a letter in the Journal of Commerce of this morning states his case as follows:

> I am 50 years old, and after a rigid examination by a life insurance company a short time ago I was pronounced a fine risk—in other words, physically sound. I can walk farther, do more work and do it more accurately than half of the so-called young men. I have a good record, a gilt-edge list of references; have always been a total abstainer and a hard worker, never stole a dollar, never gambled a dollar in any way, shape or form, and have always led an exemplary life. I have held responsible positions all my business life, and am now out of employment through the failure of my employers. I have answered hundreds of advertisements, but so far have not been able to locate myself; as soon as would-be employers see my gray hair then there is some excuse given, and that terminates the interview, and nothing more is heard from it.

It is easy to find cases corresponding to this sample, in ever city. We know of one, here in Baltimore, where a man of excellent record, of fine general ability in office work, and specially well equipped in one particular and important line, having been thrown out of an excellent position by a general reorganization in the concern with which he was connected, has found it impossible to get employment in anything like his old line; and this man is under 50, but is so unfortunate as to have gray hair. The consequence in such cases, where a man has a family to support which he has been accustomed to maintain in ample comfort, is pretty sure to be—unless he is a man of exceptional moral fiber—a steady deterioration of the man; a sad tale of decline for the individual and of loss to the community.

It is difficult to point out any way to make head against this condition of things. But each person, in his degree, who has the question come up before himself in individual cases, can do something to lessen its hardship. It requires more brains, as well as more humanity, to act upon each case according to its merits than to adopt—or even virtually to adopt—a castiron age-limit rule. The man of 50 or 60 who applies for a given position may be a man who will be thoroughly satisfactory. He may even be specially valuable on account of the judgment or steadiness or knowledge of persons that he has acquired in the course of his life. It isn't only the amount of steam he keeps up that determines the usefulness of every kind of employe. Give the old man, or the middle-aged man, a chance. Don't reject him without consideration. Remember what it would mean if such a rule were to become general, and don't contribute your share to so distressing a result by adopting an attitude which makes of the capable middle-aged man, thrown out of his old connections, a hopeless case.

SUMMER SMILES.

"Tell me what you eat and I'll tell you what you are," said the seer.
The man told him what he ate.
"You're a blanked fool!" said the seer.
"Wonderful! Wonderful!" exclaimed the man.—Puck.

"Suppose Paul Revere should have waited and made his famous ride now," said the professor, "what would be his reward?"
"He'd be arrested for fast driving," promptly responded the bright student.—Chicago Daily News.

"Squiggs couldn't get along with his wife."
"What was the matter?"
"Her temper was too bad."
"What's he doing now?
"Training wildcats."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lady Caller—I am sorry to hear that your husband has failed, Mrs. Taketeasy. It must be—
Mrs. Taketeasy (sobbing)—Yes, it's dreadful; but (brightening visibly) thank goodness my new costume came home just before the crash!—New Yorker.

Spinkster—Johnny, your mother tells me you were playing ball yesterday. Don't you know it is very wrong to play base ball on Sunday?
Johnny—But, I say, pa, we whitewashed the Bouncers!
Spinkster—Did you? Your mother didn't tell me that!—Boston Transcript.

Ethel—What makes you look so pleased?
Edith—Oh! "Jack" says I'm the first girl he ever proposed to on his automobile.—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Richman—I don't demand that my daughter shall marry wealth, but I do insist that the man she marries shall have brains enough to get along in the world.
Young Slimpurse—Well, I think I've shown pretty good judgment in selecting a father-in-law, don't you?—Boston Globe.

Spinkster—Johnny, your mother tells me you were playing ball yesterday. Don't you know it is very, very wrong to play base ball on Sunday? Johnny—But, I say, pa, we whitewashed the Bouncers! Spinkster—Did you? Your mother didn't tell me of that.—Boston Transcript.

Sallie—Would you rather be born lucky or rich? Tommy—I'd rather be born rich. Then you don't hafter be lucky.—Albany Times-Union.

"Do you think that music is of any practical benefit in life?"
"Well," answered Miss Cayenne, "judging from the photographs of eminent violinists, it must keep the hair from falling out."—Washington Star.

He—What would you think if I were to steal just one little kiss?
She—What would you think of a burglar who had a chance to swipe $100 and took only a dime?—Chicago News.

THE CROWDED STREET.

William Cullen Bryant.

Let me move slowly through the street,
Filled with an ever-shifting train,
Amid the sound of steps that beat
The murmuring walks like autumn rain.

How fast the flitting figures come!
The mild, the fierce, the stony face;
Some bright with thoughtless smiles, and some
Where secret tears have left their trace.

They pass—to toil, to strike, to rest;
To balls in which the feast is spread;
To chambers where the funeral guest
In silence sits beside the dead.

And some to happy homes repair,
Where children, pressing cheek to cheek
With mute caresses shall declare
The tenderness they cannot speak.

And some, who walk in calmness here,
Shall shudder as they reach the door
Where one who made their dwelling dear,
Its flower, its light, is seen no more.

Youth, with pale cheek and slender frame,
And dreams of greatness in thine eye!
Goest thou to build an early name,
Or early in the task to die?

Keen son of trade, with eager brow!
Who is now fluttering in thy snare?
Thy golden fortunes, lower they now,
Or mect the glittering spires in air?

Who of this crowd tonight shall tread
The dance till daylight gleam again?
Who sorrow o'er the untimely dead?
Who writhe in throes of mortal pain?

Some, famine-struck, shall think how long
The cold dark hours, how slow the light
And some, who flaunt amid the throng,
Shall hide in dens of shame tonight.

Each, where his tasks or pleasures call,
They pass, and heed each other not.
There is who heeds, who holds them all,
In His large love and boundless thought.

These struggling tides of life that seem
In wayward, aimless course to tend,
Are eddies of the mighty stream
That rolls to its appointed end.