THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	29,650	16	29,890
2	29,600	17	32,180
3	31,140	18	29,500
4	29,250	19	29,950
5	29,500	20	29,780
6	29,630	21	29,650
7	31,080	22	29,690
8	29,900	23	30,490
9	30,150	24	31,200
10	33,310	25	30,200
11	29,500	26	29,730
12	29,710	27	29,730
13	29,790	28	29,750
14	29,700	29	29,750
15	29,980	30	29,700

Total.....904,030
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Daily average.....29,803

C. C. ROSEWATER,
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 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.

Omaha real estate values are rising with the temperature.

It will have to get hotter than this to wilt the base ball fan.

The Young Women's Christian association to the Young Men's Christian association: Apres vous, monsieur!

If the signal corps were only established at Fort Omaha its balloon practice would be quite popular right now.

The field secretaries of the Young Men's Christian association have had a field day over the hundred-thousand-mark campaign.

A St. Louis court has decided that a "Sunday shave" is a necessity. The demo-populist alliance may be put down as a thing of the past in Missouri.

When it comes to fixing the salary of the superintendent of schools, the taxpayers of Omaha are perfectly willing to be liberal, but not extravagant.

Friends of civil service reform will next turn their attention to an improved method of determining the honesty of prospective applicants for positions.

Railway employes at Warsaw are to be permitted to use the Polish language; but out of consideration for the passengers they are not compelled to use it.

The municipal authorities of Cleveland are just now wrestling with the voting machine problem, but they contemplate buying only twenty-five voting machines as a starter.

The fact that the czar's instructions to M. Witte cover more than twenty pages would lead to the belief that more than one contingent plan of retreat has been suggested.

For once Omaha's street paving campaign seems to have gotten under way before midsummer and there is hope that the work may be completed before snow interrupts.

The Russian statement that the wings of General Linevitch's army are further advanced from the center may be a delicate way of announcing the withdrawal of headquarters closer to Siberian soil.

It is proclaimed that a campaign for righteousness is to be opened by members of an Omaha club founded by political buccaneers and grafters, provendered out of corporation commissary departments.

In pardoning a Frenchman convicted of selling military secrets, the mikado is doubtless actuated by admiration for the Franco-Russian alliance, which kept fear of the "yellow peril" from a number of European countries.

A method is said to have been discovered by which petroleum containing sulphur can be made into illuminating oil. If the method is commercially successful John D. Rockefeller may get his share of brimstone on earth.

Speakers preparing words of greeting for the peace plenipotentiaries should leave blanks for the names of the Russian delegates, as they have not all started from home, and the czar's mind is still subject to change.

Kansas City is no longer talking of its wave of "reform," but since the present grand jury has indicted one city employe and two county officers it is possible the recent visits of Jerome and Folk have not been entirely without result.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF MAHONEY.

During my absence from the city a controversy has arisen over the proposed dismissal of the criminal libel proceedings instituted against me last fall by Timothy J. Mahoney. The avowed object in filing this charge was to secure a vindication from the aspersion embodied in a letter written and published over my name wherein Mr. Mahoney was represented as having appropriated money collected for the great treasury embezzler, Bartley, that should by rights have been turned into the state treasury.

The action of Prosecuting Attorney Slabaugh drew forthwith from Mr. Mahoney a virulent and vehement protest through the mouth of William F. Gurley, who intimated, if he did not make the downright charge, that Judge Slabaugh had taken this step at my instance in order to shield me from the penalties of the law—in other words, to keep me out of the penitentiary, where Mr. Mahoney and Mr. Gurley both would like to have me spend the balance of my days, presumably, so that the one may be vindicated and the other avenged, and both be able to gratify their political ambitions without being jolted by disagreeable reminders.

Let me assure both of these highly gifted and eminent barristers that I have neither directly nor indirectly at any time since Mr. Mahoney's effort to set himself right before the people by invoking the power of the criminal courts requested or suggested dismissal of the proceedings by the prosecuting attorney. On the contrary, I have been more anxious than Mr. Mahoney to prove to the people of Nebraska that the offensive allusions to Mr. Mahoney were not a malicious invention, and I trust that Judge Day will see his way clear to giving Mr. Gurley another opportunity to re-deliver the vitriolic arraignment made by him during the Mercer campaign in which he commanded me to return to Bohemia clad in hobo garments and wearing wooden shoes. I even feel tempted to guarantee to the splenetic Mr. Gurley that I will carry out his wishes just as soon as he shall have done something visible toward the upbuilding of Omaha.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things that Mr. Mahoney should avail himself of the services of the talented criminal jurist, who figured conspicuously as his antagonist the first time he projected himself into the arena of politics. If memory serves me right, and it generally does, the criminal libel law was enacted for my special benefit at the instance of the most infamous corporation lobby that ever infested the state capital of Nebraska and Mr. Gurley was a member of that lobby, receiving $200 a month for manipulating members of the legislature to prevent railway regulation legislation and especially to beat the charter prepared by citizens of Omaha that contained provisions authorizing the taxation of railway terminals the same as all other classes of property for municipal purposes. Up to 1887 the penalty for criminal libel was a moderate fine or confinement in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. By making criminal libel a felony the corporation lobby and legislative boodlers and grafters expected to gag every editor and publisher who would not wear the brass collar.

To counteract the work of this corrupt lobby a detective was employed by me to mingle with the gang, but he had scarcely entered upon his work when the Omaha Herald came to the rescue of the boodlers by the publication of an article under the flaring headline, "Rosewater's Spy," in which the detective was minutely described as to his personal appearance and dress, compelling me to recall him, to the great delight of Mr. Gurley and his associates, and the "venal vampires," as I used to call them, succeeded in defeating the Omaha charter and nearly every other good measure, excepting the one making gambling a felony.

The year following, when Mr. Gurley secured his nomination as republican candidate for county prosecutor, I opposed his election and supported his competitor, Timothy J. Mahoney, then an obscure lawyer who had a fair reputation. My opposition to Mr. Gurley was grounded on his graduation from the corporation lobby and his intimate relations with the criminal classes. Mr. Mahoney was elected, and during his term I brought my first and only criminal libel complaint against one of the boodler lobbyists that had fabricated and published an outrageous charge against me. The party was bound over from the police court to the district court, but Mr. Mahoney flatly refused to prosecute the case and had it dismissed notwithstanding that I had abundant material to secure a conviction.

His recent grandstand play of indignation over the action of Judge Slabaugh recalls forcibly those pictorial quack advertisements labeled "just before taking" and "just after taking." In a nutshell, I hope Judge Day will reinstate Mahoney's complaint so that we may know whether money collected for an embezzler can be legitimately appropriated and retained by a lawyer.

E. ROSEWATER.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

While interest in efforts to find the North Pole is not very general, being confined chiefly to a small body of scientists, still everybody must feel a degree of admiration for the zeal in the cause of Arctic exploration which has been manifested by Commander Robert E. Peary, who on Sunday started upon another attempt to reach the pole. It is a perilous undertaking, requiring more than common courage and endurance, but there appears to be a fascination in it for Peary, than whom no man living is better qualified for the undertaking. His experience on former trips has broadened his knowledge of the requirements for Arctic exploration and his preparations for the present voyage are all that ample foresight could devise. His vessel, the Roosevelt, is said to be the finest craft ever built for a polar expedition and it is thoroughly equipped. Peary expects to reach the ice edge by the first of August and said before leaving that he hoped to get back a year from next September, having reached the pole. While he of course feels certain not only of returning alive, but also of success, it is said that some of those who have stood by him in the present enterprise are not so sanguine. Though better equipped than ever before he is much older than when he began, and hence it is thought less able to bear the hardships he must encounter. There is really, however, little reason for apprehension on this score. The scientific world will take a keen interest in this expedition and all who know something of its difficulties will wish the daring explorer success and a safe return.

A SECRETARY OF HEALTH.

The American Medical association, which has been in session at Portland, Ore., adopted a resolution proposing the creation of a new executive department to look after the public health, with a secretary who should have a seat in the cabinet. Representative Barchfeld of Pennsylvania, who is a physician, informed the association that he would introduce at the next session of congress a bill to create such a department, expressing the opinion that the health of the people of this nation is as essential to their welfare as the army or navy, a proposition which no one will dispute. He thought the health problem should be under national supervision and that in order that it may receive proper consideration there is need of having a department whose head will have the dignity and authority of a member of the cabinet.

This view having been endorsed by the representative medical association of the country will perhaps receive the support of a majority of physicians and this is an influence not to be despised. Yet it is safe to say that the proposition will not receive any very serious attention in congress. Care for the public health is certainly of very great importance and the medical men are to be commended for their zeal in this direction, but it will be very hard to convince the public that in order to conserve the general health there must be established an executive department of the government. A great deal is now being done by federal and state governments in the interest of the public health and it is doubtful if more could be accomplished by such a department as the medical association proposes. Moreover, there is a very general feeling that already there are quite enough executive departments and that to add to them would simply make the business of government more complicated. A department of health, therefore, must be regarded merely as a possibility of the remote future.

REPORTING CROP "CONDITIONS."

The Philadelphia Press urges that the Department of Agriculture will never be rid of its worries, scandals and suspicions over crop reports until it abandons reporting "condition" and confines itself to legitimate and exact statistics. Pointing out that the present system is a mere tabulation and average of impressions, it is argued that these lend themselves to manipulation and that they aid speculators and mislead the public. "Instead," says that paper, "with a more efficient service and a larger expenditure, the department should get acreage county by county far closer than today. The monthly report should give in detail how many acres promise a yield equal, above or below the known and recorded yield of the year before. Such a report would give facts, arithmetical facts and not impressions. It would not be subject to manipulation. It would be of much more use to the farmer than to the speculator." The reports of condition now published are declared to be antiquated, inaccurate and to put a premium on faking and guessing.

There is unquestionably merit in this view. Those who urge that the government crop reports be wholly discontinued are not meeting with general approval, but there is plenty of evidence that those interested in such reports—and it is presumed that practically the entire farming community takes an interest in them—do not want guesses, but a statement of facts as nearly as possible accurate—facts which, as the Press says, would not be subject to manipulation. Perhaps in the matter of reporting "condition" the Department of Agriculture has followed old world methods, but if so it appears very clear that they are far more trustworthy there than here. At all events, it seems to have been pretty conclusively demonstrated that our system of government crop reporting must be thoroughly reformed and every suggestion as to how this may be accomplished should receive careful consideration. Let the monthly reports be continued. It is not to be doubted that the agricultural producers very generally desire this and their wish in the matter is entitled to first consideration. But let these reports give well ascertained facts and not consist largely of guesses. Indeed, this must be done if the crop statistics of the government are hereafter to command confidence. The distrust that has fallen upon them cannot be removed if the methods that have long been pursued are continued. It has been announced that the secretary of agriculture will make changes looking to the prevention of leakage and the manipulation of figures in the interest of speculators. This is all very well, but it is not all that is required. Something must be done to render the reports more authoritative and trustworthy and this is only to be done by removing from them everything in the nature of guessing. They must be a statement of facts ascertained with as great care as it is practicable to exercise. If it is necessary to expend more money for this purpose the money should be provided, but it probably can be done at no greater expenditure than at present for obtaining crop statistics.

Governor Hoch of Kansas says it is easier to enforce the Sunday closing law of Missouri than to make effective the prohibitory law of Kansas. He would probably explain this by saying that the former law can be violated but once a week, while the latter is subject to infraction seven times as often.

Now we have discovered why the late legislature enlarged the preserves of Nebraska's game commissioner. It is announced that there will be a zoological exhibit at the state fair this fall, with elk, buffalo, deer and wild geese and other game on exhibition, under the direct supervision of the state game warden. Nebraska farmers and foresters who want to engage in the game rejuvenating industry will have an opportunity to take their first lessons in the culture of tamed wild animals.

There is no particular difficulty about using voting machines at the regular election, but when it comes to using them for primary elections, complications are sure to arise—at any rate, it will be impossible to use voting machines under the provisions of the primary election law enacted by the late Nebraska legislature.

The selection of Portsmouth as the place of meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries brings out the fact that the first United States warship to fly the Stars and Stripes was built at that port—showing that the present meeting will not be the first part Portsmouth has taken in efforts to secure the peace of the world.

The attempt to prove that Congressman Funston spoke unusually loud at Iola, Kan., will be watched with considerable interest by his former associates in congress, among whom Mr. Funston won the title "Foghorn" from the tone of his ordinary conversation. His Kansas neighbors say they can hear him whisper across a quarter section of land.

It is quite natural that Tom Lawson should come out flat-footed against municipal ownership. Without a chance to capitalize public franchises the frenzied financiers would be deprived of a large area of water useful for stock inflation.

Speed the Hour.
Washington Post.

Wizard Burbank can make a great hit with the Married Men's union by inventing an odorless booze.

Cotton Then and Now.
Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Every bale of the cotton that was burned by southern planters last December would be worth good money now. But they did not burn many bales.

Omaha Understands It.
Cleveland Leader.

Mayor Dunne of Chicago was elected because he promised "immediate municipal ownership." Now he says that "immediate" means in about twenty years. Funny how political buncombe catches people!

When Spuds Are Flavored.
Philadelphia Record.

To the pure all things are pure. When John D. Rockefeller sent to his clergyman in Cleveland potatoes decked with gold pieces the good man pocketed the gold and ate the potatoes with heightened appetite.

Chance of the Common.
Washington Post.

It will be just the luck of the plain people to have Tom Lawson attacked by pen paralysis when he gets ready to write checks for those millions which he admits were wrongfully taken from the American people.

A Future for Ex-Presidents.
Public Opinion.

When Mr. Cleveland resumed the practice of law in 1889, it was felt that he had settled the vexed question, "What shall we do with our ex-presidents?—or rather, What shall they do with themselves?" As nine out of ten of them have been lawyers, his solution of the problem bade fair to prove applicable to almost every case. But when his second term ended, in 1897, and he did what other ex-presidents had done before him, which was just nothing at all, the whole question was re-opened. Of late years, however, Mr. Cleveland has shown a disposition to answer it anew, and if future presidents see the matter as he does, we may look to see them, on their retirement, with one accord turn author. And if their work commands such prices as the sage of Princeton is understood to receive, they will suffer nothing by abandoning the pursuit of the legal profession. For papers on fishing, duck shooting, rabbit hunting, etc.—to say nothing of women's clubs—honorariums are believed to be paid which a prosperous barrister would by no means scorn; and if Mr. Cleveland accepted all the offers he receives from editors and publishers, he could soon afford to enter the market for works of art in competition with his old friend, Mr. Morgan. It is much to be regretted that thus far the ex-president has not seen his way to give the public a budget of his reminiscences of his particular friend, the late Joe Jefferson.

MIDDLE WEST WILL DECIDE.

Winning Tip for the Benefit of Eastern Political Prophets.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

Mr. Root, being labelled the greatest man of whom Mr. Roosevelt has personal knowledge, it becomes evident at once to the political prophets that he is not likely to attempt to make Secretary Taft his successor in the White House. There is the possibility, of course, that Mr. Root may not desire to be nominated for the presidency, but may prefer to resume his income of $300,000 a year as a lawyer at the end of the present administration in March, 1909. In that event it will be possible for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root to co-operate in securing the nomination of Judge Taft. But the presidency is a great office, and it is hardly probable that Elihu Root has made up his mind that it is beyond his reach or his desire. On the other hand, Mr. Taft is known to be willing to have the nomination come his way. He has no Mark Hanna to corral the southern delegates for him, and he is not entirely certain of the support of his own state, Ohio. Mr. Root can probably have the New York and New England delegates, if he wants them, and it will be for the middle west to decide between the two leaders.

The chances in such a contest will be naturally in favor of Judge Taft. The western politicians and business men are likely to prefer the Cincinnati lawyer and judge to the New York lawyer. There is the further possibility to be taken into account that Judge Taft may find the great office of chief justice of the supreme court open to him before June, 1909, and that he may take it and ask his friends to support Mr. Root for the presidency. At the present time the two men are on friendly terms, and it is not probable that as associates in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet during the next two years they will develop a personal incompatibility.

ARMY NOTES AND NEWS.

War Department and Admission of Liquor to Indian Territory.

Army and Navy Register.

The War department continues to receive applications for the admission into the Indian Territory of certain wines and liquors. For several years one solicitous individual has been asking that he be allowed to import a small quantity of wine for medicinal purpose, the patient being his wife who is troubled with chills, a disability which does not seem to be removed by the application of the wine, since his request is almost periodical. A recent application has been received from some wine dealers, who said their material was destined for sacramental purposes. Some years ago this question came up in the same form and it was then determined that the wine could be taken into the territory for church purposes when the application was made by the clergyman who has charge of the wine through his ecclesiastical superior or with other evidence of authority. Several times permission has been given clergymen to have sent them five gallons each month, that being the amount which the church authorities believed to be sufficient for the purpose. The wine dealers who are anxious to obtain authority from Washington for the admission of the wine into the Indian Territory will be informed that they must have the endorsement of the church people, and that the request must come from the clergymen who intend to use the wine in religious services.

Eleven of the enlisted men who took the examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the army will be provided with letters of eligibility, because they were reported as qualified for commissions in the military service. At the same time these letters are not destined to mean much, since it is admitted at the War department there are no vacancies to which the young men may be appointed. There is nothing in sight and they must take a position after that of the graduates of the military academy. There are those who cherish the idea that something may be done for the enlisted men who are candidates for commissions, but if is quite evident that it will require a fight at the White House.

The War department has been advised that General Thomas H. Barry, Colonel John Van R. Hoff of the medical department, and Captain S. H. Cloman, Twenty-third infantry, have left St. Petersburg for Moscow, and are now supposed to be well on their way to Irkutsk, where they were to receive orders relating to their future movements as military observers with the Russian army in the field. While in St. Petersburg General Barry and Captain Cloman were received personally by the czar, a distinction which has not been accorded to other military attaches.

Captain Joseph T. Dickman of the Eighth cavalry and of the third division of the general staff is making a special study of the question of national reserves. That problem has also been considered by other officers and several reports have been submitted with a view to obtaining expert opinion from a variety of authentic sources. The subject is one which contains many nice problems and is so intimately related to national politics and militia interests that it does not easily lend itself to solution. It is possible that the general staff will evolve something out of the various recommendations available which may be submitted to congress at the next session. Those officers who have looked into the subject and who realize the situation in this country are emphatic in their expressions of opinion that the government should not long delay making provision for a reserve force. It is pointed out that the question of politics and military prejudice, in any form and from whatever quarter, should not be allowed to interfere with the establishment of a reserve force in this country.

Orders have been sent out to have the Twenty-ninth battery of field artillery proceed by marching from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley to join the provisional regiment at the latter station. The other organizations assigned to duty at Fort Riley and Fort Sill have arrived at those posts and have been assigned the duty outlined in the scheme presented by General J. P. Story while he was chief of artillery.

The new transportation bills to be used by the railroads in sending their accounts for carrying naval crews are being distributed. The bills are of great convenience, inasmuch as it will not be necessary to submit the bills oftener than once a month and do not require the labor of preparing vouchers, as hitherto.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Miss Helen Keller's book is being translated into a dozen tongues, including Russian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Finnish, Swedish and Japanese.

Joseph Randalph and Mary Elizabeth Cooke of Scranton, Pa., aged 50 years, and both unmarried, are believed to be the oldest single twins in America.

J. M. Sears of Boston, but recently out of his teens, is the biggest taxpayer of his city, having property valued at $25,000,000, inherited from his father.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., ran for the office of chief of the Great Neck fire department a couple of days ago, but Egbert L. Cluse, the village groceryman, beat him.

Mrs. Mary E. Lapier of Cripple Creek was chosen forewoman of a jury that tried a divorce case there recently. She was the first of her sex in Colorado to serve in that capacity.

There's a rumor at Ottawa that Ontario's unhorsed liberal leader, Uncle George W. Ross, is to be appointed lieutenant governor (which is all the same up there as governor with us) of one of the two new western provinces.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan's recent tour in Italy partook of the nature of a royal progress. He was feted and decorated wherever he went, of course, all in return for his munificence in restoring the Ascoli cope. King Victor Emmanuel was particularly gracious.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier first formed his government in Canada he made Mr. Tarte minister of public works. Difference of opinion led to a separation and Mr. Tarte is now back to his old profession and sits in the reporters' gallery in the Canadian House of Commons.

Word has been received by Prof. Todd of Amherst college from Heidelberg of the naming of two small planets Mabella (528) and Davida (530). They were discovered by Dr. R. S. Dugan, who graduated at Amherst six years ago. He had previously named a planet (also discovered by him) Amherstia (516), in honor of his alma mater. Davida (530) is a planet of exceptional brightness at opposition, approaching the eight stellar magnitude.

It is a curious fact that Mr. Gully, former speaker of the British House of Commons, at one time was very despondent as to his future, and that the despondency was shared by two of his comrades in the legal profession. There is a story of those three discussing seriously whether they had not better throw up England altogether and seek fortune in india or one of the colonies. Luckily they decided to give fortune another chance, with very notable results. Mr. Gully ended as speaker of the House of Commons; another became lord chancellor, the third died when lord chief justice.

STATE PRESS OPINION.

Central City Nonpareil: The World-Herald wanted Tom Lawson to "expose" Governor Mickey by telling in his speech at Fairbury that Nebraska's executive carries railroad passes, but Tom isn't dealing in chestnuts now and the fact that the governor himself made the "exposure" last fall would prevent him from "butting in" at this late day.

Oakland Independent: Omaha threatens to boycott the Burlington railroad because the cutoff does not come direct to Omaha. What can the Burlington and Great Northern do to retaliate in Omaha's backyard, the South Omaha stock yards, is not to be sneered at, however. We don't want to see the stock market there injured, but Omaha had better be good and not try to dictate to the rest of the state and then spite itself if it can't have its way.

Fremont Tribune: The Bee suggests that the people interested in the building of the Ashland cutoff ought not to feel "sore" toward Omaha because an Omaha moonshine concern is trying to prevent the Great Northern from crossing the Winnebago reservation. We don't. Neither are we sore because Omaha tried to take the new road away from Fremont. We would do the same thing for Omaha any time opportunity offers. Self preservation is the first law of nature.

Central City Nonpareil: The Schuyler Free Lance, while commending the supreme court for its decision on the constitutionality of the biennial election law is unable to believe that that tribunal is capable at all times of banishing personal and party prejudices, and in this opinion the Nonpareil partially concurs. The court is frequently influenced by the exigencies of the times and instead of interpreting the law from an abstract legal standpoint, it often twists it and adjusts it and stretches it to make it fit occasions and conform to popular demand.

Springfield Monitor: The statistics from the Bureau of Labor and Industry may be all right in some cases, but in regard to shipment of miscellaneous products from Sarpy county it seems to the Monitor that it is a good ways off. The report says we shipped no flour, but 690,000 pounds of mill feed, 6,617 bushels of potatoes, 9,899 pounds of butter and 23,197 dozens of eggs during the year 1904. But then as these figures are taken from the duplicate bills of lading and shipping records of the railroads this county would naturally not make as good a showing as it really deserved or was entitled to.

Platte County Argus: The editor of the Argus came into this field without a personal knowledge of the politicians of the state and counties. He has read comments from scores of exchanges and if an opinion should be formed based on the summed-up evidence of these comments, the conclusion would be forced upon him that there is not an honest man holding office in the state. The newspapers have stirred up much of the feeling against graft and monopoly, but the greatest obstacle to the eradication of the evils is found in the personal animosities and jealousies of newspaper editors. Doubtless there are men in Nebraska politics with clean hands and high ideals, but let a man be called honest by one paper and every journal of opposite politics at once sets to work most strenuously to asperse his character and tear down his reputation.

TOM LAWSON'S SPECIFIC.

Scheme Calculated to Paralyze the "Innocent Speculator."

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mr. Lawson's advice to the Kansas people, that political agitation against the plutocratic manipulation, and even the aggressive measures of a courageous president, will not avail against the all-powerful system, reduces the remedy by his logical process of exclusion to one thing—everyone must sell out his stocks and thus bring the multi-millionaires to their knees in panic.

The spectacle of the farmers of Kansas and the miners and mill workers of Pennsylvania simultaneously firing up their automobiles and hitching up their two-horse wagons to flock to the nearets stock exchange, there to unload their Standard Oil, Amalgamated Copper, Northern Securities, United States Steel or other stocks, will be imposing and instructive—when Mr. Lawson gets it going. But apart from the very relative question, how large a portion of the stock holdings of the country can be dumped on the market by the classes to which he appeals, another very interesting contingency remains.

Since "the system" has control of all the money of the banks, when everyone has sold his stocks and deposited the proceeds, the system can take the money to buy the depressed stocks at half price. The lurking doubt whether Mr. Lawson might not discover an investment to suit him after the market had tumbled can be decided to suit individual tastes. But it does seem to be an open question whether his finance is simply frenzied or there is method in his madness.

Few Mercantile Failures.

Pittsburg Post.

The record of mercantile failures put forth by Bradstreet for the six months just ended, shows the smallest number of insolvencies for the period since 1880, with the exception of 1894 and 1893. The number of failures in the years accounted for ranges from 7,602 in 1896 to 5,200 in the later years, showing a decided improvement in the betterment of credit. The estimated assets of the delinquent firms range from $105,300,000 in 1892 to as low figures as $14,000,000 and $20,000,000 in some of the later years. The total liabilities of the last six months exceed those of 1890, 1892 and 1893. The average is well maintained and is encouraging as to sound and prudent finance.

BOOKS AND THE WOMEN.

Matter of Marriage in the Light of Higher Education.

New York Sun.

Prof. Mills of Vassar thus describes the girl student:

"She is frequently only slightly interested in the intellectual, and very generally has no more than a moderate interest in study. Too often only by much urging can she be aroused to even moderate intellectual effort, and instead of too little she is apt to have a perfectly normal interest in the other sex. In a word, she is generally a fairly healthy and very lovable girl, who has normal interests in school, sports, in social affairs, in domestic matters and is tending toward marital engagements at about the same rate as those of her social class who are not in school or college."

Prof. Mills explains the smaller percentage of marriages among college educated women than among women in the general population as due to the same influences that make the marriage rate lower in the social classes from which most of the college girls come.

Statistics collected by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae support the professor's conclusion as to the comparative number of marriages and children among college women, as compared with their noncollege relatives. His remarks about the moderate intellectual effort of the college girl are a little surprising. The college girls one meets seem to be brighter, more conversant with and interested in intellectual things than the masculine undergraduates of the same age. It is rather "bad form" in some of the big colleges for "men" to show much ardor for study. That would savor of bookishness and the "grind." The great increase in wealth in the last generation fills the college with boys who are sent there to "go through" if they can, because it is the fashion, to make desirable acquaintances, to let them have a better start in life than their fathers had, and so on. The colleges may be nurses of gentlemen, but they have ceased to be nurses of scholars. Apparently the colleges for women have at least their proportion of students who are "sent to college" to gratify their parents or their own desire for a pleasant social life away from home. Possibly the "college ideal" of the feminine institutions has been affected by impressions received from brothers and cousins.

All observers must agree that the college girl is lovable, but is she "apt to have a perfectly normal interest in the other sex?" In many specimens of college women at least may be detected a certain sexlessness, a resolve for an independent career, a contempt for or impatience with the common lot of woman. Why should a woman fetter herself? In a world of divorce why should she marry?

Indeed, since men of the well-to-do class show an increasing contempt for marriage, why shouldn't the same spirit prevail among women of the same class? Even if the women want to get married, how are they to bring it about without the men?

HOT WEATHER TRIFLES.

O'Flub—It's this way, old man. I hate to drink, but my wife drives me to it.
McLush—She does, eh? Say, that's the kind of a wife to have.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"There was a wooden wedding down our way last night."
"Old gag? Girl married blockhead?"
"Nop; a couple of Poles got married."—Brooklyn Life.

Lord Algie—But you Americans, y' know—you have no ancestors.
Miss Youess—No, I suppose you do envy us that advantage.—Cleveland Leader.

They were doing the art exhibit.
"Were you ever done in oil?"
"I certainly was," he replied.
"Who was the artist?"
"He wasn't an artist; he was a broker."—Chicago Daily News.

"That brother of yours, Lucy," said the man of the house, "seems to be a pretty tough character."
"'Deed, he is, suh," replied the colored maid. "He jes' natchelly seems to be de white sheep ob our fambly, sho' nuff."—Philadelphia Press.

"You say you think the new boarder is in love with you? Has he made any advances?"
"No; but he says he will as soon as his father remits."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Editor, gloomily—I must say you don't seem to realize how terrible it is to lose you.
The Authoress, sweetly—You mustn't take it too much to heart, my friend. Rejection does not necessarily imply lack of merit.—Judge.

Excited Father—What are we going to do? These scales only weigh ten pounds and the baby weighs more than that.
Calm Brother—You might chop off one leg and weigh that separately.—Somerville Journal.

First Villager—How is your son getting along since he went to the city?
Second Villager—Fine. He writes that he is carrying everything before him.
First Villager—So! What restaurant is he carrying things in?—Chicago News.

A ROYAL HEART.

Ragged, uncomely, and old and grey,
A woman walked in a northern town,
And through the crowd as she wound her way
One saw her loiter and then stoop down,
Putting something away in her old torn gown.

"You are hiding a jewel!" the watcher said.
(Ah! that was her heart—had the truth been read!)
"What have you stolen?" he asked again.
Then the dim eyes filled with a sudden pain,
And under the flickering light of the gas
She showed him her gleaning. "It's broken glass,"
She said; "I hae lifted it up frae the street
To be out o' the road o' the bairnies' feet!"

Under the fluttering rags astir
That was a royal heart that beat!
Would that the world had more like her
Smoothing the road for its bairnies' feet!

WILL H. OGILVIE.

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