

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00

Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$5.00

Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00

Saturday Bee, One Year, \$2.00

Twentieth Century Farmer, One Year, \$1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 10c

Illustrated Bee, per copy, 15c

Sunday Bee, per copy, 5c

Saturday Bee, per copy, 5c

Evening Bee (including Sunday), per copy, 10c

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

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building, Twenty-fifth and M Streets.

Chicago—100 Trinity Building, Second and Dearborn Streets.

New York—223 Park Row Building, Washington—201 Fourth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editor, Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

Only recent stamps received in payment of accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern cities, not accepted.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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

Table with 3 columns: Number, Copies, Total. Rows 1-16.

Total 927,808

Less unsold and returned copies 10,198

Net total sales 917,610

Daily average 29,582

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, A. D. 1904. (Seal) N. 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 noticed as frequently as desired; notices of such changes must give both the old and new addresses.

To fuse or not to fuse—that will be the question for the next ten days.

General Hennenkamp may be given an opportunity to revise his opinion of Japanese marksmanship.

Russian newspapers are demanding a responsible cabinet, but what they really need is an efficient one.

When there is a strike on any job can become a skilled workman overnight, provided he is willing to become a strike breaker.

Comparison of the conflicting statements issued by the strikers and by the meat packers will quickly convince that some one is prevaricating.

The only thing now lacking to fill Russia's cup of trouble to the brim is a general strike, but possibly that invention of civilization has not yet reached there.

Failure of the civilized nations to agree upon what may be considered contraband of war may make it necessary to refer the question to the crop of next year's high school graduates.

The Russian writer who lays the blame for the eastern war upon the American trusts must have conversed with Mr. Bryan during the latter's visit to Europe.

France is again beginning to show that its friendship for Russia is not all on the surface, the latest evidence of good will being an attempt to show that Coreans are ready to rise against the Japanese.

Who says the St. Louis fair is not well advertised when even the birth of a Filipino baby is proclaimed through all the world by the Associated Press as an event to be chalked down on the World's fair calendar.

Pennsylvania coal mines are being shut down because cars cannot be secured to move the product. This would indicate that storage room at the mines is full, but in the west anthracite still commands strike prices.

THE CHIEF BATTLEGROUND.

New York is again to be the chief battleground of the campaign and while that state is not necessary to the election of the republican national ticket, of course no effort will be spared by the republicans to carry it. It is recognized by both parties as of the first importance to nominate for governor and other state officers men of the highest character and having the strongest claims to popular confidence, and it seems that each party is having trouble to find men of this class who are willing to run.

If Mr. Root could be induced to accept a nomination for governor the republicans would have no further concern, but he does not want office and is averse to entering into a political contest of so strenuous a nature as will be that in the Empire state. There is reason to think that with Root as the candidate the republicans would carry New York by a large majority, but with any of those who are seeking nomination the state would be doubtful. On the democratic side Mayor McClellan appears to have the best chance of being named for governor and he is understood to be quite willing, but there is opposition, some of the older men in the party thinking that McClellan has hardly yet established a claim to be considered for the governorship. However, he is undoubtedly more available than anyone else who is being talked of, having shown as mayor better executive ability than he was supposed to possess.

The political figures are classing New York among the doubtful states. Perhaps that is correct, though the reasons that make Pennsylvania surely republican apply equally to the Empire state, the great industrial interests of which would not be helped by a democratic victory.

ENLARGING OPERATIONS.

Although it was stated a few days ago that Russia would modify the course of search and seizure against which protests had been made, it now appears to be the intention of the government not only to continue in that course, but to enlarge operations. It is announced that more merchantmen are to be converted into warships and employed in searching for contraband goods, so that within a short time Asiatic waters and the Northern Pacific may literally swarm with ships commissioned to search neutral vessels. The effect of this would be to put a stop to trade with Japan and it is a serious question as to how long the nations interested in that trade would tolerate such interference.

Whatever may be said as to the right of search, which is recognized in international law, if Russia persists in the extreme course she is pursuing it will inevitably create such a general feeling of resentment toward her as she will find operating to her disadvantage when the times comes for negotiating a treaty of peace with Japan. The Russian government has declared that it will permit no interference from any power with its negotiations with Japan, but the indignation which its course is arousing is well calculated to cause strenuous opposition to any settlement at the end of the war that would leave Russia a foothold in Manchuria. In the end Russia may make reparation for any wrongs done to neutral commerce, but much will have been done in the meantime to alienate the good will of other peoples and governments and the opportunity to manifest this will come when the fighting is over and peace terms are to be made. Russia cannot continue in a course that is offensive to neutral nations without engendering a feeling of hostility that must ultimately find expression and necessarily to her disadvantage.

A CHANGE OF POSITION.

The democratic platform of 1884 did not denounce protection as robbery, as is done in the 1904 platform. The former said that from the foundation of the government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue and such they must continue to be. It recognized the fact that "many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance" and declared that "any change of law must be at every step respectful of the labor and capital thus involved," that "the process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice." The platform of twenty years ago further said that "the necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor—in this particular manifesting an interest in the welfare of the wage worker which is not shown in this year's platform.

THE LAW AND THE LADY.

It was reported the other day that a Russian war balloon had been observed hovering over Hai Cheng. It will be remembered that the end of July was also the end of the term agreed upon by the Hague conference regarding the dropping of explosives on hostile armies from balloons. This limit was put on the term by one of the American delegates. If to the other horrors of war we are now to see dynamite, shells of lyddite, bombs and other similar infernal machines dropped on each other by the contending armies, there will be a hungry market for all the air ships that can be turned out. And the horrors described in "Caesar's Column" may be realized.

Elder Warren wants everybody in these parts to prepare for the millennium, but their houses in order and invest in 5-cent unbleached muslin for appropriate ascension robes. Pointing backward, the millennium prognosticator tells us that the sun was darkened May 10, 1780; that the moon, though at its full, the night of the same day did not give its light, but appeared as a ball of blood in the heavens; the stars fell November 13, 1853; and that men and women who are 70, 80 and 90 years of age shall yet hear Gabriel blow his horn. Here is a chance for Mr. Gasaway Davis. For him the millennium is at hand; it will come on the 5th day of November.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians has decided that the "stage Irishman" must be taken from behind the American footlights. When the Afro-American league has taken the same steps regarding the "stage nigger," the Plattdeutsch

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

A new condition in the army requiring that the revolver shall be issued to all bandmen, trumpeters and musicians when they take the field, those enlisted men will be expected to take the full course in pistol practice. Company commanders are admonished to exercise care in the issue of revolvers to sergeants and other enlisted men of the foot troops whenever it becomes necessary to make such issue on the special occasions authorized. It is desirable that those arms be issued only to the men who know how to handle and fire the revolver.

It is not commonly known that Inspector General Burton of the army is the author of the plan, holding an inducement to honor graduates of leading military colleges. One of the first official acts of that officer after his appointment as the head of the inspector general's department was to recommend to Mr. Root the recognition and reward of institutions where the military departments were conducted in accordance with the War Department's requirements. Mr. Root approved the idea at once and laid the suggestion before the president, who authorized that the honor graduate from each of the six leading colleges should be regarded each year as eligible to examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the army. This is the first year the system has gone into effect and it is destined to have practical and beneficial results.

The reports received at the War department show that army desertions, continue at least, if they are not on the increase. There are the usual theories advanced to explain the causes which lead to this illegal separation of the enlisted man from his military occupation. It is believed that desertions are more frequent at the posts where large numbers of recruits are received at one time. This fact will probably sustain the theory of new enlistees who discover that army life is not what they imagined it would be and probably they are of the class of men who would be discontented with any sort of work which requires them to live up to rules and regulations. Men who go into the army with the expectation that they are going to loaf and be cared for during their enlistment are destined to disappointment and they take the quickest means of ridding themselves of responsibility and labor. It is also found that the largest percentage of desertions is at those posts where there is a strong opposition to military discipline, which fact is an additional argument, of course, in favor of the re-establishment of the army canteen. Pretty much everything leads back to the virtue and necessity of that system which operates so successfully towards keeping the soldier at the post and contributing to his contentment with the life within the garrison limits.

General F. C. Baldwin, commanding the division of the Colorado, has instituted a system of instruction which will be of the highest value to the enlisted men in his command. Perhaps this is the first serious and systematic effort to familiarize soldiers with the means of cooking field rations. Soldiers do not lack for exercise in the manual of arms, but few of them have been instructed in individual cooking and in the method of preparing rations at the field. General Baldwin is quite right when he anticipates that a correct training and an adequate knowledge in that direction will greatly reduce sickness in campaigning. It is of prime importance if the soldier is to maintain his efficiency on the firing line, that he shall know how to prepare food which will sustain him in sufficient quantity and of good quality.

Uncommon interest will attach to the developments in the "campaign" of an army chaplain who is actively engaged in obtaining for himself advancement to the grade of major, under the provision of the law enacted during the last session of congress prescribing certain qualifications which shall govern promotion in that branch of the service. In this particular instance the officer has been found without the necessary requirements, save that of length of service, of course, but he is undaunted at the estimate placed upon his record by the military authorities and is putting political, personal and religious influences into operation in his behalf. Among other methods adopted is that of obtaining letters from those prominently and otherwise connected with his church and having the authors of this commendation of him send the most good. This, of course, is a mistake from whatever standpoint the incident may be viewed, but it would be a greater mistake if such means of obtaining undeserved promotion availed anything. We imagine that the effort will be futile, unless, of course, the general is willing to open himself to the suspicion of doing what is known to be without warrant because the influence is great enough to make virtuous considerations a secondary matter. The department has interpreted the law with some severity in its restrictive operation and perhaps there are chaplains who are entitled to advancement to the grade of major who are lacking only in the contemporaneous documentary evidence of their merit; but it is not possible the department will go to the other extremity and let down the bars to such a notoriously flagrant exception.

PERSONAL NOTES.

H. H. Vreeland, president of the New York Street Railway company, never uses a free pass on his line, but invariably pays his fare.

General Wood is now teaching the soldiers in the Philippines to swim. The general will be remembered, is a pretty successful foster himself.

Isaac W. Barnum, inventor of the hemming attachment for sewing machines, and one of the most picturesque characters in Brooklyn, has just died.

As a good many bald headed men use tobacco, a medical authority has declared that tobacco causes baldness. Does it make the mustache grow, too?

Miss Justine Ingersoll buried her pet monkey at New Haven, Conn., and placed over it a monument with an inscription stating that man has no superior over the beast.

A man who was boring for oil in Kansas struck a thick vein of rock salt. The salt is worth more than the oil, but the man is disappointed because he cannot start a \$1,000,000 company on it so readily.

As a result of the visit of several German educators to Chicago last March, when they were the guests of the University of Chicago, Emperor William has conferred decorations on Dr. W. H. Harper, Prof. Harry Pratt Judson and Prof. Harry W. Cutting of the university.

Tom Taggart, chairman of the democratic national committee, is 48 years old and a hotel keeper. He is stout, has a merry chuckle and smokes incessantly. They say he can sip up a guest with precision and seldom makes a mistake in indicating him in a room. He gave a political running for a trusteeship in Marion county and has been mayor of Indianapolis three times. Politicians may be a good table and has always been accommodating with the boys who might wish to while away a damp day in an innocent game. Front:

MAN AT THE BOTTOM OF THE WELL.

The pictorial and pathetic appeal made by the World-Herald to Nebraska populists and democrats to splice their broken ropes to pull up the man who went to the bottom of the well will meet with no responsive sympathy from any man who is honestly in favor of emancipating Nebraska from corporate misrule. That rope has been spliced five or six times within the past decade, but the man at the bottom of the well found it to be a rope of sand.

When that rope was spliced ten years ago men of all parties and no party joined together to pull the man out of the well, and they expected, and had a right to expect, a divorce of state government from corporate control. They expected, and had a right to expect, that the odious corporation lobby would be expelled from the legislative halls, that laws would be enacted affording relief from the excessive burdens imposed upon the producers by public carriers, and, lastly, that the railroads would be compelled to bear their just and due proportion of the burden of taxation.

But the rope so eagerly spliced and swiftly thrown to the man at the bottom of the well broke before the man could get half way up, and the poor man fell back to the bottom of the well badly bruised and awfully disappointed. The rope had proved to be a rope of sand. The oilroom lobby proved to be as much in evidence at the state capital as it ever had been prior to the uprising of the embattled producer, and so it proved every time the rope was spliced in the eight years following.

The fusion reform state officers, the fusion reform lawmakers, the fusion reform judges of the supreme court, elected on pledges to accept no gifts from the railroads, either in the shape of passes or any other valuable thing violated their pledges with impunity, and the poor old man at the bottom of the well was left to lament his fate.

Worse than all, the fusion reform state boards of railroad assessment proved themselves to be just as pliant and vulnerable as the very bad or very worst republican boards of railroad assessment. While it is true that railroad stocks and bonds were not so valuable in the world's markets and their earnings were not so large in the early '90s as they have been since the era of prosperity has set in, they were fully as valuable in any event as they had been in the '80s.

In spite of prayer and protest the popocratic state board turned a deaf ear to all appeals for an equitable readjustment of taxation by raising the railroad assessment. Whatever relief the old man at the bottom of the well has got, and we regret to say he has not enough yet, he has received from a republican state board acting in response to the force of public sentiment, created by republican newspapers. To the man up a tree it looks as if the man at the bottom of the well has very little to hope for from the splicing of the broken rope of sham reform, unless a new, sounder hemp is put into that rope than has ever been used before.

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VERLEN RELEGATED THE "STAGE DUTCHMAN."

Verlen relegated the "stage Dutchman," similar societies of various races and nationalities called of the "stage Jew," the "stage Swede" and the "stage Yankee," the chances for a real revival of stage humor may be brighter.

Voluntary arbitration is receiving a setback because of the inability of the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania to enforce the decision of the arbitration board which provided that check weighers might be employed by the miners to see that the company weigher performs his duty honestly, although the refusal of the mine owners to permit a check upon their employees' work seems to be proof of its desirability.

Under ordinary circumstance the death of General Keller in the battle at Hai Cheng might have little effect upon the campaign in the far east, but as he was the only Russian general who had succeeded in even a small undertaking against the enemy his death removes the only man who has given more than verbal promise of waging victorious war.

A campaign for safe and sane political conventions is in order. The death of former Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania is attributed to strain incident to his work as a member of the resolutions committee at St. Louis and at least six deaths are said to have been the direct result of the protracted republican state convention in Illinois.

Property owners of many American cities will be pleased to learn that there is one place where asphalt companies do not have everything their own way, and just for the name of the thing will be inclined to sympathize with Venezuela in its attempt to make one asphalt concern live up to the terms of its contract.

State Treasurer Mortensen has over \$300,000 of state funds in his custody, but every dollar of it is properly deposited under the depository law to draw interest for the taxpayers. No farming out of public money under the present republican state treasurer.

From recent indications it will be necessary only for Mr. Bryan to elaborate his scheme for state ownership of railroads a little in order to cause the New York Sun to come out openly in support of Judge Parker.

Suggested by Solomon. New York Tribune.

This is a good time to remember that "better is a dinner of herbs" than a stalled ox at strike prices.

Important Point Overlooked.

Washington Post.

Carl Schurz says he approves Judge Parker's opinion on imperialism. It would add interest to the statement if Mr. Schurz would let us know what opinion Judge Parker holds on the imperialism question.

Joyous Funeral Celebrated.

Indianapolis News.

Five thousand Russians celebrated on Plevna's death by cheering themselves hoarse at Cooper union, New York. 'Tisn't every man who gets such an enthusiastic send-off from his compatriots in a foreign land.

Where Money Failed.

Chicago Chronicle.

This notion that the democratic ticket can win through sheer weight of money may be accepted by some people, but it will not work with Brother Hearst. He has several regiments of coasted cavalry to show that the money system does not work out.

Inviting the Personal Issue.

Philadelphia Press.

Let the personal issue come. Roosevelt is no devious nobody, no negative flakehead, no stuffed prophet. He is picturesque, ardent, wholesome, the biggest boy on the playground, the biggest man in the plains. Underneath the roughness of the beard, underneath the eagerness of the cabinet, is the substance of greatness and the firmness of the lofty ideal. "The people like his fiber and his quality."

Woman Scores a Hit at the Expense of Judge Parker.

Baltimore Sun.

It has remained for a woman, the victim of Judge Parker's logic and his rigid adherence to the letter of the law, to score a palpable hit at the expense of the democratic party. The judge is a good-natured man, according to all accounts, who believes in the principle of "live and let live." Consequently when Esopus was invaded by a host of photographers, eager to take the picture of the candidate, he refused to protest. They took snapshots of the judge on his lawn, in his hayfields and in restful poses on the veranda of his country home. They photographed him on horseback and they took pictures of him playing with his interesting dog, "Reddy," when he was at home. He adapted his features to any expression that they desired—now grave, now gay, now serene. At last the judge grew weary and would fain have a rest. But the photographers continued to flock to Esopus and the judge refused to protest. They followed him to his bathing place in the Hudson river so that his fellow-citizens might be enabled to have pictures of a presidential candidate taking a morning swim. The judge has drawn the line on this question of coasted cavalry and has asserted his right to privacy while bathing. Mark now how court decisions, like chickens, come home to roost. A certain young woman of Rochester sued a business firm in her native city for publishing her name on an advertisement. Her prayer for relief was denied by the New York court of appeals and, worst of all, Judge Parker wrote the opinion of the majority of the court. The plaintiff in this case now has sweet revenge. She has written a long letter to the editor of the New York Tribune in which she has certain rights which photographers must respect, she saucily observes:

I take this opportunity to remind you that you have no such right as "that" when you advise I have a very high authority for my statement, being nothing less than a decision of the court of appeals of the state wherein you wrote the prevailing opinion. The action was one in which I was the plaintiff and the Rochester Folding Box company and another corporation were the defendants, and was reported in the 111 N. Y. at page 528.

The young woman seems to have put the judge in an embarrassing position, from which he cannot extricate himself without reversing his own decision. Certainly she has given the photographers a very valuable piece of information. If they act upon her suggestion they will arm themselves with copies of Judge Parker's opinion (111 N. Y. at page 528) and they will be able to answer him convincingly with his own logic. The Rochester woman has the best of the controversy thus far.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE. WITH THE OPPOSITION PRESS.

York Democrat: We hope our republican friends will not get too gay over their political prospects. They must remember it is a case of dog eat dog and it is no use arguing as to which dog will get to eat. Alton Times: A dishonest man on a dishonest platform was Bryan's estimate of Parker and the democratic platform. And now the Columbus Telegram says: "Stay by the party, boys!" Some of these days Tibbles will say something about another school of "millet heads" who say, "Yip, that's so."

Central City Democrat: Aside from the moral principle involved, I view the turn affairs have taken with a deep, calm and peaceful joy. It now seems probable that the big slush fund will go to Parker instead of Roosevelt this year, and the wry faces that the republicans are making over the news is him to my brutish and broken heart.

David City Press: Republicans are making the same kind of a fight now for President Roosevelt that democrats made for Mr. Bryan eight years ago, but many of them do not sufficiently appreciate the sense of decency well enough to admit it. They have need of no campaign fund in Nebraska and want the republican platform. And now the Columbus Telegram says: "Stay by the party, boys!" Some of these days Tibbles will say something about another school of "millet heads" who say, "Yip, that's so."

Central City Democrat: Speaking of the Roosevelt stampede, a friend said to me the other day, "If I had a tract of land so poor that I couldn't raise a disturbance on it, and all attempts to give it away proved unavailing, I would try to get the government to quarter some Indians on it for a few years and then have it thrown open for settlement." While not wishing to intimate that the reservation is entirely worthless, yet I believe that the same spirit that leads a cow, while standing knee deep in grass, to reach through the fence and eat ragweed, has animated many who have registered.

Water Herald: When a strike is on among union men, about the first thing the managers of the concern affected do is to employ a lot of nonunion men, and if possible, ship in workmen from anywhere and everywhere to take the place of the strikers. This is all right if the employers are to reform the cause of the strike, and if unionists. But the great injustice is done when in a few days, a settlement is effected and the nonunion men who have helped the concern out of their trouble are told that their services are no longer wanted and the strikers may be re-employed. A union man who has done the forehand when engaging his services to such a company, to have a contract binding enough to compel them to retain him, if he proves worthy, no matter what may be the outcome of the strike.

York Republican: It would be just as reasonable to enact an anti-strike law as to enact an anti-union law. It would be just as reasonable to enact a law prohibiting men from working as to enact a law compelling them to work. Such matters must eventually adjust themselves outside of court, no matter how much legislatures may tinker with them. Let the law already enacted be enforced and there will be little trouble arise from labor strikes. Come down with the iron hand of federal authority on all men and organizations who by violence prevent other men from taking up the work-tools thrown down by striking workmen and there will be no need of labor legislation. When an organization, no matter how peaceful in its inception it may be, assumes the functions of a mob, treat it as a mob, and there will be fewer mobs. There can be no right under the constitution, to attempt to enforce you or me to trade with any business man engaged in agriculture. There can be no right to prevent you or me from influencing our friends, if we can, to keep them from doing business with any man or company of men. The law can make men keep the peace, refrain from violence, and respect the rights of others. It can make men speak is free in America, and any citizen has a right to employ his influence either for or against any business concern. And the law which shall attempt to restrain him can succeed only in bringing itself and its authors into contempt.

TENDENCY OF OCCUPATIONS.

Commercial and Industrial Pursuits Have the Call.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

That we have become in the last twenty years a commercial and industrial people is a fact that is not only a fact, but a fact of increasing importance. It is indicated by the census report on occupations, recently published. The following table shows the proportion of all those in gainful pursuits who were engaged in the five principal classes of occupation in 1880 and in 1900:

Table with 3 columns: Occupation, 1880, 1900. Rows: Agricultural pursuits, Domestic and personal, Trade and transportation, Manufacturing and mechanical, Total.

It will be seen that in 1880, while 45 per cent of those employed were engaged in agriculture, only 18 per cent were engaged in trade and transportation, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, but that in 1900 less than 20 per cent were engaged in agriculture while almost 41 per cent were engaged in manufacturing and commerce.

This does not mean that the occupation of agriculture is of declining importance. The number of persons actually engaged in agriculture increased between 1880 and 1900 from 7,714,000 to 10,392,000 and the number is likely to increase still further. It is, however, if our vast, irrigable domain is thrown open to settlement and is settled by bona fide homesteaders. With the growth in the commercial and industrial population there is bound to be a growth in the number of those engaged in the business of growing their food supply. In countries such as this, with its broad areas of fertile land unavailable for industry and with its vast resources of the raw material of industry and of manufacturing power, agriculture is bound to demand the services of more and more men. To make this clear it is sufficient to say that in 1880 there were engaged in commerce and the mechanical industries 2,550,000 persons, who were fed by the labors of 7,714,000 agriculturists, while in 1900 there were engaged in commerce and the mechanical industries 11,822,000 persons, who were fed by the labors of 10,392,000 persons.

While it is still true that agriculture is, and for many years is likely to remain, the foundation industry on which rests the prosperity of the whole country, such a change to the distribution of occupations as that which has occurred since 1880 is of great social and political as well as of economic significance. It is reflected in the growth of cities, in the rise of problems of more and more men, in the increasing investigation and solution and in the ferment of labor and capital. It has had and is likely to have political effects of far reaching importance affecting our internal policies and our foreign relations.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

Gifts—Yes, Sniffins is what I call a Japanese drinker. Spinks—A Japanese drinker? What do you mean by that? Gift—Oh, he takes something 'most every day.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Farmer Jason—Did you hear as how Josh Medders is ruin his wife for divorce? Gift—Yes, Josh, no! What grounds has he got? Farmer Jason—Cruelty. She insisted on his eating his corn. He has to give his wife summer boarders.—Record-Herald.

"Some of the necessities of life are exorbitantly high these days." "Yes, I wish they'd raise the prices still higher." "What?" "What? I wish they'd get high enough to scare me, so I'd quit needing them."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Patience—She's getting a divorce. Patrice—Is that a fact? "Yes, indeed; but she's keeping it a secret." "How do you know?" "The girls at the cooking school told me so today."—Yonkers Statesman.

Briggs—Castleton was out driving with the Horse Grasper the other day when the widow ran away with him, and he's held up by the police. Griggs—Well, it might have been worse; the widow might have run away with him. Detroit Free Press.

PLAIN OF THE THERMOMETER.

J. W. Foley in New York Times.

I'm only a thermometer—a little tube of glass stuck up here where the busy folk may see me. I'm like an individual; sometimes my spirits are high, and sometimes they are in the dumps, and down at the zero mark.

Now, it's the sun that makes the heat, as you can plainly see. But though the folks take delight in blaming it on me, they seem to think I regulate the world as well as heat. When, 'tis a fact, I simply do exactly as I'm told. The folks wave and glare at me when I'm down too low. The coal man fumes and fuses if I'm not sixteen below.

Nobody seems to understand my mission, which is to tell the truth. It is just to do my duty and to tell the honest truth.