THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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5	28,640	21	31,700
6	29,950	22	29,020
7	31,550	23	28,530
8	28,510	24	28,510
9	28,450	25	28,750
10	28,100	26	29,040
11	30,300	27	30,150
12	28,640	28	29,110
13	30,230	29	30,850
14	31,530	30	33,000
15	28,700	31	29,020
16	28,400		

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C. C. ROSEWATER,
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1905.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The state equalizers will hold the boards next.

Omaha can give the Montana copper king pointers on parks and castles.

It is to be hoped Minister Weyler will evince no desire to regain what General Weyler lost.

City Clerk Elbourn will now resolve himself into an arbitration board to consider internal derangements.

When cups offered in international boat races are called "steins" German yachts will be dangerous competitors.

Philadelphia is now wondering whether its grafters have really decided to stop or only to change their plans.

Aspiring councilmen from the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards will have to take a back seat for a few months.

It begins to look as if the one war to follow the secession of Norway would be one of words in the Swedish Riksdag.

Latest reports are to the effect that the Chicago strike may spread. From this distance it looks thin enough already.

When you take your vacation trip don't forget to have The Bee mailed to you, so you may keep posted on doings at home.

Baron Rosen will arrive in New York July 6, just in time to feel at home when the final reports of deaths by high explosives are received.

That municipal asphalt repair plant has a chance seldom met. It can vindicate its claim to usefulness the first week it gets under headway.

If miscegenation is the only solution for the race problem in the south, several hundred years will have to elapse before the race problem is solved.

There is a well defined rumor that the trade slot machine is to pass out of Omaha cigar stores and drug stores, along with the malodorous cigarette.

Scotchmen who object to the word "English" as a synonym for "British" should convert King Edward before carrying the campaign into America.

A Russian report of firing upon the Red Cross flag, as admitted by Japanese, will add an interesting chapter to the story of the war. Flags evidently mean little to the man who is ready to shoot.

The Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway company can make a paying investment by planting elephants in Lake Manawa and exhibiting them in new bathing suits every Sunday afternoon.

The new automobile law, which will go into effect next Saturday, limits the speed of autos passing through towns, villages and cities of Nebraska to not more than one mile in six minutes. But who is to be the speed judge if the scorcher chooses to sit on the safety valve?

Secretary Taft's admission that the Anglo-Saxon system of common law is not suitable for the island colonies will come as a surprise to the continental nations of Europe who have had occasion to believe that "habeas corpus" and "trial by jury" were the fetishes of American and English civilization.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROMPT ACTION.

Rather more promptly than had been generally expected, and perhaps to the disappointment of certain people on the Pacific coast, President Roosevelt has taken action in regard to the question of Chinese exclusion. His position is what was to have been expected and will undoubtedly have nearly universal approval. It will certainly be approved by all manufacturing and commercial interests, which are concerned in the present and future of the Asiatic trade.

The instructions to the immigration authorities are strictly in accord with the law. The regulations under the statute which apply to laborers coming from China are to be rigidly enforced. This the Chinese government does not object to. It is entirely willing that the United States should exclude coolies, never having found fault with the position of our government in this respect. What it has objected to is the placing of merchants, students and travelers who have no intention of remaining permanently in this country, upon the same basis as laborers and subjecting them at our ports to processes that are insulting and humiliating. This the order of the president and the instructions issued in conformity therewith by the secretary of commerce and labor will remedy. Hereafter the immigration officials will be more discreet and careful, the penalty for disobeying or disregarding the instructions given them being dismissal.

They have simply to comply with the law as plainly defined by the executive branch of the government. There are specifically declared exemptions and hitherto, at least for several years, these have not been regarded. Chinese merchants, students and travelers have been treated at our ports as if they were common laborers, regardless of their certificates and other evidences of their true character. A striking instance of this was furnished a few weeks ago, when Chinese students on their way from England to their native land and having with them a letter from the American ambassador showing that they were students and tourists, were stopped at an eastern port and subjected to humiliations as if they were criminals. There have been other incidents quite as inexcusable as this in the treatment accorded to the better class of Chinese coming to the United States not to remain here, but to investigate industrial and commercial conditions, to study our institutions or perhaps as tourists simply to see the country.

President Roosevelt agreed with the intelligent and unprejudiced sentiment of our people that those persons coming here from China who are exempt under the law should not be interfered with. He is as earnestly opposed as any one to the admission of Chinese laborers, but he believes that all who are not of that class should be allowed to freely enter the United States on equal terms with citizens of other nations of like character. This position of the president may be unacceptable to a portion of our people, but undoubtedly it will be regarded by a large majority as entirely wise, just and in strict accord with our clearly defined obligations. That it will have a decided effect in checking the movement hostile to American commercial interests in China is reasonably to be expected.

AGAIN THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

The disaster that has overtaken the Wateloo bridge across the Elkhorn forcibly brings to the forefront the bridge question, which, like all other questions, can never be settled until it is settled right, and the bridge question will never be settled right until Douglas county plants its face firmly against ornamental iron bridges resting upon unsteady legs.

The last time a searchlight was turned upon the bridge question the inquiry developed into a veritable scandal. The investigation into the condition of the Elkhorn bridge at the crossing of the Military road was conducted by J. E. House, a civil engineer, and J. E. Dietrick, an architect and structural engineer. Their findings were embodied in a report made over their names on September 30, 1903.

The conclusions reached by these engineers were that the cause of the failure of the east pier of the Elkhorn bridge was that the same had been improperly constructed, in that the tubes had not been of a height within four feet and ten inches for which the contractor was paid. Likewise, the piles had not been driven to firm strata and were not extended sufficiently into the tubes. Neither was the substructure properly anchored to the east pier through the upper plate of the expansion rollers, which latter failure was nothing short of an invitation for lateral displacement of the tops of the tubes. The finishing sentence of the report reads as follows:

From conditions encountered we do not hesitate to state that there was a laxity of supervision in the construction of the substructure of this bridge, and of this advantage was taken to a degree that came near causing a collapse of the whole bridge.

Instead of acting upon this information conveyed by the expert engineers the late county board dismissed the matter from its mind, or, rather, studiously ignored the frauds perpetrated upon the county in the construction of the Elkhorn bridge, and if, perchance, another bridge disaster should follow, the unexpected will not happen. The responsibility for these bridge troubles should be centered somewhere.

In their plan for safeguarding the Elkhorn bridge Messrs. House and Dietrick very pointedly recommended that the work should be done under the supervision of a competent and alert civil engineer, who remains on the ground while the work is being done. That should apply not merely to one bridge, but to all the bridges which the county boards may find it necessary to construct, but it is rather late to close the door after the horse is stolen. What is needed above all things is a policy of bridge construction that will place the responsibility with the county surveyor, where it properly belongs.

INVITATION TO AN ALLIANCE.

The banquet to Ambassador Reid last week was a notable event, being participated in by one of the most distinguished companies that ever gathered in London and gaining almost historic importance from the declaration of the British prime minister that America's duty to civilization and the cause of peace must soon impel her to abandon her traditional policy of isolation and accept her rightful responsibilities in the family of nations. It appears that the words of Mr. Balfour were interpreted as constituting in effect an invitation for the United States to enter into a compact or alliance for safeguarding the world's peace and it is easy to understand that if this was the meaning intended to be conveyed by the prime minister the alliance he had in mind was Anglo-American.

Whatever impression this declaration of Mr. Balfour may have made upon the mind of the American ambassador, he judiciously avoided any allusion to it, contenting himself with referring to the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States and expressing an earnest wish for their continuance. In this he voiced the sentiment of a very large majority of his countrymen. The American people desire to remain on terms of cordial friendship with the British people. The two countries have interests in common and both have an important work to do in the advancement of civilization and the promotion of the welfare of mankind. Having to a considerable extent similar institutions they can labor in unison for the world's progress and especially in behalf of international peace. From the practical point of view it is the interest of both countries to maintain friendly relations. Great Britain is our best customer. The United States supplies that country with what she cannot obtain elsewhere. There is an intimate financial and commercial connection between the two which constitutes the strongest of bonds and which is the most potent of influences in behalf of the maintenance of friendly relations.

The United States will not, however, enter into a political alliance with Great Britain or any other European power. It will not put itself in a position that might involve it in any of the controversies or complications that may arise among the European nations. The traditional policy of the republic in keeping out of "entangling alliances" will continue to be observed. The fact that President Roosevelt has sought to bring about peace between Russia and Japan is not a departure from this policy, for that action will not necessarily involve this country in the settlement of any question that may arise between the belligerents in the course of peace negotiations. The position of this government is simply that of an intermediary, assuming nothing beyond the effort to get the warring nations together.

Whatever pride or gratification Americans may feel in having their country acknowledged as a "world power" and recognized as a great influence in world affairs, they have no desire that it shall depart from that wise policy which it was admonished to strictly observe by its first president and in adhering to which the republic has found its greatest security. Undoubtedly Great Britain would welcome an alliance with the United States, but it is not possible while American sentiment remains as it is.

The Lancaster county champion of the biennial election bill when that measure was pending in the house declared that the sole object was to relieve the people of a multitudinous burden of elections. The effect of the session's legislation, however, is to give the good people of Lincoln four separate and distinct elections within eight months. This comes pretty close to overshooting the mark.

The invitation of Australia to Secretary Taft may not be a plan of rival presidential aspirants in this country, but if the secretary visits all the ports of the orient before coming back from the Philippines there is no telling what might not happen.

Attorney General Brown might do everything the democratic organ demands of him officially, but even then he could not get that paper's support for any political office without first renouncing his republican faith and embracing the democracy.

South Omaha Commercial club committeemen who are trying to convince South Omaha business men that they are grumbling without cause should bear in mind the adage that "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

The threat of Lord Curzon to resign since Lord Kitchener's plan for the defense of India has been approved, would indicate that one American woman is growing tired of the pomp and ceremony of royalty.

The best thing for the railroads to do is to dismiss their suits in the federal court to hold up last year's tax levy and charge the costs up as expense against preventing a raise of assessment this year.

Busy Times for Gun Foundries.
Baltimore American.

The fact that the Krupps have orders for guns to the extent of 300 a month for more than two years, indicates that the nations of the earth propose to be well armed when the millennium arrives.

Harmless Occupation.
Washington Post.

In his letter touching on the Santa Fe case the president leaves the inference that there is nothing in the law to prevent the Interstate Commerce commission from further indulgence in the harmless luxury of holding hearings and taking testimony.

Before and After Taking.
New York Tribune.

It was just a year ago yesterday that General Kouropatkin personally assumed supreme command of the Russian armies in Manchuria, with the avowed intention of driving the Japanese into the sea and of dictating peace at Tokio without consulting the wishes of the rest of the world. A year ago—and now!

A Chance to Score.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Gold has been discovered in one of the Nebraska base ball parks. Colonel Bryan is gradually getting a little closer to first base.

Good Advice to Heed.
Baltimore American.

The advice of the president to parents to bring their children up to work is sound. What this country imperatively needs is a system by which men can get money only by earning it. The other ways are bringing all our institutions perilously near destruction.

Competition in Theaters.
New York Sun.

It seems to be settled that there is at last to be an organized opposition to the so-called theatrical syndicate by three of the managers outside its fold. These have earned the good will of the public through their achievements in the past. May they continue to prosper, and so may their rivals. The public is bound to benefit in any case. Competition is the life of other things than trade. May the comedians grow funnier and the tragedians more awful, the plays better and the audiences ever larger. Then managers, actors and public will all be happy. That is the condition of affairs which should exist in the theater if it takes half a dozen syndicates to accomplish it.

Pathos of a Crooked Banker.
Boston Transcript.

Strange as it may seem, it is, nevertheless, true that a man under indictment in New Jersey on the charge of misapplying the funds of a national bank, of which he was president, has filed a demurrer against the penalty—five years at hard labor—"as cruel and unusual punishment," and therefore prohibited by the constitution. Yet his contention is not wholly without logic, for he says that it has been so unusual for him to labor that it would be cruel to compel him to do so now. His attorney probably is the descendant of that ingenious lawyer referred to but not identified by a war-time satirist who contended that the Declaration of Independence justified the pursuit of fugitive slaves. The pursuit of happiness being one of the inalienable rights of man, and a fugitive slave typifying happiness, the pursuit of the fugitive slave was the pursuit of happiness. This contention was dismissed by the Supreme Court of Events, decision by Lincoln, C. J., Associate Justices Grant, Meade, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut concurring.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Thomas Nichol, the last survivor of the Perry expedition to Japan in 1850, has just died in New York.

The Greek cabinet has stepped down and out, the Hungarian cabinet has proffered its resignation and Spain has just been provided with a new ministry. A republic is not the only place where the politician's life is precarious.

The late General Maximo Gomez once caught one of his brigadiers selling brown sugar to the Spaniards. Gomez stripped the traitor of his stars and said: "From this time forth you are Brigadier Raspadura," which, translated, is Brigadier Sugar Cake.

Ex-Senator Cockrell of Missouri, now Interstate Commerce commissioner, and one of his colleagues on the commission will start for St. Louis and the southwest in July to make a study of transportation questions. This study will be exhaustive and will deal with important branches of the rate problem.

By a singular coincidence on the very day last week that the London papers printed former Ambassador Choate's eulogy of the British public service they also published the report of the committee that has discovered the loss of £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 through incompetence and corruption during the Boer war.

Pleading for her chauffeur, who had been arraigned for exceeding the speed limit, Mme. Nordica explained that the horn was broken, and that she was using her dog whistle to warn pedestrians. "We certainly would not go fast when I had to do the blowing," she insisted. Evidently this gifted vocalist wants it understood that she is no press agent.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE OLIGARCHY.

Significance of the Voting Trust Created for the Equitable.
Wall Street Journal.

A voting trust is created by the stockholders in any corporation putting their stock into the hands of a certain number of trustees who vote for them at the annual meetings, elect the directors and through them exercise plenary power. If the people of the United States should give up their right of suffrage, and trustee the voting power in the hands of three, five or seven men, who would elect the president, we would have a condition analagous to that existing in a corporation which is under the control of a voting trust.

A voting trust is, therefore, a method of government away from democracy and in the direction of an irresponsible oligarchy. In principle it is contrary to the theory of our government which is based upon the will of the majority. In practice it is justifiable only as a temporary expedient. There are times in the history of nations when the condition of a country becomes such that it is necessary to put all power into the hands of a dictator in order to restore public order. There are times in the history of a corporation when as a first step towards rehabilitation after bankruptcy, it is necessary in the interests of the property and of the creditors, to create a voting trusteeship to restore order and earning power. As soon as a corporation is put upon its feet the voting trust should cease. Otherwise it becomes only an expedient for the concentration and perpetuation of power. It has been one of the gratifying signs of the times that in the past two years so many voting trusts have been ended and the power of suffrage restored to the stockholders.

A voting trust has been created for a majority of the stock of the Equitable. In this case this measure of relief is justifiable for the following reasons: First, because it takes the place of another voting trust which was created for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the Hyde estate over the Equitable; second, because the affairs of the company were in a critical condition approaching what might easily have been a disaster; under such conditions a voting trust is always justifiable; third, because this voting trust is really an advance towards democratic control, for the reason that the trustees are obligated to elect as trustees of the society a majority of the board as designated by the policyholders, who have hitherto been deprived of voting power, but who are now admitted to a voice in the administration of the society.

Nevertheless it can hardly be conceivable that this voting trusteeship should be a perpetual thing. As a temporary measure of relief it was perhaps the only possible remedy for a situation that was becoming a menace to the country. Evidently, however, there must be a complete mutualization of the Equitable. To effect this it may be necessary and probably will be to pay the stockholders the value of their stock. This would necessitate an act of the legislature. It would also necessitate an appraisement of the stock.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Manufacturers of rival typesetting machines are in Washington boosting the temperature around the government printing office and the White House over a contract for new machines. Public Printer Palmer made a contract for seventy-two Lanston machines. When the news of the contract reached the Mergenthaler people they hurried to the White House with a bunch of grievances and prevailed on the president to hold up the contract pending an inquiry. The claim of the Mergenthaler people is that the contract for the Lanston machines was let irregularly and in support of this they quote a section of the statute which provides that the foreman of printing and the foreman of binding shall make requisition on the public printer for supplies required and that these shall be issued when so requisitioned. It is alleged that there was no requisition in this case from the foreman of printing for the Lanston machines.

The Lanston people are greatly pleased with their success in getting the contract, and are confident that it cannot be interfered with. They point to the fact that there are now batteries of both the Mergenthaler and the Lanston machines in the government office, and that the Lanston has secured the big contract on its merits after trial.

On the other hand, the Mergenthaler people insist there was no competition for the contract at all.

General Palmer himself says he is convinced that the Lanston is the better machine for book work, which he wants to put the new machines to. He says he does not fear the result of the investigation, and that the contract was let after severe tests of both machines.

The mature timber on the national forest reserves is to be offered for sale. This announcement is in line with the declared purpose of the Department of Agriculture to develop the national forest reserves by use. The restriction formerly laid on the exportation of timber from the states in which the forest reserves are situated has been removed, and the law now places no limitation on the shipment of timber grown on any forest reserve, except those in Idaho and the Black Hills reserve in South Dakota.

The effect of this change in the law and the declared policy of the Department of Agriculture is that the timber on the reserves may now be cut and disposed of to the highest bidder. On many of the reserves there are great quantities of mature timber, and on some of them the facilities for getting it out at a reasonable cost are excellent. The forest service, which has charge of the administration of the reserves, is anxious to begin the cutting of this mature timber as soon as possible, and it is prepared to consider offers from lumbermen who wish to undertake such operations.

This announcement does not mean that the forest reserves are to be devastated under authority of the government. On the contrary, the distinct and definite purpose of the forest service is to improve the reserves by utilizing the material now fit for lumber. In doing so it will also provide for the reproduction of the forest and the restocking of those areas on which forest conditions are defective. Work of this kind has been successfully carried on for some years in the Black Hills forest reserve, and has been begun with great promise of success on the lands of the Chippewa Indians, in northern Minnesota, from which it is proposed to create another national reserve.

The public in general and lumbermen in particular, will be interested to know that in this last case the restrictions imposed by the forester have in no way hampered the lumbering operations. Timber sold at public sale, with full knowledge of these restrictions, brought higher prices than were ever obtained for white and Norway pine in the region, and the slash has been burned and got out of the way at a cost of about 12 cents a thousand feet board measure.

Washington is in the grip of the base ball fever. The contagion has spread to members of the president's official family. There exists here a "Departmental Base Ball league," composed of teams representing the various executive departments. They play every afternoon on the big circle in the rear of the White House. The race for first honors is a hot one, and the varying fortunes of the teams are made the subject of a good deal of friendly chaffing at the bi-weekly cabinet meetings.

Several of the cabinet members make a point of attending all the games in which their employes compete. Secretary Metcalf is the most enthusiastic rooter in the lot. He used to be something of a player himself while at Yale. Assistant Secretary Murray accompanies the secretary to the ball field, and sometimes takes part in the warming up practice. Secretary Moody is another rooter. His Department of Justice team has had bad luck, and is at the bottom of the percentage ladder. Mr. Moody, who played shortstop at Harvard, thinks he could give his youngsters a few pointers on the game. Secretary Morton has had a good deal of fun at the expense of Taft, because his team has beaten the army with great regularity, and the navy has just finished drubbing the army down the Potomac.

One of the most faithful attendants at the professional games of ball here is the Chinese minister. Sir Chentung was a famous pitcher while a student at Amherst. He could have made big money as a professional had he cared to take up base ball instead of diplomacy as a means of earning a living.

"I see by the Washington dispatches that tipping of the senate pages has been stopped," said Pharmacist J. H. McGuigan of the Brooklyn navy yard, who was a page in the senate shortly after the civil war. "We used to have a scheme in 1867-68 that beat tipping all to pieces. That was the autograph album trick. I wonder whether it is still going on. Visitors would come to a page with an album and ask him to take it around for signatures. We boys had agreed not to accept less than $5. It was a sort of union price. Often, if successful in landing some of the most famous senators, we would receive as high as $20. Some of the senators were affable and would sign without a word, while others would tell us to go away and not bother them, although they might have been doing nothing but cocking their feet up on their desks and looking at the ceiling. Sometimes we would have to dip the ink in the bottle and hand it with the book to some lazy senator.

"Another source of revenue to the pages in those days was the printing of speeches by private firms. We would get a commission from a printing house on each order we got for it. Sometimes a famous speech would be ordered by the thousand and the boy who could land that order would be in luck. Scarcely a month went by that we each didn't make $40 or $50 above our regular salary."

Secretary Taft said recently that only millionaires can afford to become members of the cabinet, hardly one of whom is able to live within his salary. His own experiences with the cost of living in Washington were so distressing as to drive him into making this public protest in a speech. It is probable that Secretary Wilson and Attorney General Moody manage to make ends meet on their salaries. The latter is a bachelor and the former maintains a modest establishment. Secretary Cortelyou also breaks even and Secretary Shaw is not much out. Neither is Secretary Metcalf, but all the others run away behind. Secretary Hay's living expenses are believed to be higher than those of any other cabinet officer.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Sutton News: The name of Attorney General Brown is being used in connection with the nomination for the governorship. A more popular or better qualified man can not be found in the state.

Auburn Granger: Judge Jessen, before whom the boxcar burglars were tried at Plattsmouth a few days since, sentenced one of the boys to four and the other to two years in the penitentiary. Had Bankwrecker Bigelow gotten time in proportion to crime as weighed in dollars and cents he would have to serve out the first half of eternity after time had given way.

Schuyler Free Lance (ind.) Next year if the republicans of Nebraska propose in state convention to line up with President Roosevelt's policy and come out on the corporation question square-toed for the people the man to head the state ticket for governor is the present state treasurer, Peter Mortensen, who is the best and cleanest state treasurer we ever had and is the best man in the state, of those who are publicly known, for that executive office. We are not booming republicans, but in the interest of good government suggest Mortensen. He is an excellent man.

Beatrice Sun: The Omaha Commercial club proposes to make a tour of the Burlington towns south of the Platte next month, and Beatrice is down on the schedule for a visit on July 13, where the party will take supper. While we appreciate the good sense of the travelers in selecting this town for a square meal, if they want to see a really good town they should come in daylight, and stay long enough to do more than drink and eat. We have plenty of both, but we have a town which it might do the Omahogs good to see.

Bancroft Blade: The big payment for the Omaha Indians has been declared off for this month at least and perhaps for the summer. Brigadier General Beck, who is here for most of the summer, is looking up the records of the Indians who spend their money for booze and is blacklisting them. If he stays long enough he will have them all on the list and no payment will be made. The department seems to be waking up to the situation and pursuing the proper course. What would be the use in making a big payment now? The bootleggers and liquor dealers would have it all in thirty days under the present condition of things. We predict that the coming winter will be the hardest the Indian has ever seen. He will then be badly in need of money and the necessaries of life and would get some good of at least part of the payment.

St. Paul Republican: What a great many farmers have suspected for years is given expression in a suit filed at Blair by T. W. Worral against the Nebraska Grain Dealers' association and thirty-eight other elevator concerns. Mr. Worrall, who admits that he is a sort of Tom Lawson in that he was for many years connected with a "regular" firm of grain buyers, alleges an ironclad combination which even includes many of the so-called "farmers' elevators," the purpose being to control absolutely the price of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye regardless of legitimate conditions which are supposed to govern the markets. He claims that he recently went into the commission business at Omaha independently, soliciting patronage from elevators all over Nebraska without discrimination on account of "irregularity," which, being interpreted, means independence of the trust. The result of this action was a boycott with damages alleged in his petition at $128,600. Mr. Worrall holds the railroads equally responsible with the Grain trust for these abuses and cites numerous instances where they failed to comply with the law requiring them to grant elevator privileges without discrimination. The progress of this suit will be watched with great interest. If it results in breaking up the combine and inaugurating an era of actual competition among grain buyers the farmers of Nebraska will be richer by millions of dollars.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

"Do you believe that we will have a chance to repent after death?"
"Sure I do. But it won't get us anything."—Philadelphia Press.

"I believe in a rational celebration of the Fourth."
"What is a rational celebration, pa?"
"The kind that your mother permits me to enjoy, my son."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Your little girl seems to take after her father?"
"Oh, dear, no! She takes after me. You ought to see the way she eats pickles!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Cato was demanding that Carthage be destroyed.
"Why not celebrate the Fourth in it?" they suggested.
Appalled by the fiendishness of the scheme, the senate voted to send the ships instead.—New York Sun.

"Smithers is one of those people who manage to shift the blame whenever anything goes wrong."
"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "I observe that he always has to be coaxed to sing."—Washington Star.

"Now that you have received your diploma, how do you feel?" inquired the old alumnus.
"To tell the truth," answered the graduate, "I feel as if the whole bottom had suddenly dropped out of the earth!"—Detroit Free Press.

Patience—The season is approaching when men will lie by the cool streams and fish.
Patrice—I'm not so sure about the cool streams and the fish, but the other part of the statement seems to be all right.—Yonkers Statesman.

HOME FROM SCHOOL.

New Orleans Picayune.

Now here I am in the good old place—
Yes, little mother, I'm here to stay.
Let me hold your hair against my face
And kiss both cheeks in the dear old way.
Just look at me hard—I'm well and strong;
Just feel my arms—they'll stand the test!
I'll go to the kitchen, where I belong;
You go to the porch and rest.
Now, hear, little mother, you dear little mother,
Sit under the vines and rest.

I liked my teachers; I liked my books;
I had my share of the pranks and fun;
But my heart came back to the sweet home nooks,
And rested with you when the day was done.
I used to think what you had for tea;
Just what you were doing and how you were dressed;
And somehow or other it seemed to me
You didn't take half enough rest.
You sly little mother, you spry little mother,
I'm going to have you rest.

Dear little mother, it brings the tears
Whenever I think what I've let you do;
You've planned for my pleasure years and years—
It's time I planned a little for you.
So drop that apron and smooth your hair;
Read, visit or knit, what suits you best;
Lean back in your chair, let go your care,
And really and truly rest.
You neat little mother, you sweet little mother,
Just take a vacation and rest.