THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 May, 1905, was as follows:

1	28,040	17	29,870
2	28,400	18	28,610
3	28,090	19	28,850
4	28,150	20	30,250
5	28,640	21	31,700
6	29,050	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		

Total.....917,900
Less unsold copies.....10,096

Net total sales.....907,804
Daily average.....29,284

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.

Komura has started to America. Japan evidently is to be first in peace as well as first in war.

Topeka and Kansas City are be-Devlined and praying for a savior to come and cast out the swine.

Cronstadt strikers have been conceded the shorter workday and higher wages. Look out for more disorders in Russia.

Dr. Wiley is visiting Europe. Importers of food of doubtful quality no doubt hope he is really on a vacation.

If that abnormal heat in Europe will but continue America may make back some of the money spent by international tourists.

Nebraska crop conditions are decidedly promising, according to official reports. With bountiful crops Nebraska will hold its own against all comers.

The Fourth of July casualty list is probably not yet all in, but it shows signs of marked progress toward sanity. Keep the good work a-going.

If the pressure becomes too great the mutineers on the Black sea can cut the diplomatic embargo of the Dardanelles; and perhaps Russia would not object.

This is about the time of year that the rain prayer gauge used to be suspended on Nebraska church doors. But this season nobody would dare even suggest prayers for rain.

Former Minister Bowen can get all the satisfaction possible out of the fact that Assistant Secretary Loomis was not promoted to the position made vacant by the death of his chief.

The upper Missouri has been enjoying a small freshet. We venture the opinion, however, that it is a little too late to stir up the Big Muddy in this vicinity to go on a June rise rampage.

"Why have the lumber dealers quit advertising?" asks Edgar Howard in his Columbus Telegram. We did not know the lumber dealers had ever begun advertising, at least in Omaha, trust or no trust.

If John Paul Jones left America a century or more ago in control of a squadron as powerful as that which is bringing his body back, history would have a different chapter.

The Omaha Real Estate exchange will bend some of its efforts toward advertising Omaha and Omaha's advantages abroad. This is the right idea. Every lick for Omaha is a lick for Omaha real estate.

Since the Russian government has issued an order prohibiting the meeting of the zemstvos congress, the czar should be prepared to receive another delegation which may come in a less conciliatory spirit.

It is to be hoped Kansas does better in pulling out deposits of public funds in failed banks than Nebraska has done. If not, Kansas may as well prepare at once to pocket the full loss and add a goodly sum to boot for lawyer's fees.

It looks as if the school board in its recent distribution of awards overlooked the truant officer altogether. Our people surely are not ready to dispense with the breezy and refreshing reports that come to them periodically from that overworked public servant.

ROOT FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Elihu Root, former secretary of war, will be the successor of the late Secretary Hay. This was quite plainly foreshadowed when the president invited Mr. Root to represent the Department of State at the funeral of the late secretary. It will be generally conceded that no better selection, none more satisfactory to the country, could have been made. Mr. Root is one of the very strong men of the nation, able, energetic, conscientious and patriotic. As secretary of war he made a fine record for administrative ability and accomplished reforms in the military department of the government which already have proved of great benefit to the service.

It is needless to say that Mr. Root is in full and hearty sympathy with the views and policies of President Roosevelt and therefore will be an influential force in the administration. While probably not thoroughly familiar with our foreign relations, he undoubtedly has a good general knowledge of them and so able a man will not be long in acquiring all needed information for judiciously conducting those relations. He will succeed one of the greatest of American secretaries of state and it is not to be doubted will prove worthy of that great office.

RUSSIA WANTS AN ARMISTICE.

The report from St. Petersburg that Russia desires a suspension of hostilities, but as a matter of pride has not asked for it, is entirely credible. Why that government, however, should expect Japan to make the request for an armistice it is not easy to understand. It would be a most extraordinary thing for the victorious nation, having every advantage on its side and about prepared to strike another blow which there is every reason to believe would be decisive in results, to take the initiative for suspending hostilities. There probably is no precedent for such a course in all the history of warfare.

Japan is not called upon to give any consideration to Russian pride, for which under existing conditions there is no justification. The fact that Russia has appointed peace envoys is not in itself sufficient. If her professed desire for peace is sincere she should not hesitate to ask that hostilities be suspended. There would be no humiliation in her doing that, for indeed a stage has been reached in her affairs that already renders her humiliation as complete as possible. The existence of autocracy is at stake and if it is to be preserved peace with Japan on any terms must speedily come. The conditions in Russia, growing more grave from day to day, should teach the czar and his advisers that they have no time to waste in paltering. A foe hardly less dangerous than the one which confronts their armies in Manchuria is alert in the very heart of the empire. Japan is aware of this and doubtless realizes its advantage to her. Do not the sacrifices she has made justify her in taking whatever benefits may come from the troubles of her enemy? Forced into a war that has cost her hundreds of millions in treasure and the lives of tens of thousands of her patriotic sons, why should Japan be expected to show any regard for the nation responsible for all this? It will be no fault of hers if Russia should be devastated by revolution.

It is understood that efforts are still being made from Washington to bring about a suspension of hostilities pending negotiations for peace. What the result will be cannot be confidently predicted, though it was stated a few days ago that the outlook for a truce was brighter than at any previous time.

TO MEET THE DEFICIT.

The treasury deficit of nearly $24,000,000 for the fiscal year just ended and the expectation that for the current fiscal year there will be a much larger deficit gives commanding importance to the question of legislation to meet a situation which in the opinion of some may become serious, notwithstanding the fact that the treasury has now in hand a large cash balance. The matter, according to Washington advices, is receiving the earnest attention of the republican leaders in congress, among whom there is said to be a strong sentiment in favor of restoring some of the taxes levied for carrying on the Spanish war.

Senator Dick of Ohio is quoted as saying that the best thing will be to impose the war revenue taxes on numerous articles, especially the stamp tax, and where the taxation is barely felt by the masses of the people. He thought that injustice is less likely to be done in that way than by imposing larger sums upon various lines of business and making a few lines carry the whole thing. This view is said to be held by a number of republican senators and representatives, while there are others who suggest a customs duty on coffee, believing this would be a less troublesome method than the other. There is promise of a strong effort to have a duty placed on coffee, which will be advocated in the interest of our insular possessions, especially Porto Rico. The governor of that island is now in this country, it is understood, for the purpose of urging that the coffee of Porto Rico should have protection. It is also being urged that the coffee industry in the Philippines should have encouragement. A duty of 5 cents a pound on coffee would yield a revenue of more than $40,000,000 a year, but undoubtedly it would prove a very unpopular tax.

There are some of the republican leaders in both houses who are considering the question of bringing the expenditures down to the receipts and it is said will make an effort in this direction if they conclude that they are likely to meet with success. If they fail in this their inclinations are toward special taxes of such a light nature as will not be appreciable to the buying public.

Undoubtedly popular sentiment is largely in favor of reducing expenditures rather than imposing additional taxes. The former, however, is not so easily done as the latter. The growth of the country is constantly creating new demands upon the national treasury, some of which must be met in the general interest. The people of course want a thoroughly efficient public service and they are willing to pay well to have this, but they do not approve of extravagance in any direction. It may not be easy to show where retrenchment could wisely be made, without impairing the efficiency of the public service, but it is certainly the duty of the representatives of the people to make a sincere effort to find whether expenditures can be judiciously reduced before considering any proposition for increasing taxation. The democrats in congress will of course urge a lowering of tariff duties as a means of providing more revenue and in this they may have the assistance of a few republicans, but there is no present indication that the next congress will seriously consider revision of the tariff.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

In taking steps to prevent for the future the mutilation of our street pavements by public service corporations the city council is on the right track. There is no question but that the blame for the chronic bad condition of Omaha's streets, from which our merchants in particular have suffered for a long time, belongs in large part to recklessness with which the pavements have been cut promiscuously for all sorts of purposes and the neglect to replace the disturbed surface in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner.

There is no question either but that the city has been put to an expense of thousands of dollars, to say nothing of the damage inflicted by obstructed thoroughfares, by reason of the imperfect control and regulation of the cutting of street pavements. Many times, perhaps, it is not the intentional fault of the franchised corporations, but rather that of incompetent or negligent employes, but if, as is proposed, they are to be held to strict accountability for paving repairs traceable to their work they will see to it that competent men be assigned to the relaying of tracks and the digging of trenches, and that no more of the pavement be disturbed than is actually necessary.

While the franchised corporations have been the chief offenders against our pavements they are not the only ones. A considerable part of the paving repairs is chargeable to building contractors who make use of streets adjoining the premises on which they are engaged as storage yards for building materials of all kinds, or workshops for blacksmithing, carpentering, mortar mixing, etc., most injurious to the pavement surface. The building contractors should be restricted in the amount of street space they may use and be required also to protect the pavement with a covering against damage.

The greatest demand for good pavements just now, comes from the automobile enthusiasts, and they, too, should be required to do their share to keep the pavements in good order by preventing their machines from saturating the pavements with gasoline and oil drippings, which are said to be very deleterious to asphalt surfaces.

Omaha has a larger area of paved streets than most cities of its class and size and it can regain its reputation for being one of the best paved cities in the country by taking reasonable precautions in the way of prevention as well as by remedying paving defects promptly as they appear.

The fact that the Omaha grain market has registered an increase of 143 per cent during the first four months of the present year over a corresponding period last year can scarcely be cited as a striking proof of Omaha's rank as a grain market. A man with a salary of $10 a month who had his salary doubled would not be regarded as a very highly paid wageworker. The fact is that Omaha had no grain market to speak of up to last year. But the Omaha grain market is an established institution now, although it will not enjoy the full measure of its ambition until the new grain elevators now in process of construction shall be in full operation.

The ordinance requiring public utility corporations and private individuals that cut into or take up pavements to deposit a sufficient sum for their replacement in as good condition as they found them should by all means be passed by the council. Miles upon miles of our pavements have been torn up and ruined almost without saying "by your leave" to the city authorities, and much of the repaving that will have to be done at the expense of the taxpayers should by rights be charged up to and collected from the public utility corporations.

The water works appraisement has not yet been completed. The only rational explanation for the delay is that the appraisers are drawing $35 a day out of the water fund. And they will not get through pumping until the settling basins in the city hall are drained.

An American woman has been arrested in London charged with stealing jewelry. The female sharper who is wise will confine her operations to her native land, where courts and juries are more impressionable than those of Europe.

Japan has concluded arrangements for a new loan at 4½ per cent interest. It will be interesting to note the rate and terms of the next Russian loan, as the effect of the present war can then be more exactly determined from the standpoint of the man who foots the bill.

Persons arranging for a meeting of the peace commissioners at Washington seem to fear in their quest for a cool resort that the warmth of the debate will dissipate the coldness of the greeting of the official representatives of the belligerent powers.

Nebraska democrats may be late in convening their state committee to arrange for the campaign this fall, but it is not probable that they will forego the opportunity to show how badly the once "allied forces of reform" are still divided.

The Transmississippi Commercial congress, which is to convene in Portland, Ore., in the middle of August is to devote most of its time to wrestling with the Oriental question, which would indicate that the silver question is dead.

No Occasion for Butting In.
Chicago Tribune.

Inasmuch as both Sweden and Norway disclaim any intention of going to war, there is no apparent reason why the outsiders should cry havoc and let loose the dogs.

Talking for Effect.
Portland Oregonian.

Senator John M. Mitchell is not by any means the oldest senator. There are many older, and several have served longer. Advocate Thurston was more rhetorical than accurate.

An Explanation that Explains.
Washington Post.

Secretary Shaw explains that the government spent $24,000,000 more than he estimated it would, thus causing a deficit. This places the matter in an entirely new light, as we had been led to believe that the deficit was caused by the government spending more than it received.

Same Thing Here.
Chicago Chronicle.

Indiana's ridiculous anti-cigarette law, as interpreted by the courts of that state, has now simmered down to this proposition: You can not buy cigarettes in Indiana and you can not smoke them there if you do buy them. You can, however, import them from another state, but you can not give them away, though you may smoke them yourself.

Halt in Railroad Building.
New York Sun.

We did not do as well in completed steam railroad track construction in the first six months of this year as in any other similar period since 1898. The record is 1,284 miles by 122 roads. It is noteworthy that more than half of this new track, 669 miles, was laid in the fourteen southern states by sixty-seven roads. Texas led with 123 miles, followed by Georgia, 96 miles; Alabama, 72 miles; North Carolina, 65 miles; Mississippi, 64½ miles; Kentucky, 58 miles; Arkansas, 45 miles; West Virginia, 44 miles, and others ranging from 3 to 29 miles. This is a good comparative showing for the south. In the north the track laid was 615 miles. North Dakota led with 98 miles, followed by Oregon, 92 miles; Indian Territory, 65 miles; Arizona, 45 miles; Minnesota, 38 miles, and the rest distributed over seventeen states. In twelve of the northern states, including all the New England states, there was not a mile of track laid. It will be very different in the coming six months, as the track at present under construction is more than 7,000 miles.

AN EXPLANATION IN ORDER.

Russell's Unanswered Arraignment of the Beef Trust.
Everybody's Magazine.

In the three years ending January 1, 1905, the value of the beef cattle of the United States declined $163,000,000. I call attention to this fact, officially reported. It is pivotal. The whole discussion turns upon it. The value of cattle has declined. Has the price of meat to the consumer declined? I print here tables from the retail markets of different cities. They do not show that meat has become cheaper. They show that it has become steadily dearer.

Here, then, is the great significant truth we are to face: The cost of the raw material has diminished. The price of the finished product has increased.

In the history of commerce no such condition has existed without designed and abnormal control and manipulation. Without abnormal manipulation no such condition would be possible. If the cost of the raw material and the cost of the finished product had kept some measure of relative pace, one ignorant of or blind to the operations of this trust might assert that raw material and finished product together had merely taken part in a world-wide movement of rising prices. No one can say that now. The discrepancy is too glaring. The raw material is cheaper; the finished product is dearer. In view of this fact, what shall we think of those laborious arguments by which a government department tries to show that this trust is no trust, that the packers' profits are very small, that the public has no reason to complain? Where are the "books" now that will explain cheap cattle and dear beef? And of what value are any "reports" against the certain, plain dollar-and-cents experience of every householder in the country?

MINISTER AND GOVERNOR.

Judge Magoon's Increased Responsibilities in Panama.
New York Tribune.

The expected appointment of Judge Magoon as minister to Panama is announced, and will be generally received with confidence and satisfaction. Of his fitness for the place, by both training and temperament, there can be no doubt, nor can there be any doubt concerning the approval with which his appointment will be regarded by the government to which he is accredited. During his brief visit to Panama last fall he became persona grata to both the government and the people, and there is no conceivable reason why that relationship should not be permanently maintained.

The one feature of the appointment which has given rise to any question is the fact that, in addition to being minister to Panama, he is also governor of the canal zone. There are those who have doubted the propriety of thus "doubling up" important offices, and who have affected to fear the Panamans would regard such an arrangement as a slight to the dignity of their state. That objection may, we think, be dismissed as not well founded. The Panamans are both proud and practical, but they are not likely to consider their pride hurt if the American minister also performs the duties of chief administrator of that strip of land which we permanently lease of them, while the practical advantages of the arrangement for the facilitation of business will strongly appeal to them. When the plan was first proposed, eight months ago, it required only reasonable explanation to win their acceptance, and there is no ground for supposing they have since then altered their opinion of it.

As governor of the canal zone Mr. Magoon has greatly commended himself to the nation by his energy in dealing with affairs and by his frank reports concerning sanitary—or unsanitary—conditions on the isthmus. The maintenance of a similar spirit and method in dealing with diplomatic matters is confidently to be expected of him, and it will assure the success of his mission. There may not be many diplomatic questions arising at Panama, but such as there are will not be void of importance. They need for their solution just those elements of authority, integrity and tact which Mr. Magoon exhibits in a high degree.

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CONFLICT.

Review of the Case by an Authority on International Law.

Prof. L. von Bar of Goettingen, one of the German representatives in the Hague peace tribunal and one of the highest authorities on international law, has in Die Nation of May 27 written an article on the Norwegian-Swedish consular question, also published in France in Le Courier European," in which he in every particular gives Norway right

According to a translation made by Scandia, a Chicago publication, Prof. von Bar traces the position of the consuls since the Union of 1814 and points to the fact that they were originally separate offices. Having shown that the Union of 1814 was not a result of the treaty of Kiel, but was brought about in Norway, not through the war-luck of the Swedes, but in view of the position of the great powers and on Sweden's part because the crown prince saw the difficulties in conquering Norway, Prof. von Bar says that the Riksdag recognizes Norway as a free autonomous undividable and independent kingdom.

He then traces the positon of the consuls since 1814 and shows how they were first separate offices, though the king, as a matter of convenience, appointed the same persons consuls of both Sweden and Norway. First in 1830 were instructions for the consular service issued, and the consuls were subordinated in Sweden under the Board of Commerce (Kommerce Kollegium) and in Norway under the minister of finances; nothing was said about a common foreign minister; the consuls were still acting for each country separately, though the same person held both offices.

First in 1855 the Swedish foreign minister got charge of the consular service.

Prof. von Bar says that already prior to this common consuls had proven less satisfactory, and that the Norwegian government in an address to the king of February 27, 1847, had pointed out "that in certain cases separate consuls for Norway might be desirable because of the different commercial interests of the two countries."

But nothing was done. The author then mentions the Swedish coup of 1885 when the minister of foreign affairs was made responsible to the Swedish Riksdag instead of to the Union king. Then considering the advisability or practibility of the two countries having separate consuls, Prof. von Bar comes to the conclusion that there might be cases where a state with provinces of heterogenous population and with very different interests might appoint consuls for separate provinces; comparing the Norwegian and the Swedish proposal for a new consular law he says:

"Justice then would decide for the Norwegian bill. But when at last the question is put whether it would be expedient that Norway obtains separate consuls this question also must be answered in favor of the Norwegian demands."

The two countries have very different commercial interests. Norway, which as aforesaid, is a separate custom district against Sweden, faces the Atlantic, Sweden the Baltic sea; and Sweden is more important in agriculture and industry. The Swedish commercial navy cannot at all be compared with Norway's. It is therefore, easy to understand that Norway lays much importance on a special consular service. It will also be understood that Norway, having through many years attempted to induce the Swedish government acting under the influence of the Riksdag, to an agreement, is about to lose patience, and that the idea of a dissolution of the union is gaining ground.

This separation might be regrettable—also in the common European interest because the Scandinavian peninsula as a whole—even though only united in the person of the monarch—would offer a better resistance against the expansion of a formidable neighbor than two, only friendly or allied states between which diplomatic art at a favorable opportunity might drive a wedge. "Sweden and Norway demand the closest attention, which alone will maintain such a union, and Norway has an undoubted right to a perfectly equal legal position with Sweden in the union."

COUNTRY LUXURIES.

Modern Comforts and Conveniences Within the Reach of All.
St. Louis Republic.

The rural town is fast becoming a city in its general appointments, accommodations, manners and style, and it is the means of disseminating the latest ideas and conveniences among surrounding farms. Through investments and improvements the country is getting nearer to the city, nearer to the myriad advantages of comfort which human ingenuity is devising.

The present is an era of luxury. Every urban home has the investiture of a palace in a former period; in fact, it offers, with the common exception of size and yard area, more and better facilities for easy living. Every country home is comparatively as well furnished. Almost all the comfort which is found in the city home can be installed and enjoyed in the most isolated farm house lying in an out-of-the-way locality.

Railroads go through most of the counties of prosperous states, and are stretching out into growing sections. Telegraph stations come with the railroad system. The average flourishing county has its independent telephone service, with wires reaching into the farmers' homes. Country towns have long distance telephone connections. Letters, newspapers and packets are delivered by the rural mail carrier at farm house gates. Light, electric or gas, water and all similar requirements or conveniences are extended past the town limits, and they can be had in almost any section at a reasonable cost. Educational opportunities are adequate, even liberal. The construction of good roads and highways and the expansion of the interurban electric railway system are bringing the city and the country into still closer relation.

In the course of time country towns and agricultural sections will be as well equipped as cities with public utility arrangements. No want or convenience will be neglected. The tendency to give the country such accommodations as are desired for quickness in work, dispatch in transportation and augmented comfort in living is accumulating energy. The country is having an experience similar to that which was had by the city. Appreciation of each improvement leads to other improvements.

Hot Shot for a Convict.
Brooklyn Eagle.

A degraded army officer now serving a term in a military penitentiary has written a book dealing with the social scandals of army life. His excuse is that there are others wearing epaulettes who are as bad as he was when he wore them, and that they should be exposed. He evidently forgets the old proverb: "No one will believe a liar even when he is telling the truth." And he is a convicted liar, and worse.

Away-from-Home News.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A woman in the Nebraska penitentiary, sent there convicted of the murder of her husband, has been permitted to open a dressmaking establishment in the prison and has fashionable patrons from all parts of the state. Evidently those fashionable patrons have no scruples about wearing prison-made garments. But they certainly are indulgent to their prisoners in Nebraska.

MAKES YOU ACHE ALL OVER

Ache all over? Feverish? Chilly? Just coming down with a hard cold? Where do you suppose it will settle?

In the throat? That means hoarseness, sore throat, tonsillitis. In the chest? Then bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption.

Do not let your cold settle. Break it up! Drive it out! Ask your doctor the best medicine for this. If he says Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, take it at once. If he has anything better, take that.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass
Also manufacturers of
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

PERSONAL NOTES.

"Mark Twain" smokes constantly when writing. He "swore off" for a year and did practically nothing during that period.

M. N. V. Muravieff, selected by Russia as one of the peace envoys, belongs to one of the oldest families in Russia, having held landed estates in the province of Novgorod

From the way the Canadian courts are acting on the Gaynor-Greene case, it is apparent the Canucks do not intend to let those wealthy fugitives come back to the States until all their money is spent.

Cardinal Richelmy has instituted a movement to secure funds for the erection of a monument to Christopher Columbus in the neighborhood of St. Peter's, Rome, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the great discoverer's death.

The Chinese government has issued a proclamation against the boycott, and Governor Sparks of Nevada has declared that the States need more Chinomen. Now we seem to be really approaching the solution of a vexed question.

Just before his marriage, in 1874, the late John Hay gave a bachelor dinner. One of his guests asked how long his honeymoon was going to last. "All the rest of my life I think," was his reply, and his closest friends say that he prophesied truly.

Hinton Perry, the sculptor of the bronze fountain in front of the library of congress, has been commissioned to execute and is modeling an equestrian statue of General G. S. Green, which is to be appropriately placed as a memorial on the Gettysburg battlefield.

Charles Henry Treat, who became United tSates treasurer several days ago, is a direct descendant of Robert Treat, who for thirty-two years was deputy and royal governor of the colony of Connecticut. Mr. Treat lived for a number of years in Delaware, and later in Maryland, before moving to New York.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

There is a sign in the window of a New York grocery that is attracting attention. The sign reads this way: "If you cannot enjoy your breakfast, why not try some of our invalid eggs from the farm?"

Two women and a 10-year-old boy had a ferocious battle with five monster black snakes at the Smith Chapel school house, near Logan, O. The snakes were in the water bucket, with their heads protruding, completely filling the bucket. The snakes were killed. The largest measured eight feet four inches.

The potato season closes at Northport, Mich., with hundreds of thousands of bushels of the tubers remaining in the pits and warehouses, while quantities of them have been sold in thousand bushel lots for 8 and 10 cents a bushel. Cottagers who arrive early can secure thirty bushels for 25 cents, that being the price they must pay a man to haul them away.

Germany, in spite of smaller territory, employs a greater number of women postal clerks than the United States, having no fewer than 242,000 in the combined postal and telegraph system. In America there are only 239,000 women thus employed and Great Britain finds a place for but 184,000 women in the post and telegraph offices. In France there are 81,000 and in Austria 59,000. Russia, Japan and British India each give work to some 60,000, but in the other countries in the postoffice union women are not largely employed.

Although the United States is by far the largest purchaser of mouth organs, comparatively few are made in this country. Most of the mouth organs sold here are of German make and are imported from the Black Forest, where one factory alone turns out 6,000,000 harmonicas yearly through its fifteen branches, in which 2,000 hands are employed. Only the higher grade harmonicas are of domestic make, since it is impossible to compete with the German made affairs in the cheaper grades mostly sold, but at the same time the most expensive are also obtained from Germany because of the care used in their manufacture.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Hope enables a man to accomplish wonders—in his mind.

Honeysuckles and the sweet girl graduates bloom simultaneously.

A man seldom has to work overtime to make a fool of himself.

A man seldom goes to a friend for a loan if he really needs the money.

Where there is a man's will there is a woman's way to break it.

A well-balanced man doesn't have to part his hair or name in the middle.

More women would go in for vocal culture if they could buy things for a song.

After singing the baby to sleep a woman proceeds to talk her husband to sleep.

About the only fault the average woman has to find with her past is that it's too long.

During the courtship a young man is never out of danger till the girl says "No" three times.

People would have more faith in a reformer if he would furnish proof of his sincerity by beginning with himself.

Lots of men who figure on schemes to make millions would be surprised to find themselves in possession of $5 in real money.

When a man stands at the marriage altar he gets as nervous as he does when watching the bulletins of a base ball game.—Chicago News.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

"Bingley is the most truthful business man I ever met."

"Then how do you account for his success?"

"Oh, he's got a partner who can lie the bark off a first growth hickory."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Talk about tainted money!" exclaimed Uncle Allen Sparks. "I know a man that got rich by running a rendering tank and nobody ever made any bones about taking his money!"—Chicago Tribune.

"That orator is very much given to startling statements."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "he thinks he is a man of the period, when he is merely a man of the exclamation point."—Washington Star.

"Yeh!" said the first office boy, disgustedly. "I had ter give up me job on account of the new typewriter girl."

"Wa't was the matter with her?" asked the other.

"Aw, she wuz so homely it wuzn no fun flirtin' wid her."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Tell me the truth, 'Mandy. Do you love Archie Allacads well enough to marry him?"

"No, I don't, auntie. But I hate the other girls just enough to marry him!"—Chicago Tribune.

"I understand Skinner has lost all his money."

"Yes, by his speculations."

"But how did he get his money in the first place?"

"By his peculations."—Philadelphia Press.

AT AN AWKWARD AGE.

Cleveland Leader.

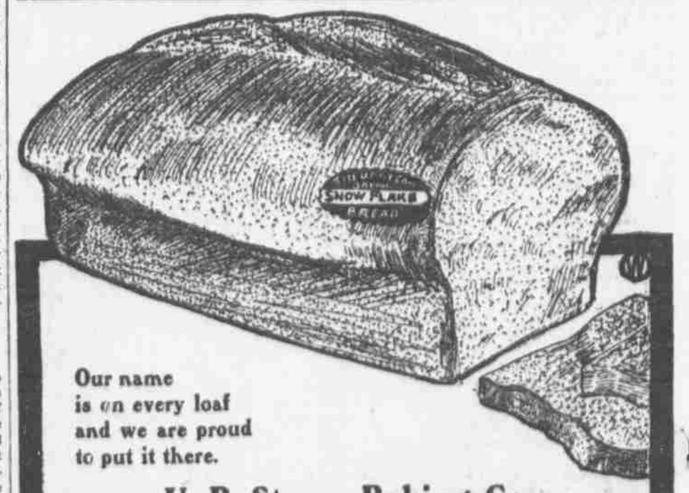
When skirts are lengthened past the knees,
And curls are prisoned in a braid;
When any close observer sees
A coltish length of limb displayed;
When needless blushes glow and fade,
And heedless laughter ebbs and flows,
That is the age girls can't evade—
Too old for dolls, too young for beaux!

Full of small fears and jealousies,
Timid and easily dismayed;
As changeful as an April breeze—
Brazenly modest, wildly staid;
Pickles and soda, lemonade,
Romantic friendships—deathless foes—
With such wierd toys her games are played,
Too old for dolls, too young for beaux!

With others never at her ease,
Alone her freaks aside are laid,
And all her graceless gaucheries
Leave her no longer on parade.
What dreams are these of flashing blade,
And prince and prancing steed—who knows?
What poems conned, what hopes betrayed—
Too old for dolls, too young for beaux!

L'ENVOI.

Princess uncrowned! Let it be prayed
That, as your springtime fancy goes,
You find him worth the vows you've paid—
When you're no longer, little maid,
Too old for dolls, too young for beaux!



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