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It begins to look as if Candidate Davis would neither fill the bill nor pay the bill. When is a cinch primary not a cinch primary? When it cinches the schemers who thought they had the other fellows cinched.

Many a man would have celebrated Labor Day with more energy were he sure his job was waiting for him this morning. Settle the strikes!

Basket ball is now in a position to be recognized as a genuine American sport, since two Nebraska girls have broken limbs in preliminary practice.

There was a state election in Arkansas yesterday, but somehow or other no one is expecting to be surprised by the announcement of the result.

The next chapter in the controversy over paving specifications will be contributed by President Warren of the bitulthic enterprise, or by some one speaking for him.

We fear our suburban summer resort gardens are close to the time when Jack Frost will present his ticket of admission at the gate and frighten the other pleasure seekers away.

Now that he knows who his opponent is to be, the democratic congressman from the Second district need have no further compunction about having himself formally notified that he is to run again.

Loyal Germans will now turn aside from the study of war bulletins and prepare to show intelligent appreciation of the house of Mecklenburg-Schwernin from which has sprung their future queen and empress.

There would be more interest shown in the proposed meeting of democratic editors to be held in New York if it were known whether the men in charge of the campaign desire to ask for advice or to give instructions.

It is said that the man with whom Princess Louise ran away lived incognito at a Dresden hotel for several weeks preceding the last elopement. Now if the princess will continue to live incognito much will be forgiven.

One Kennedy was elected to the legislature on the fusion ticket two years ago largely out of mistaken identity for the two Kennedys who are to be elected on the republican ticket for congress and district judge respectively this year.

It is a bad thing to go into the political business, particularly in politics. Several political weather prophets who were rash enough to commit themselves in writing in advance of the recent congressional primary will now have the exquisite delight of taking it all back.

At least one American officer has learned something as the result of the Russo-Japanese war, and he did not have to be on the firing line to learn it. General Humphrey will never again declare that a race of rice eaters cannot successfully fight a race whose soldiers are fed upon meat.

Trades unionists of Great Britain are considering the question of taking a more active part in politics. As there are already two socialist parties organized in that country it will be seen that the English trades unionist has little more confidence in the socialist propaganda than his American compeer.

This seems to be a year for reminiscences. Just after Grandfather Davis referred to the economy of government under Buchanan's administration a popular magazine runs a story of the "Cotton deal" by which several statesmen of the late confederacy feathered their nests at the expense of the rebel government.

THINKING BETTER OF HIM.

Two months ago the newspapers which are now most ardent in their support of Judge Parker were denouncing W. J. Bryan unflinchingly. He was a populist, a socialist, a demagogue, a party wrecker and so on. Now that he has offered his services to the democratic national committee and is announced to take the stump in October some of the democratic organs which so soundly abused him are apparently thinking better of him. They speak of him as a gifted orator and a man of brilliant ability, one of them remarking that "in presenting the issues of the campaign as marked out by the democratic platform Mr. Bryan is capable of rendering services to his party as useful as they are sure to be brilliant and commanding of attention." Yet as a matter of fact Mr. Bryan has not changed his views. He still believes in every principle and policy enunciated in the platform on which he ran and he has declared his purpose to again endeavor to bring the democracy to a full recognition and adoption of his political views. The opinions that caused him to be characterized two months ago as a socialist and demagogue he has not renounced and it is safe to say will not renounce.

It will indeed be interesting to learn Mr. Bryan's present opinion of the democratic candidate for the presidency. Last April he made a speech in Chicago in which he said: "Judge Parker is not a fit man to be nominated either by the democratic party or any other party that stands for honesty or fair dealing in politics." This was a deliberately formed judgment and nothing has since occurred to justify a change. We do not believe that Bryan has changed his opinion of Parker, but there are obvious reasons for his remaining in touch with the party. However, he can hardly regard as sincere the change toward him of those who only a short time ago could find in denouncing him no language too severe.

AN EPOCH-MAKING VICTORY.

A military expert expresses the opinion that the value of the Japanese victory at Liao Yang will lie rather in its moral than its military results, should the Russians succeed in making an orderly retreat to Mukden and beyond. He remarks that again the superiority of an Asiatic over a European army will have been demonstrated and "add fresh fuel to the fire that is burning from Palestine to the coast of China." The further the Japanese can penetrate from the sea, the more difficult will be the Russian task to recover the lost ground.

It is very generally recognized that the Japanese victory, assuming, as the dispatches at hand warrant, that they will hold all they have won, is epoch making in its importance. Of course there is the possibility of Japanese reverses, but there is nothing to indicate a danger of anything happening that would greatly change the situation or seriously retard the progress of the mikado's victorious armies. There continues to come from St. Petersburg assurance that Kourouptkin's retreat is simply carrying out carefully devised plans of campaign, but this has ceased to be seriously taken even in Russia, and the general opinion is that the Russian commander has been completely out-generaled. He was able to avoid being entirely enveloped, but he extricated himself at great loss. Kourouptkin is urgently calling for reinforcements, but it is improbable that any can reach him in time to avert impending disaster, while Japan is steadily sending more troops into the field. Aside from its influence on the future of the war the battle of Liao Yang is interesting in itself as one of the greatest battles, if not the greatest, of modern times.

A SINGULAR ARGUMENT.

Some of the Parker organs are urging in advocacy of his election the singular argument that as president he could not carry out the demands of the democratic platform, owing to the fact that there is a republican senate. In other words, they ask the people to give the democratic party control of the executive branch of the government because its president could do nothing. Thus the Brooklyn Eagle states that it does not agree with Parker on the matter of expansion, "but we agree with him on enough other things to allow us to offset his views on expansion with the circumstance that, with an assured republican senate, and with himself committed to only four years in the presidency, he cannot carry out his views." That paper is also not favorable to the platform declaration regarding the tariff, yet it supports the democratic ticket in the comfortable assurance that the republicans have the senate and will "see that neither anti-expansion nonsense nor free trade nonsense can be made into law."

Was ever such an argument as this employed before in behalf of the election of a presidential candidate? Were the American people ever before asked to choose a man for the highest office in their gift for the reason that he would be powerless? Do the people want a mere figurehead in the position of chief executive of the nation?

The democratic party is to be trusted, according to one of the most prominent and influential of its organs, because it can't do anything, because it is powerless to carry out its views and promises and thereby injure the interests of the country. Judge Parker said in his speech of acceptance: "It is a fact and should be frankly conceded that though our party be successful in the coming contest we cannot hope to secure a majority of the senate during the next four years, and hence we shall be unable to secure any modification in the tariff, save to which the republican majority in the senate may consent." For the same reason that party could do nothing else requiring legislative action. Why, then, elect a democratic president?

publicans in convention assembled at that health resort.

His honor, the mayor, would have amused himself more if he had been able to participate in the congressional primaries here last week. Grave Fears Realized. Russia has accumulated enough facts and figures to prove that the yellow peril is fully as yellow and perilous as the liveliest imagination has painted it. Caution Marks Each Move. Chairman Taggart and Cortelyou will be cautious about organizing torchlight processions this year. Neither of them can afford to promote the interests of the Standard Oil company. Gallery of the Streets. Chicago Record Herald. Russia's military reputation is not to have been badly damaged during its recent trial trip. But its triumph in getting back to Cronstadt without suffering from spontaneous combustion must not be underestimated. Sublime Nonpartisanism. Boston Globe. The wife of Senator Elkins has set an example of wifely dutifulness by declaring to a newspaper man that before expressing any opinion in politics she must have her husband tell her what she ought to believe. This in spite of the fact that her own father is the democracy's candidate for the vice presidency. Good Pay for a Crook. Burlington Hawkeye. Edward O. Soule of Iowa Falls, who wrecked a savings bank and stole some \$20,000, entered a plea of guilty in the district court at Eldora and was sentenced to eighteen months at Anamosa. A mathematician has figured out that it is getting pretty good pay for wearing stripes. If he still has the money it is not the worst speculation that he ever entered into, and even if he has it not did he have it, and that is something like it. He gets \$7.50 per month, or \$22 per day, or \$2.25 per working hour.

A Permanent Reminder.

Senator Fairbanks' reminder about the Coxey armies is pertinent and to the point. There are citizens who desire a return of the days when armies of the unemployed marched to Washington to demand relief, let him vote for it with full understanding of what he does. We opine, however, the majority has all it wants of Coxey marching and soup house charity. What is wanted now is ample employment for all who desire to work, and that is to be had through maintenance of republican policies and confidence in the security afforded by sound systems.

Facts Outweigh Theories.

General Lee's statement in his official report, that the increased desertions from the regular army are due, in great part, to the abolition of the canteen will probably excite the wrath of the opponents of the canteen, but it will have a good deal of weight with disinterested people. Certainly anyone should be able to judge of the influence for good or evil exerted by the canteen. Officers of the army ought to be the men. Their testimony is practically unanimous that the canteen was a factor for good and its abolition has worked harm. No amount of mere academic theorizing will outweigh these facts.

A Sermon on Character.

David B. Hill's popularity in the democratic party was never more strikingly apparent than in his sermon, which has accumulated a large following from active politics in order to handicap Judge Parker's candidacy. The Cleveland democrat always distrusted him; the Bryan democrat's hate him. He may not be so black as a multitude of foes have painted him, but the fact that at 61 years of age he has accumulated such a following of admirers and failed so far to win the confidence of the general public makes a whole sermon on the subject of character in politics.

CRIMES AGAINST INVESTORS.

The investor, in judging the value of a security, has four guides. 1. The names of the directors of the company. 2. The balance sheet and statement of earnings which it may issue. 3. The dividend that may be paid on the stock. 4. The price at which the security sells in the market. It is possible that all four of these guides may be valuable; that the directors may be simply lending the use of their names to an enterprise which is purely a gamble or a deliberate attempt to deceive the public; that the financial statement may be so concocted as to conceal the true condition of the company; that the dividend is paid out of net earnings, but out of sale of stocks and bonds, and that the market price may represent merely manipulation, a scheme to unload at a high figure on innocent holders securities which insiders know to be worthless. The great evil which honest investment has to contend against is one or all of these departed from these safeguards against fraud and deceit. Too much so-called "high finance" has consisted in setting at high prices securities worth much less than the sum asked for them, and to blame if he pays more than he should for a security, but it is fair to ask whether there is not immorality in selling for much securities which the seller knows to be worth little. Especially does this appear to be so when the purchasers are small investors, men and women of limited means, upon whom the livelihood of many depend. No pity need be wasted upon a person who, having deliberately entered upon a speculation, loses. But the honest investor has just cause for complaint if he is induced to buy securities that are not worth what they are represented to be.

The man who lends or sells the use of his name to a corporation to whose affairs he gives little or no attention, the official who issues a financial statement that is "doctored," the management that pays a dividend not earned, simply to maintain the credit of the company or to market its securities; the pool which puts up the price of a security in order to unload it upon investors at more than it is intrinsically worth, are all guilty of dishonesty, and every such act of dishonesty serves to bring Wall street into disrepute. That Wall street survives in spite of limited practices is proof, that, after all that is said, a majority of its agents of investment, though they may occasionally make mistakes, are actually striving to deal honestly with investors, realizing fully that honesty is the best policy.

There is perhaps no way to deal effectively by law with these crimes against investment. Perhaps there might be a law holding the director to a stricter accountability; that there might be a penalty for "doctored" financial statements and a punishment for the declaration of unearned dividends and for stock manipulations. The great difficulty is to enact laws that, while meeting these various evils, shall not at the same time, restrict the reasonable liberty of honest enterprise.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE WAR.

Battle of Liao Yang Compared with Battles Famous in History. The place of Liao Yang in the record of famous battles will not be determined for some time to come. The actual number of troops engaged is not known, and outside of the respective war offices, and the losses are equally indefinite. Estimates of the total number range from 200,000 to 300,000 men. Four hundred thousand men is the generally accepted estimate of the combined strength of the contending armies on the opening of the contest two weeks ago. The strength of the Japanese army varies in the estimates from 150,000 to 200,000 men, and that of the Russian army from 150,000 to 200,000 men. Estimates of the total losses run from 25,000 to 50,000 in killed, wounded and missing. If these estimates are fairly verified by official returns, Liao Yang will take high rank among the great battles of the world. In this connection statistics of great battles of modern times will be of interest:

Location and Country. engaged. Losses. Jena, German 20,000 45,000 Leipzig, Allies 30,000 30,000 Waterloo, French 100,000 100,000 Bull Run (second), Confederate 12,000 22,000 Shiloh, Union 24,000 17,000 Fredericksburg, Union 115,000 12,000 Gettysburg, Union 54,000 23,000 Wilderness, Confederate 78,000 30,000 Sedan, German 200,000 100,000 Marston, French 100,000 100,000 Garvelotte, German 200,000 25,000

Other great battles of the world, in which the exact number of troops engaged has never been definitely ascertained, and noted for the losses sustained, are:

Location and Country. engaged. Losses. Plevna, Russian 50,000 50,000 Sadowa, Prussian 200,000 200,000 Austerlitz, French 100,000 100,000 Wagram, French 150,000 150,000 Friedland, French 70,000 70,000 Eylau, French 40,000 40,000 Hohenlinden, French 60,000 60,000

Field Marshal Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces at Liao Yang, was born in 1841, a samurai or noble of the Kagoshima clan. From his earliest infancy he was brought up as a soldier. At 4 years of age he was separated from his mother and began to learn the lessons of hardihood. He was never known to win for pain or complain of hunger. He was compelled to go barefoot in the snow in the winter to toughen him. In wintry winds he wore but the thinnest clothes to keep his skin from being tender. His days were spent in the practice of arms and physical exercise; his nights in studying the bushido, or old Japanese code of honor, which taught the samurai that life was nothing as compared with the glory of his daimio or leader. Little Oyama was of sturdy stuff and could stand the training which killed many who are devoted to it.

At the age of 10 he had killed a bear unaided, and the same year took part in his first battle with the retainers of a rival daimio. Young Oyama at this time was passionately devoted to his cousin, the great Saigo, the head of the Satsuma clan. At the outbreak of the Satsuma rebellion, headed by his cousin Saigo, and in which his own brother took a leading part, Oyama found himself in a painful dilemma; his loyalty to the central government and to the person of the emperor triumphed, however, and he took the field against his clansmen, and as commander of the "flying brigade" fought bravely and successfully until Saigo's fall.

During the ensuing ten years of reconstruction, which Marquis Yamagata devoted to establishing and perfecting the military system which has made him the hero of so many difficult campaigns is the kindest, most amiable old gentleman it would be possible to meet. He himself declares that he has no liking whatever for war, and that it is irony of fate, not personal inclination, which has made him the soldier he is today. Like most of Japan's great men, he is not rich, in this world's goods. He is far too liberal to amass a fortune. It is told of him during the Chinese war he bought provisions for his men and horses out of his own pocket rather than pillage the wretched homes along the route.

The following description of Admiral Togo is given by a writer in Collier's Weekly: After we had been in the ward room for some time Captain Takarabe, the commander of the Manchu Maru, entered and announced, "Gentlemen, Admiral Togo." Every one sprang to his feet and fixed his eyes on the little officer, small even for a Japanese, standing in the doorway. There stood the admiral of the fleet, a calm, determined looking man, about 56 years of age, with coal black hair standing straight up from his head, expressionless eyes, prominent cheekbones and a powerful jaw relieved by an imperial Calmness is a great characteristic of Admiral Togo. He gazed on the scene before him without any sign of interest or emotion. It was not by any means an unkindly look, but simply the look of a man whose body was present but whose mind was elsewhere. Just that same look Nelson might have had during one of those lonely vigils before Brest or during a century ago. It is a man of few words, but of few words, he never saw any one who impressed him so much with a sense of real greatness, something above the ordinary run of men. I shall never forget the picture he made as he stood in the ward room of the Mikasa, surrounded by his staff and the representatives of the powers.

Shorter in stature than any present he nevertheless, like the mighty Corsican, stood out before all, and was the cynosure of all eyes. The representatives of every nationality, some of them actually hostile to the Japanese cause, felt directly as they came into the presence of the fighting admiral the spell of his fascination, and, sinking all differences, crowded round this little man in a mad endeavor to shake him by the hand. At the same time you could hear words of adulation and congratulatory uttered in English, French, German, Italian, Austrian and Japanese. As for Togo, he gazed on the scene before him unchanged as he had gazed unchanged ten years before on the sinking of the Kowshing, and the sending of 2,000 human beings to a watery grave, an event which awoke the world to the rising of a new star in the far east. We drank the health of the admiral in champagne, and he so far unbended as to have touched the glasses in return to the compliment. This was no sign of ungraciousness. It simply meant the mind of the man was centered elsewhere, on the fortress forty miles away, and the message which might come at any moment that the enemy had put to sea.

A POWER IN CAMPAIGN WORK.

Governor Odell's Management of Republican Interests in New York. Holland in Chicago Record-Herald. Governor Odell will be able by the middle of October to forecast the result in New York state within 1,000 or at most 10,000 of the actual figures. Much has been heard during this campaign, and for the last year, of the personal unpopularity of Governor Odell. The statement is not without foundation. There would be danger of Governor Odell's defeat if the vote were counted by the glad hand, nor does he know how to be all things to all men. And yet it is probable that something of a reaction, not toward popularity or kindly feeling, but in the direction of great admiration of Odell as a technical politician and tactician, will be established during this campaign in Governor Odell's favor.

So far under his direction, the campaign in New York state, meaning by that organization politics, the discipline and command of the machinery of the party may be compared with the perfect discipline, fine control and which characterizes the well-managed corporation.

This is the work of Governor Odell as chairman of the state republican committee. It undoubtedly explains in part the alleged unpopularity of the governor. The perfect campaign manager must have a will that is inflexible, must like the manager of a corporation, know no kindly sentiment; must strike heavily where that is necessary; must be a true disciplinarian. Governor Odell has not shrunk this responsibility and he has undoubtedly created respect for him. He is in no sense an easy boss, although no man better appreciates fine political work, or more cordially recognizes it than he.

As illustrating the perfection of his system and the utility of the attempt of any lay district leader to deceive him, an anecdote telling of a recent incident may be worth reporting. Governor Odell summoned into conference all the twenty-one district leaders of the borough of Brooklyn. It was fine proof of the skill with which the governor is able to conceal from the public important conferences that the gathering of these leaders was unknown to any one excepting Odell and those who were present. After the leaders were seated before him the governor said to them: "I want you to take a canvass of your districts, a house-to-house canvass; I want you to find out as far as possible how each voter stands and do it through the door of his house."

Some of the leaders replied in the words: "Governor, what you are asking is an impossibility in a city like New York. It is easy enough to make a house-to-house canvass in the country, where everybody knows everybody else, or even in a city like your own Newburgh. But it can't be done in a community of a million people like Brooklyn."

"Can't it?" replied the governor. He wheeled around, opened a bookcase and drew from it a pile of pamphlets, twenty-one in all. To each district leader he gave a pamphlet so numbered that the district recognized it as the number of his district. When the pamphlets were opened they were found to contain a list of every house in each district and an approximate canvass of the political association of each voter in every house. Some leaders were amazed. Some of them astonished; a few attempted to defend.

It has been done in Brooklyn, he is doing all over the state. Now, you are one of the candidates for governor; no longer living, devised a plan which would not have succeeded had Governor Odell been chairman of the republican committee at that time. The plan involved the hiring of five farmers or working men in each district throughout rural New York to stay away from the polls upon election day. On the face of the transaction it was not bribery. Each one of the five was employed to do certain work that kept him busy that day. The party vote fell off on election by just about the aggregate amount by multiplying by five the election districts of rural New York.

PARKER AS SONG EDITOR.

Great Enthusiasm Aroused by Political Campaign in Baltimore. New York democratic newspapers, those of ex-candidate Hearst included, are authority for the information that Candidate Parker not only appreciates the exalted place which poetry and music are to take in the democratic campaign, but feels so profound an interest in the matter that he is willing to hear recitations in the music room at Rosemount and suggest for them a final polish. It has not heretofore been known that ex-Judge Parker numbered among his accomplishments a rare judgment of that type of rhythmic literature and melody which combine to make the campaign song, and to this he adds the distinction of being the first in the long line of presidential candidates to assume a royal censorship and instruct the composer as to what is and is not the proper thing. It may not be complimentary or vote-making for Judge Parker that the initial campaign singer is an Englishman, described as "having been in America only two years and knowing nothing of American politics." As every Englishman "dearly loves a lord" it is possible that Mr. George Hayden Bromby, F. R. S., the Englishman in question, has been won by the announcement that the ex-judge is by some means possessed of a coat-of-arms consisting of "three stags and a chevron charged with a twofold slipped," to quote the ex-judge's own description. However that may be, Bromby, F. R. S., an organist in a New York church, is the campaign singer who was welcomed at Rosemount as the author of "Safe, Save and Sound," a campaign effort which should become famous because, if for no other reason, it was edited by Mr. Parker himself and goes forth to the world with the stamp of his approval. It is told in one of Mr. Hearst's papers that the ex-judge led the composer to the piano and warmly applauded words and music until the composer came to these concluding lines of the second stanza: With confidence in Parker sure The he will prove And make a mighty president To rule the U. S. A.

The candidate, it is asserted, balked at this and remarked to the uniformed and unadorned Englishman that "we do not have mighty presidents ruling the U. S. A.," and suggested that the word "guide" or "lead" be substituted for "rule." Apparently he had no objection to the forcible adjective "mighty." The composer accepted the suggestion and the result was the following: With confidence in Parker sure The he will prove And make a mighty president To rule the U. S. A.

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IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE.

Accepted the amendment and left the ex-judge a happy man, "flooded down with white flowers from the Rosemount lawn."

It is a vital and pregnant episode which will doubtless result in numerous campaign lyrics, by Englishmen if not by Americans. It is significant, also, in its notice to composers that the ex-judge would like to exercise censorship upon all compositions and therefore their authors should not fail to go to Rosemount and submit words and music for his approval. The incident also indicates that Parker is certain to get the vote of unnaturalized Englishmen.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The fact that J. Pierpont Morgan eats a melon every day is not surprising. It has long been understood in the street that he is present whenever one is cut.

Tom Watson, the populist nominee, is in an enviable position. He may say anything he wishes to say and do as he pleases without fear of the results in November.

Prof. Zordan of the University of Padua is enrolled in Bellevue hospital, New York, in a most lowly capacity. He is studying American customs for use in a forthcoming book.

Now cometh William Sturdy, 30 years old, of Providence, who denoseth and says that while he still smokes, he has not used tobacco all his life. He began smoking at the age of 15, and has kept up the habit of using the soothing weed ever since.

President Kruger left a fortune of more than 30,000,000 francs, or \$6,000,000. The Cri de Paris, commenting on this, says that "General Kruger, in order to live, is obliged to play the monte-bank at the St. Louis exposition and give each day two representations of the battle of Paardeburg."

Mrs. Florence M. Cook of Detroit has the honor of being chosen by the newspaper musical critics of her home city as prize winner in the contest for words to fit the title and music of the "Tanquer Clift" two-step. The prize was \$100 in gold offered by the Whitney-Warner Publishing Co. of Detroit.

Major George W. Evans, disbursing officer and chief of the finance division in the interior department, has completed his fortieth year of service with the government. He began his life as a newsboy in Washington and in that capacity followed the army of the Potomac in its various campaigns. In his present position, which he has had since 1883, he has handled more than \$1,000,000,000 with absolute accuracy. Major Evans was in Ford's theater the night Lincoln was assassinated.

A SMILE OR TWO.

Goodman Gongrong—One of these government experts says that a bar of gold-coin Scotch whisky in the United States. Tufford Knutt—Gee! Jes' knut wot a good time he had with 'em 'russ making the investigation!—Chicago Tribune.

Parson Jackson—Am 'yo' suah 'yo' didn't accutal dat tuhkey in a game of chance? Mose Mokeby—Dead suah, pahson. I used 'em own dice.—Town Topics.

"I suppose you have made it a rule in politics to forget a friend," answered Senator Sorghum. "If a man has done anything for me, I don't forget it. I always get too much."—Cleveland Leader.

"Those were all married people who came down by stage to the beach tonight, weren't they?" "Yes." "Why was that big crowd there to meet them?" "It wanted to see the tied come in."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

War Correspondent—I wish I could send in some news to my editor that would cheer him up. "Why not?" "His tent has been killed."—Puck.

She—I wonder why Jones left the church before the end of the service? "He don't know; perhaps he is a somnambulist."—Baltimore Telegram.

"I never did enjoy dining out," said the old dyspeptic, to a friend when I was a boy." "Why, how's that?" "Well, when I was a boy I never seemed to get enough to eat, and now I always get too much."—Cleveland Leader.

"Just look at that woman's face! Isn't it about the homeliest you ever saw?" "It should say so. Do you know who she is?" "No; but it's a cinch that she's either a literary woman or an heiress."—Philadelphia Press.

HEY, THERE!

Chicago Chronicle. Hey, there, you grouchey people. Who sit aroun' an' pout. Why don't you be cheerful An' out that mournin' out!

Say, what is 'is' use in mournin' An' lettin' your spirits fall? Better be laughin' an' pristin' Than be sittin' in a frown!

Hi, there, you gloomy knockers. While 'tis bit' er sing. Smoke up an' be good natured. For there's fun in everythin'.

Hey, there, you sullen people. Wake up an' look up above. You ought to be thankful you're livin' An' know how to laugh an' love.

Say, what is 'is' use in mopin' An' wipin' your cheeks 'er eyes? Get out in 'em outdoors An' about at 'er azure skies.

Hey, there, you crabbed creatures. Herry on an' start up a song. For 'is' light 'er love 'er laughter That pushes 'er world along.

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