THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year..$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year..... 6.00
Illustrated Bee, one year..... 2.50
Sunday Bee, one year 2.50
Saturday Bee, one year..... 1.50
Twentieth Century Farmer, one year... 1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy.. 2c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week..12c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week.17c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 7c
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week 15c
Sunday Bee, per copy..... 5c

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

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall building, Twenty-fifth and M streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl street.
Chicago—1640 Unity building.
New York—1509 Home Life Ins. building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
C. C. Rosewater, 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 April, 1905, was as follows:

1	31,080	16	45,600
2	31,050	17	28,350
3	28,180	18	28,370
4	28,190	19	27,950
5	28,100	20	28,100
6	28,100	21	28,350
7	29,930	22	30,150
8	30,520	23	31,770
9	30,350	24	28,000
10	27,970	25	28,050
11	28,170	26	28,090
12	28,400	27	28,150
13	28,150	28	28,300
14	29,000	29	30,100
15	30,800	30	32,100

Total.....889,420
Less unsold copies.....9,783

Net total sales.....879,637
Daily average 29,321

C. C. ROSEWATER,
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1905.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

The bear killing season in Colorado is over.

If Admiral Togo doesn't move rapidly General Oyama may beat him into the limelight again.

Polish socialist organizations have ordered members to return to work. Evidently the campaign fund needs replenishing.

One hundred millions of preferred stock has been added to the capitalization of the Union Pacific railroad by the mere turn of the wrist.

While Chicago may claim to be in Warsaw's class the fake bomb shows that it has not yet reached the St. Petersburg stage of development.

General Kouropatkin expresses his intention to go to St. Petersburg. He probably feels that he has given public sentiment time to cool since the evacuation of Mukden.

In ordering the arrest of a former court officer on charge of conspiring against Brazil, Spain intimates that it has had all the fighting it wants on this side of the water.

Chicago is visibly impressed with the fact that in its present strike crisis neither Grover Cleveland is president of the United States nor John P. Altgeld governor of Illinois.

If Milwaukee had not already been made famous by its thirst-quenching achievements, it would have acquired fame anyway by the operations of its star bank embezzler.

British conservative speakers say the party has not changed its policies since the last general election. Perhaps this is one reason why its majority has been growing steadily less.

According to the statements of former acquaintances Pat Crowe is having as hard a time to prove his identity as the state would have had to have connected him with his kidnaping exploit.

Norwegians who are threatened with the weight of Russian greed in case they break with Sweden would probably be worse scared if they did not pride themselves on being the equals of the Japanese.

If the protesting Congregational ministers have their way preachers of that denomination will not be at a loss for subjects for sermons this summer, as the Rockefeller fund will be in order at all times.

Canadian savings bank deposits now aggregate over $62,000,000, whereas ten years ago they were only $44,500,000. The growth of these deposits has, however, made no serious deflection from the deposits of other Canadian banks.

China declares it unwise in its opinion for Japan to open Manchuria at the present time, but as the Chinese idea of opening provinces has not even been respected where its sway is unquestioned Japan will probably do as it pleases in the matter.

The supreme court of Missouri has taken original jurisdiction of the Kansas City natural gas franchise matter by prohibiting the district judge from acting, holding that he has no power to enjoin an executive officer. If this doctrine should apply in Nebraska, a lot of lawyers might be compelled to seek other lines of industry.

The fire underwriters in New York City are engaged in a combined effort to devise practical ways and means to reduce the fire risk in the most exposed business districts of the metropolis. This laudable movement should not be confined to any one city. There is room for vigorous measures of fire prevention in every city in the country.

RAILROADS IN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Among the opponents of governmental railway regulation who have appeared before the senate committee on interstate commerce was Prof. Balthazar H. Meyer of the Chicago university, who claims to have made a special study of railroad management in Germany, and has given profound study to the railway problem in America. According to Prof. Meyer any attempt on the part of congress to venture into the domain of railroad regulation, and especially any legislation that would confer upon the Interstate Commerce commission power to interfere with the free action of railroads in rate making would be mischievous and dangerous to the national welfare.

Prof. Meyer goes further even than that. He asserts that discriminations and rebates cannot be stopped by government and ventures the prediction that legislation to interfere with the arbitrary exaction of railroad charges would prove abortive. In support of this prediction Prof. Meyer institutes comparisons of prevailing freight and passenger rates in Germany and the United States, which he claims show conclusively that unrestricted private ownership of railroads cheapen rates, while state ownership increases rates.

The comparison which Prof. Meyer attempts to institute between railroad management in Germany and America throws little light on the solution of the railway problem. In Germany the railway carriage of mails, which includes the parcels post, is free. In the United States the government pays about $60,000,000 a year for railway mail carriage, while the express companies, who pay about half that sum for the carriage of commodities, conveyed without charge by the parcels post in Germany, are allowed to exact from their patrons more than $100,000,000 a year. In Germany the government railroads transport without charge the munitions of war, military and naval supplies, troops and public officials, civil and military. In America the government is required to pay many millions for this service, and what the government pays to the railroads is taxed against the people in addition to the regular charge for transportation of commodities. This difference may make up in part the difference in freight rates in Germany and America. There is also the difference in volume and distance which enables railroads in America to decrease rates for commodity transportation. The enormous tonnage and long hauls count in favor of lower tonnage rates in America than in Germany. But this divergence can have no bearing on the legislation recommended to congress by President Roosevelt.

THE SCHILLER ANNIVERSARY.

Among the illustrious names in literature that of Johann Friedrich von Schiller holds a most distinguished place. By the German people this great poet and dramatist is esteemed as second only in the literature of their country to Goethe and his works have been more extensively read in Germany than those of the more cosmopolitan genius. Schiller's dramas still belong to the classic repertoire of the German theater and are one of the finest contributions to universal dramatic literature. His historical works are also of high merit. As a poet he was inferior to his illustrious contemporary, Goethe, though the poems of Schiller are of far more general popularity among his countrymen. Indeed to the student of German literature the names of these two great men, who became the most intimate of friends and between whom there was never anything like rivalry, are linked together. To think of either is to inevitably bring to mind the other. It has been said that each was necessary to the intellectual development of the other, that neither could have done his best work without the other's inspiring sympathy.

The early life of Schiller was one of hardship, with few advantages. His parents were poor and unable to give him opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge. These he found in an academy established by the duke of Wurtemberg, for while his entrance into that institution doomed him to a sort of enslavement it enabled him to acquire learning which otherwise he probably could not have obtained. He began the study of law, but soon tired of this and took up the study of medicine, which he patiently pursued, graduating after five years of assiduous application, during which he received several prizes for skill in medicine. He was appointed a regimental doctor, but the call to literary work was persistent and irresistible. By stealth he wrote his first drama, "The Robbers," in which he struck a note of combat and defiance to oppression. He had to smuggle out the manuscript of the drama and when it was produced on the stage at Mannheim he had to steal away in order to witness it, for which he was duly punished. It was then he conceived the idea that the theater promised him a certain future and determined to connect himself with it. How great an inspiration to him the theater was is attested by his numerous plays, some of them masterpieces that will live for all time. His last dramatic work was "William Tell," almost as well known to the English as to the German stage.

No details of the great contribution which Schiller made to literature can be given in this connection. When it is said that he was but 46 years old when he died May 9, 1805, his literary industry will be understood. De Quincey wrote of him: "The position of Schiller is remarkable. In the land of his birth, by those who undervalue him the most, he is ranked as the second name in German literature; everywhere else he is ranked as the first. For us, who are aliens to Germany, Schiller is the representative of the German intellect in highest form; and to him, at all events, whether first or second, it is certainly due that the German intellect has become a known power, and a power of growing magnitude, for the great commonwealth of Christendom. * * * Friedrich von Schiller was something more than a great author; he was also in an eminent sense a great man, and his works are not more worthy of being studied for their singular force and originality than his moral character for its nobility and aspiring grandeur."

In a number of cities today the centenary of the death of the great poet and dramatist, whose memory is cherished by his countrymen as well for his love of liberty and his sympathy with the people as for his literary achievement, will be appropriately commemorated. It will be an occasion for an instructive presentation of the claims of Schiller's work to the attention of all intelligent people.

OPEN SHOP AND CLOSED SHOP.

In discussing the relative merits of the open shop and closed shop men who have never worked for wages and men who have never employed anyone who earns wages are very much like the blind who try to lead the lame. The only people qualified to pass sane judgment upon the relations of the workmen to the employer and the employer to the workmen are employers who have been workingmen and workingmen who hope to be employers.

Lawyers who are ever ready to plead for either side of a controversy between the champions of the open shop and the closed shop should bear in mind that the principle of the closed shop is as often maintained by professional men as it is by the trades unions. Doctors of medicine who pride themselves on being regular will not associate professionally with doctors whom they class as irregular, even where it involves the saving of life, and evangelical ministerial unions will not associate with members of the Catholic clergy even where it affects a soul's salvation. Eminent lawyers frequently refuse to associate with other lawyers in cases where it involves life, liberty and property. In other words, there is no open shop for people who either imagine, believe or know that it would be to their interest to keep it closed.

NEBRASKA'S CLAIM TO A CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

The consensus of opinion among the most eminent practitioners in the United States courts in this section of the country is that the vacancy on the circuit bench caused by the recent death of Judge Thayer should by rights be filled from the central part of the circuit, comprising the states of Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. As a matter of equity the various subdivisions embraced within the jurisdiction of the United States court of appeals of the Eighth district should be represented in that great tribunal, and it is to be hoped that due regard to this territorial distribution will be given by President Roosevelt in making his selection.

Judge J. M. Woolworth, who is the recognized leader of the bar west of the Mississippi, has very pointedly called attention to the fact that the judges of a court of appeals, which embraces eleven of the largest states in the union and stretches from the Mexican border almost to British America on the north and from the Mississippi beyond the Rockies on the west, should be distributed on geographical lines so that each of the judges shall by reason of location and environment be in close touch with the traditions, habits, modes of thought and sentiment of the people among whom he lives, taking it for granted, of course, that no aspirant will receive consideration unless he is known to have possessed the character and qualifications prerequisite for the discharge of the high judicial functions devolving upon the circuit judges.

In its present makeup Minnesota, the most northern state in the circuit, is represented by Judge Sanborn, while Colorado, Wyoming and the Black Hills portion of South Dakota are represented by Judge Vandeventer, and the states of Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas constitute the group that would be represented by Judge Hook. Nebraska's claim to the present vacancy is, moreover, justified by the fact that Minnesota, Iowa, Wyoming, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas have each been represented upon the circuit bench, while Nebraska has never been conceded a circuit judgeship.

A PROTEST OF GRAIN MEN.

The imposition of an increased tariff on grain by Germany has aroused the exporters of grain and they will send a protest to the Department of State, setting forth that the new German tariff, in effect, imposes a discriminative duty on exports from this country in favor of European countries, particularly Russia. A protest from the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce states that it has information which leads it to believe that discriminative measures are being contemplated by the German government, which if permitted to be enforced through enactment into law must seriously restrict and injure our export trade in breadstuffs with that country. It is pointed out that Germany, next to Great Britain, is the largest buyer and consumer of the leading cereals and their manufactured product grown by this country. The State department is urged to take such energetic measures, by the negotiation of a treaty or otherwise, as will place the United States upon a competing basis with Russia and other European countries in the exportation of grain to Germany.

What effect such protest will have, if any, it is impossible to say. Of course our government can negotiate a treaty and it is understood that the German government desires this, but there is no assurance that a treaty would be ratified if negotiated. The increased tariff on grain was made at the demand of the German agrarians and they will resist, very likely successfully, any reduction in the duties. If it can be shown that the new tariff imposes a discriminative duty on exports from this country there will be good ground for some form of retaliation, which might have the effect to bring the German government to terms. The matter is of interest as well to the grain producers as to the exporters. A large falling off in sales of grain to Germany after the law goes into effect next March is to be expected.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

The country ought by this time to be entirely familiar with the position of President Roosevelt in regard to regulation of railroad rates. He made this very clear in his last annual message to congress and he has since repeated in effect what he then said.

In an address at the dinner in honor of the delegates to the International Railway congress Secretary Morton took occasion to state the attitude of the president on the railroad question. He said that Mr. Roosevelt wants nothing but what is right and "he is as anxious that no injustice shall be done to the railroads as he is that justice shall be done to the public." The secretary said that through one device or another there still remain here and there preferential rates which favor certain large shippers and which bear down unjustly on others. This is the condition of affairs which the president is doing his best to remove. "The private sidetrack arrangements by which unfair inside rates have been enjoyed by some of the big industries of the country, the earning of more than a fair return on private car investments, the payment of commissions of various sorts or rebates or preferential rates in any form ought to be entirely discontinued," declared Mr. Morton. He said he considered it a great piece of good fortune for every man, woman and child in this country that in the settlement of this matter the rights of property as well as the rights of the people are not to be overlooked by the president. "All he wants in railroad legislation is that which is fair and that which will endure."

Every railroad manager in the country knows that Mr. Roosevelt is not seeking anything the effect of which would be injurious to the property or legitimate interests of the railroads. He wants to remove abuses which it is admitted by the railroad managers themselves exist and which they profess to desire shall be removed. In the face of this profession, however, they are bending all their efforts and exerting all their influence to defeat the legislation which the president regards as absolutely necessary to the correction of abuses. In doing this they are strengthening and intensifying public sentiment against themselves. What they should do is to support the really conservative position of the president, instead of promoting, as their attitude does, a demand for regulative measures far more drastic than those which Mr. Roosevelt has recommended.

MORE ABOUT THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION.

Mr. Carnegie has most wisely excluded from the beneficiaries of his gift all state and sectarian institutions. By thus creating a favored class among the colleges and universities he establishes a healthy competition. If the pension is really an economic gain to the professor, pension-giving institutions will be able to hold out superior inducements to the best men. This "puts it up" to state and sectarian institutions to make as good or a better offer either by a pension system or by raising salaries—New York Independent.

This is the only attempt we have so far seen to justify the discrimination which has been imposed as one of the conditions of the Carnegie foundation to provide pensions for superannuated professors, and against which The Bee has entered respectful protest on behalf of the people of the western states who have undertaken to supply higher education to their youth through their state universities without waiting for the assistance of any private philanthropist.

That there is a decided consensus of opinion among those interested in the welfare of the state university that this discrimination is not only unwise, but positively mischievous, is evidenced by the letters which The Bee has received endorsing its position, and especially its suggestion that some move be inaugurated to prevail upon Mr. Carnegie to reconsider this proscription and place state universities on the same level with the privately endowed colleges and universities entitled to participate in the benefits of his newly instituted pension fund. Without mentioning the names, because the letters are not written for publication, the president of one of the leading state agricultural colleges in the west may be quoted as follows:

It would seem to me, in all justice, that the discrimination should be removed. It is very doubtful whether state institutions can for various reasons maintain higher standards of salaries than privately endowed institutions. As a matter of fact, such institutions have not paid as high salaries as a high grade of institutions under private endowment. The jealous watchfulness of legislatures, not often in sympathy with scientific and educational work of a higher order, would probably make it inexpedient for state institutions to place their salaries much above the general average of salaries paid for similar work in institutions of a like grade not receiving state support. More so, for state institutions have been developing so rapidly and the needs have multiplied to such an extent that it is likely to be impossible for us out of the funds provided to give more than meager salaries for the grade of work which they require, particularly in schools of science and liberal arts.

The president of another not distant state university declares:

I happen to know that Mr. Carnegie believes in state universities as one of the higher expressions of democracy, and I fully believe that he did not intend to discriminate against them. The language he uses—"I do not presume to include the state universities"—it seems to me, shows that he meant to leave a latch string out if the constituency of state universities desired to pull it. There are no institutions that so thoroughly fulfill Mr. Carnegie's fundamental position in his letter as institutions that make no discriminations on account of race, color, creed or sex.

Still another prominent state university president says:

It struck me when I first saw the notice in the paper that it was a very curious provision for a man like Mr. Carnegie to put into his deed of gift. Perhaps it would be possible if the state university presidents were to join in the matter to secure a reconsideration.

The more those interested in the future welfare of our state universities ponder over their exclusion from the Carnegie foundation the more they will realize the serious situation in which these institutions are likely to find themselves. The suggestion that the states should tax themselves to provide a pension fund to match that supplied by Mr. Carnegie to privately endowed institutions is entirely out of the question. A state pension system for university professors could not be established except as a first step toward a pension system for all state employes, and no state in the union is prepared to take such a step now or in the immediate future. If Mr. Carnegie's liberality should result in drawing away from the state universities the great majority of their experienced and efficient professors and instructors and thus impairing the efficiency of the service they are rendering, it would surely do the nation as a whole more harm than good.

The federal grand jury in session at Jackson, Miss., has during the last week returned more than 300 indictments against some of the most prominent citizens of Franklin county, Mississippi, for whitecapping, which is defined by the United States attorney in legal parlance as forcible interference with the settlers on lands subject to homestead entry under the laws of the United States. Among the prominent Mississippians indicted is the sheriff of the county and all the members of the Law and Order league, of which the sheriff was chairman. It remains to be seen, however, whether any of the whitecappers, who had organized secretly to terrorize homesteaders, can be convicted by a Mississippi jury of their peers.

What must the foreign delegates to the International Railway congress think of America? These railway experts have come to the congress from every part of the globe to exchange views relative to the comparative physical conditions of railroads, viz: Railway construction, with its intricate engineering problems; railway safety appliances, equipments and improvements in motive power. But at the very outset they are treated by high dignitaries of the republic to dissertations on the political aspect of railway management, which they never discuss in their own countries and could not even talk about diplomatically at the congress.

St. Louis boot and shoe firms have been awarded contracts for supplying 47,232 pair of boots and shoes to the Indians for the coming season. Where the 47,232 Indians are to be found who wear factory-made boots and shoes has not yet been disclosed. Possibly these are the same Indians for whom the Indian bureau invested in 100 gross boxes of shoe blacking two years ago.

Under the Illinois civil service bill, which will take effect next November, about three-fifths of the employes in the state charitable institutions will be enrolled under civil service regulations on the merit system—an example which other states should also emulate at no distant day.

The British parliamentary committee has adopted a report favoring a law making "picketing" by labor unions legal. With its memory of trouble on "the firing line" America will watch the innovation with more than ordinary interest.

Horrors of Modern War.
St. Louis Republic.

A few days ago General Linevitch lined his men up and kissed every mother's son of them. It is said that many of them wept. Nobody will blame them.

A Bold, Bad Man.
New York Tribune.

Hon. Edward Atkinson boldly renews his assertion that $65 a year is enough for a woman to dress on. But if any woman in the United States dresses on that sum there is only one reason for it. She can't raise more than $65.

Stand Back! Give Him Air!
Kansas City Journal.

Let the base ball writer alone. In his very frenzied philology he contributes a vivid and refreshing contrast to the monotonous news pages and the wearying precision of the nice, round editorial sentences. And we who also write for a living must confess to a sneaking admiration for his boldness, his originality and the easy familiarity of his style.

Mysterious Words.
New York Sun.

It would be presumptuous to try to screen Mr. Cleveland from the volleys of the serious-minded, nor would we lightly expose ourselves to those serried columns of petticoated "knockers." Yet, for truth's sake, we would dare much. For instance, what does Mrs. F. W. Becker mean by these mysterious words:

"He would do better to write a treatise on ducks."

Aren't the club women ducks, every mother's daughter of them?

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Kansas City Star: An evangelist of the Megiddo faith—whatever that is—is trying to convert John D. Rockefeller. But until the results become more apparent it will be wise to continue pressing the suits against Standard Oil trust.

Chicago Chronicle: Since the restitution of the Ascoli cope by J. Pierpont Morgan the ministry of public instruction in Rome has been in receipt of several objects of art and antiques sent by foreign collectors who suspect the articles to have been stolen from Italian churches. M. Goldschmidt, a well known Parisian collector, has forwarded to the ministry forty-nine parchment leaves, beautifully ornamented by miniatures, which he had bought from an unknown Italian a few months ago for $300. Inquiry developed the fact that the leaves had been abstracted from an ancient missal preserved in the cathedral of Pienza, the native town of Pius II, who had presented them to the church.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary who some time ago was held for ransom by Bulgarian brigands or revolputionists, announces her intention to return to her former field of labor and scene of captivity. Her plight as a captive in the hands of professed cutthroats cost the American public a good deal of anxiety, and her release was procured with some difficulty and at considerable expense. The "missionary spirit" is not incompatible with common sense and discretion, and Miss Stone can do good Christian work in the Turkish provinces without taking unnecessary risks in a spirit of bravado and involving her friends in distress and her government in embarrassment.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Sloth makes slaves.
The prodigal are never liberal.
Hungry men ask few questions.
Love is the secret of good looks.
Sincerity is the soul asserting itself.
The pain of loss is the price of gain.
Wait for your worries; but not for your work.
It is easy to be rigorous without being righteous.
It takes more than a despising of fame to deserve it.
Faith never has any need to dream about the future.
Profanity is a good deal more than a matter of grammar.
Men who lie easily get into many places where they lie hard.
It takes more than a bank draft to start the heavenly flame.
It is easy for the wooden-legged man to preach against dancing.
It is a base life to which nothing is real but the objects of sense.
Heaven may be changeless, but a changeless earth would be hell.
In matters of opinion the beaten track is most likely to lead astray.
They cannot move forward who will not say farewell to some things.
Putting a doctor's hood on a donkey makes no change in the music.

PERSONAL AND OTHEWISE.

Chicago is striving manfully to push Warsaw off the first page.

The innocent bystander and the rubber-neck share alike in hospital honors in Chicago.

Madame Mojeska's farewell benefit netted $10,000, the jingle of which lends to the parting "a sweet sorrow."

Mrs. Chadwick is not so lonesome. One of her accommodating bankers will keep her company for seven years, but in a distant jail.

There is one man in Tennessee who believes in the adage, "one is never too old to learn." He is 70, and is taking a course in the state college.

It would be a gracious bit of condescension on the part of the press agent if New York murder trials could be reported without ringing in the scolding matches of the lawyers.

The fact that President Alexander of the Equitable gets a salary of $100,000 a year lends refreshing dignity to his statement that he has no intention of resigning. Mr. Alexander knows a good thing.

Baltimore decides to banish cobblestone pavements, cesspools and surface drainage. An expenditure of $13,000,000 has been authorized by the voters for these modern necessities. A good fire is often a blessing in disguise.

St. Paul is showing signs of life and shedding its cerements. An auditorium is proposed, the city to put up $150,000 if a like sum is subscribed by generous citizens.

Elizabeth, N. J., has a fine bunch of souvenir fiends. They turned out in large numbers at the opening of the new court house, and when the function was over everything moveable, including door knobs and rugs, were missing. The walls remained.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"I wish you'd marry me in May instead of June."

"But why?"

"There would be one more day of happiness in May."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Has your wife a cheerful disposition?"

"Oh, very! She never fails to laugh heartily when I hammer my thumb or step on a tack or bruise my shins while kicking at the cat!"—Cleveland Leader.

"See here," complained Mr. Crabbe, "your shopping is too extravagant. You should never take anything just because it looks cheap."

"Indeed?" exclaimed his wife. "If I had followed that advice when you proposed to me I wouldn't be Mrs. Crabbe now."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Jenner Lee Ondego—Isn't it awfully tiresome work to go house hunting?

Mrs. Seldom-Home—Not necessarily. It depends on your mental attitude toward it. When I go out to hunt a flat I say to myself that I am on a shopping expedition, and I expect, of course, to look at a hundred samples before I make a selection.—Chicago Tribune.

"When is Hortense to be married?"

"Who told you she was to be married?"

"She did."

"To whom?"

"She didn't say."

"That's the trouble with Hortense. She's always ready to fix the date before she picks the man."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A fine old soldier passed by. "There goes General ——," said a man about town who knows everybody by sight. The visitor stared at the veteran. "Great fighter," he remarked. "Yes," returned the other, "but they say his daughter has been through more engagements than the old man."—New York Press.

Changed.

"A woman's crowning glory is her hair,"
Some ancient poet uttered that,
But if he saw a modern woman he would swear
Her crowning glory was her hat.
—Chicago Chronicle.

THE STRANGER.

A Gypsy Legend, by Arthur Guiterman.

He came before the lonely stead,
And spake in music rich and deep:
"Now let me in, and make my bed!
The time hath come when I would sleep."

She drew the latch, that maiden brave,
And bade the pallid stranger stay.
No word nor look of thanks he gave,
But heavy, heavy, down he lay.

And seven times the sun arose,
And seven times the shadow crept,
And still he breathed in deep repose,
And still she watched the while he slept.

At length when dawning shimmered red
He cast aside the drowsy spell;
Then, laughing clear, the maiden said:
"O, dark-haired youth, thou sleepest well!"

"My rest hath stayed a flood of tears
That now must flow," the stranger spake,
"I sleep but once a thousand years,
And mankind sorrows when I wake."

"Then rest thee still!" she murmured low;
"Who art thou, youth?" He made reply:
"My name, alas! thou must not know,
For they that hear will surely die."

She laid his hand across her heart
And spake her truth with naught of shame:
"I love thee, whatso'er thou art;
Then let me die, but tell thy name!"

Oh, thrice the ruddy lips he pressed
And sadly kissed the golden head
That bowed and sank upon his breast:
"My name is death!" the stranger said.