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 July, 1905, was as follows:

1	31,310	17	28,430
2	29,200	18	28,080
3	29,860	19	28,510
4	29,100	20	28,100
5	29,750	21	28,300
6	28,650	22	29,670
7	28,680	23	28,500
8	30,000	24	28,070
9	28,150	25	28,170
10	28,600	26	28,180
11	28,640	27	28,150
12	28,600	28	28,160
13	28,960	29	29,400
14	28,710	30	28,430
15	29,850	31	27,910
16	28,130		

Totals.....892,230
Less unsold copies.....9,815

Net total sales.....882,415
Daily average.....28,465

C. C. ROSEWATER,
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this first 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.

It has been demonstrated that in Japan the retreat is considered a diplomatic movement rather than a military evolution.

With an American adviser to shape the treaty for Japan, it is highly probable that the Manchurian door will remain open.

In spite of his obdurate position the sultan of Morocco cannot hope to occasion a peace conference like that at Portsmouth.

There is no doubt now that "the lid is on" in St. Louis since a Kansas editor spent Sunday in the town and admits he could not get a drink.

Secretary Shaw insists public men should not be bound by the comment of friendly editors, and surely not by the comment of unfriendly ones.

The surprise expressed by the president regarding the result of the peace conference would indicate that he did not realize how hard he had swung the "big stick."

Omaha banks are making some tall records these days. They could not make such records except for the general prosperity that pervades all lines of business.

Secretary Shaw says he forgives Governor Cummins. Now, if Governor Cummins will forgive Secretary Shaw all may yet be peace and harmony in the Hawkeye state.

The crowned heads of Europe are expressing so much pleasure over the return of peace to the orient that one is led to wonder why they did not anticipate the action of the American president.

An advance in passenger rates between the headquarters of the Russian army in the field and the Siberian line might recompense Japan in part for its failure to have an indemnity inserted in the bond.

Denver has postponed the opening of its public schools in order to provide sleeping places in the school houses for visitors during the Grand Army reunion. And still it boasts of its ability to care for crowds.

With yellow fever extending along the gulf from Pensacola to the western boundary of Louisiana, Cuba may wonder why Uncle Sam does not take some of the treatment so vigorously administered to it by General Wood.

The story that Speaker Cannon is to find trouble in finding enough "standpat" congressmen to fill the vacant chairmanships of committees is another of those reports which are important if true; but more probably neither.

Sifting down the big talk of all of the councilmen on both sides, the hardpan is that Omaha has simply been witnessing a determined fight by the electric lighting company to keep the gas company from getting in on the distribution of the money in the lighting fund.

Acceptance by the Park board of the gift of land donated by W. I. Kierstead for a little resting place along Florence boulevard should set the example for other gifts of a similar nature "without strings tied to them." Omaha, however, is a comparatively young city and that accounts for the smallness of its accumulation of gifts for parks, monuments, libraries and other public purposes.

AFTER PEACE.

With the ending of the war both Russia and Japan may be expected to begin as soon as possible the work of industrial and commercial development. While there is no accurate information as to what the conflict has cost them, they are poorer by hundreds of millions of dollars than before. Russia has added largely to a national debt that before the war was a heavy burden. Her industries have declined and her foreign commerce has fallen off to the extent of fully one-third of what it was prior to the war. Present conditions in much of the empire are said to be very bad—crops much below the average and in some districts a complete failure, famine imminent in several provinces, great numbers of people already suffering hunger, and an army of workingmen in the cities unemployed. Now that the government has no longer to think of providing for war expenditures it undoubtedly will promptly turn its attention to relieving the unfortunate internal conditions as far as it is possible to do so. For this purpose it is assumed that it will have no difficulty in obtaining whatever money it may need. A revival of industrial activity and a restoration of foreign commerce are to be looked for as an early result of the termination of hostilities. Russia has great resources and with her statesmen devoting themselves, as they are now free to do, to the consideration of policies for promoting the development of the country's resources, Russia within the next decade may be in better condition, as to all her material interests, than she was at the outset of the disastrous conflict just ended.

Japan, also, will bend all her energies to the enlargement of her industries and the extension of her trade. Her national debt is now about three times what it was when she went to war, but while a good deal of a burden upon the country it will be taken care of without great difficulty. The industries and the foreign commerce of Japan did not suffer from the war. On the contrary there was during the past year a considerable increase in the imports and exports of the country. There can be no doubt that her trade will steadily grow and that she will make rapid progress in industrial development. It is reasonably to be expected that Japan will find a much larger market for her products in China than heretofore, while she will derive great benefit from the development of Corea that is now certain to take place. An example of what Japan is capable of doing in upbuilding is furnished in Formosa, whose commerce is fivefold greater than when the island came under Japanese control. While the resources of Japan are not comparable in extent to those of Russia, yet they are very considerable and there are no more energetic and enterprising people than the Japanese.

The world will continue to feel a deep interest in the two nations whose titanic struggle is now concluded and it will be the universal hope that both will earnestly address themselves to the works of peace and the promotion of the welfare and happiness of their people.

CONGRATULATING THE PRESIDENT.

President Roosevelt, through his successful efforts for peace, has attained a pre-eminent position among the world's statesmen. "History will ascribe to you the glory," declared M. Witte in his message to Mr. Roosevelt after the envoys had reached an agreement. In a like spirit are the messages sent by European rulers. All of them recognize how great is the credit due the president of the United States for the fortunate outcome of the Portsmouth conference. "The whole of mankind must unite, and will do so," telegraphed Emperor William, "in thanking you for the great boon you have given it."

It is a fact universally understood that the head of no other nation could have accomplished what was done by Mr. Roosevelt. No emperor or king could have interposed without inciting distrust and misgiving on the part of one or the other of the belligerents. The appeal of the chief magistrate of this republic, however, received respectful attention because it was known to be sincere, disinterested and could not possibly have any ulterior motive. It was regarded, also, as representing the earnest desire for peace of the whole American people and the public sentiment of this country is a potent influence with the governments of the old world. The nation shares in the honor and glory of its president's great and memorable achievement.

Mr. Roosevelt's political opponents have asserted that he was not a friend of peace. That accusation can no longer be made. What he has done in bringing about a termination of hostilities in the far east shows him to be not only a friend of peace, but the most resourceful of peacemakers.

WILL BENEFIT OUR TRADE.

A Peking dispatch says that the opening of Manchuria will give a great impetus to American trade, that country having been practically closed to imports throughout the war. A very large part of our commerce with China prior to hostilities was in Manchuria and there is every reason to expect that this will be restored as soon as the country is again opened and conditions become settled. In time this trade ought to be materially increased, as a treaty made with China just before the beginning of war provided for the opening of two additional ports in Manchuria—a treaty, by the way, to which the Russians made vigorous opposition. Its negotiation was a notable instance of the sagacious diplomacy of the late Secretary Hay.

Manchuria was one of the most populous parts of China and will be again, as it is a country having a most productive soil and being rich in coal, timber and most of the requirements to sustain a large population. The Chinese who left there while the war was going on will undoubtedly return and many more with them. The boycott of American goods, which is said to be waning, is not likely to reach that region and it is to be expected that our manufacturers and merchants will avail themselves of the opportunity that now offers to secure trade there.

CHEAPER GAS FOR OMAHA.

The announcement that the Omaha Gas company will make a voluntary reduction in the price of gas to private consumers, bringing the rate down to $1.25 per thousand cubic feet after October 1, and giving us $1.15 gas after October 1, 1906, will be received with gratification by Omaha householders.

When the gas franchise was renewed twelve years ago with a substantial reduction in price and a stipulated sliding schedule to provide for future reductions as consumption increased, the people were satisfied that they had won a great victory. The present reductions, which figured on this year's business amount to a remission of $40,000 to gas consumers and $80,000 annually after next year, are no less substantial, and the gas company will doubtless and should recoup itself in part by the enlargement of the consumption of gas sure to follow the reduction in price.

The connection between the present reduction in the price of gas to private consumers and the pending renewal contract for street gas lamps is not entirely clear to the public. The position of Mayor Moores and the councilmen acting with him has been that in the concessions to be secured, the public should have the preference, and if the gas company should show a disposition to be reasonable in the matter of lower price for private consumers the city could well afford to meet the cut half way on the street lighting contract. When the accounts are balanced we are sure it will be very plain that the public comes out a big winner by the bargain.

In his series of lectures to the Teachers' institute at Chicago Chancellor Andrews of the University of Nebraska has come forward as a defender of the so-called "fads" in the public schools, including specifically music, drawing, painting and calisthenics, with special emphasis on manual training and the domestic arts. In his view, educators who say that these subjects are not practical are themselves not practical. In indulging in such generalities, however, Chancellor Andrews does not help out the situation. Teaching so-called "fads" may be practical in one place and not practical in another—it may be practical in one school district where they have money to burn and decidedly impractical where the resources will warrant only the teaching of educational rudiments. The most practical educators are those who recognize the limitations of existing conditions and try to adjust themselves to them.

No one in Omaha, except possibly a few political pinheads, begrudges the money annually appropriated by the city for special street illumination during the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival. This appropriation is a small contribution on the part of resident and nonresident taxpayers for the benefits which all enjoy as the result of Ak-Sar-Ben's activity. It would not be asking too much, however, under the circumstances, to insist upon something new in the arrangement of the lights instead of a mere repetition of stereotyped effects that we have had year after year. A little variety and novelty in Ak-Sar-Ben street illuminations should cost nothing extra and yet offer something that will satisfy visitors.

Omaha can always profit by judicious advertising. The dissemination of information of the wonderful building progress Omaha is making is sure to attract favorable attention to our city. There is no good reason, however, for getting ahead of the game and attempting to advertise Omaha by representing as assured facts projects that are only "in the air." Omaha has in the past suffered more harm than good from trumpeting abroad schemes that never materialized, and just now there are plenty of improvements actually in progress to justify all the good things we can say about ourselves without drawing on our imaginations.

The propriety of the ordinance introduced into the city council threatening with dismissal any city employe who assigns his salary claims is decidedly questionable. However much we may deprecate the practice of warrant shaving, the accrued earnings of any person belongs to himself whether he works for the city or for some private individual or corporation, and he has a right to make such use of his earnings as he thinks best. If the city would establish a rule of dismissal for deadbeats and standing off admitted and just bills without good excuse, it would hit the target nearer the center.

Former Senator Allen may expect to be in disrepute with the demo-pop papers as soon as they hear of the bouquet thrown by him at Portland to Governor Mickey as "the best governor the state of Nebraska ever had." They need not be expected to let the former senator rest until he comes out and declares that he was only joking.

Secretary Bonaparte has not been in office long enough to realize that a board of inquiry often believes it is selected to see how little blame may be attached to those responsible for irregularities and accidents. His comment on the Bennigton report may change this idea on the part of officers of the navy.

It is now alleged that "freight brokers" are dividing commissions with people who make contracts with them to ship goods. As these commissions are paid by the railroads it would seem that the Elkins law is not without loopholes.

South Omaha has at last discovered that it is implicated equally with Omaha in the mixup created by the conflicting provisions of the new primary law relating to registration of voters and the compilation of registration records. It is up to the lawyers and the courts to figure it out.

No Rest for the Wicked.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

In time of peace we repeat, let us prepare for war!

Progress on the Canal.
Kansas City Times.

There is absolutely no foundation for the impression that work on the Panama canal is at a standstill. The Panama canal commission adopted a coat of arms last week.

Sidetracking Their Own Troubles.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The railroad companies are trying to revive an interest in the question of a protective tariff, well knowing that when a tariff discussion is on in congress nothing else can be thought of.

Simple and Effective.
New York Tribune.

One of the defendants in a divorce case, in which whisky and champagne and liberal potations of beer are prominent factors says whisky is the bane of the American people, and adds: "I wish there wasn't a drop in the world." For the benefit of this victim and others who may subscribe to this wish, it may be said that whisky is perfectly harmless—if let alone.

The Example of Japan.
Atlanta Journal.

The progress of Japan carries with it a lesson which the other powers of the world will do well to learn. Without the believed advantages of western civilization, the land of the mikado has made her way silently, without pomp and announcement, in the family of nations. Hardly over three decades ago Japan laid aside her samuriher traditions of the past—and began her lesson as a pupil of the western nations, retaining, however, the diplomacy and strategy of the orient, until now she presents perhaps the strongest sight of the composite picture of development of physical and intellectual power. Now, after her success in her struggle with Russia, she has already aroused a feeling of fear and suspicion among the other powers.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ANNIVERSARY.

Looking Backward Seventy-Five Years at Peter Cooper's Wonder.
Philadelphia Record.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the run made by Peter Coopers' locomotive from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills is a convenient occasion for reflecting upon our national debt to the annihilator of time and space The Tom Thumb, which was a stationary engine on a wheeled platform does not in the slightest degree resemble the machines that today make a mile a minute without difficulty, hauling half a dozen ponderous cars, but there is no more change in the machines themselves than there is in the United States.

It is extremely doubtful if a country so large as ours could have been held together without the railroad. Communication between the original thirteen colonies was so slow and difficult as to endanger their interests at times. As population moved westward and found itself separated from the eastern seaboard by a range of mountains the scheme of an independent Mississippi valley republic began to occupy the minds of men. There would have been more danger of its realization had not the Ohio river afforded means of transportation for a considerable distance toward the east.

After we acquired the Pacific coast that remote region was held to the rest of the union by such fragile ties that the least pressure would have snapped them. Although we had declared for "Fifty-four-forty or fight" in our controversy with England over the remote northwest, we compromised for concessions nearer home, and it is hardly to the discredit of Daniel Webster that he regarded the Puget sound region as scarcely worth controversy; it took so long to get there—of what real value could it be to the people dwelling between the Atlantic and the Mississippi? When the south seceded the Pacific coast was strongly disposed to cast in its lot with that nearest portion of the common country than with the distant north Atlantic states, and the transcontinental railroads were promised as a means of holding California in the union.

We owe not only our commercial prosperity, but our national unity to the mighty progeny of Peter Cooper's queer little machine on wheels.

RAILROAD STOCK SPECULATIONS.

Millions Made by the Union Pacific in the Present Rise.
New York Times.

The high prices reached by the stocks formerly in the Northern Securities company treasury and by those of the anthracite coal roads have directed attention to the profits which have accrued to the great railroad corporations which a few years ago were forehanded enough to invest in these stocks. So great have these profits become and so large is the income derived from the stocks held that such companies as the Union Pacific and Pennsylvania are taking on the characteristics of great investment concerns which also operate railroads.

How true this is can be seen in the fact that the Union Pacific owns over $193,000,000 in stock of other companies, while the Pennsylvania, still the foremost railroad of the country in this respect, owns $273,000,000 of various stocks. Princely incomes flow to these roads from their stock holdings alone, and this bids fair to be augmented in the future, as there is no abatement to the stock buying movement by these and other railroads rich enough to indulge themselves.

Outside of the Union Pacific's great holdings and the increase of $83,000,000 in their market value, although some of this must be deducted owing to the fact that Southern Pacific has as yet paid no dividends, the striking examples of increases over the purchase prices of stocks held are found in the anthracite stocks. Here, too, other factors had made these acquisitions of great value. The Reading stock held by Baltimore & Ohio and Lake Shore, for instance, now pays an annual dividend of 4 per cent where it paid nothing when bought in 1901. Baltimore & Ohio now pays Pennsylvania an income at the rate of 5 per cent on par, or 6 per cent and more on the cost price of the stocks to the Pennsylvania. So again with Ontario & Western, which pays New Haven a 3 per cent dividend as against nothing when it was bought, and this is true also of Lehigh Valley's return to the Lake Shore.

The great advance in the market has lifted the prices of these stocks far above their cost to the roads which bought them, as is shown by the following tables, which are, of course, based largely on estimates:

UNION PACIFIC.

So. Pacific	$ 36,000,000	$ 60,300,000	$24,300,000
Atchison	25,600,00	28,800,000	3,200,000
Gt. Northern	37,800,000	67,200,000	29,400,000
No. Pacific	32,200,000	58,800,000	26,600,000
Total	$131,600,000	$215,100,000	$83,500,000

The gain to the Union Pacific has been much greater than shown here, because the company sold some $10,000,000 of Northern Securities at the top price reached by that stock in the curb market. It has never officially admitted that it owned Atchison stock, but it is at least held for it.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

An unexpected subfoci of Philadelphia nerve was exhibited in a New York court the other day, to the amazement of the judge and court habitues. The exhibit was made by a woman who had been called to testify in behalf of her nephew, on trial on a criminal charge. The judge listened with characteristic solemnity to the woman's testimony, but for some unaccountable reason butted into the proceedings with this remark, addressed to the witness:

"I suppose you are over 16 years old."

The witness gazed for a moment at the judge's phiz, expecting to find it beaming with at least the irreducible minimum of wisdom tradition awards the Philadelphia lawyer, but the search was in vain. So the witness answered the judge:

"Yes, but I didn't come all the way from Philadelphia to be chaffed by you. Cut it out."

No more was said. Court took a day off to recover its wits.

The New York story about a nameless youth, who, being caught with a married woman, proclaimed himself a burglar and went to Sing Sing, is remarkable, and it has a remarkable sequel, for the injured husband is dead, the widow is the victim of blackmailers and Governor Higgins is to be called upon to pardon "the hero." This "hero" is no hero at all, but a dirty scamp. He played a low down trick, lied to the point of perjury and put the public to the expense of keeping him. The woman's falsity was followed by fraud on her part, breeding the crime of blackmail. False notions of heroism are given by making the young man out a hero because he "sacrificed" himself for a woman's sake. For "hero" in this case read "skunk."

When taking his brindle bull puppy out for an airing one morning William Zitman of 410 Fifth street got only as far as 415, when a lanky cat shot out of the basement there and proceeded to make shredded meat of that puppy. At the same time Zitman noticed John Schlop, the owner of the cat, smiling complacently at the window.

Zitman didn't say a word, but took his dessicated dog back home, while the cat licked her chops and paws.

Ten minutes after that Zitman came along again with another brindle bull. Anything except a cocky cat with a series of unbroken victories would have known it wasn't the same dog at all—only the same breed, backed by age and sinister furrows that made his countenance quite unpleasant to look at.

It was the same cat, though, but only for a minute, and then there wasn't any cat—only a bulldog with a face of wrinkled reminiscence.

Then the owner of the cat said things to the owner of the dog. With this brief introduction both men fell down the basement steps and mixed in a beautiful fight where neither biting nor scratching was permitted.

When the men were taken to court Magistrate Cornell only laughed and discharged them, saying he would like to have seen the fight. Which one of the three that happened in ten minutes he didn't say.

Bacon's observation that a wife is an impediment to enterprises of mischief receives support in the yearly record of the district attorney's office. Only 718 married men, as against 1,579 bachelors are found guilty of crime. Once you are married, Stevenson said, there is nothing left for you but to be good. "You have willfully introduced a witness into your life * * * And your witness is not only the judge, but the victim of your sins." Most crooks are single; they may play confidence games on their own sex, but not on the other. (Even in bigamy the ratio of female to male offenders is 1 to 4, whereas, in the total, all kinds included, it is only 1 to 13). Burglary is peculiarly the occupation of men who have not domesticated the Recording Angel. In this country the record was 280 single, seventy-seven married. Under other heads the accounts stood: Stealing, 828 to 303; assault, 16 to 5; murder, etc., 30 to 14. Strange to relate, the opposite holds true of women. The married were the chief offenders! The tables show six to nothing in favor of spinsters, as to abduction; 35 to 25 as to stealing; 2 to 1 as to manslaughter; 4 to 1 as to forgery. A husband and child seem to have been no hostage to fortune, nor any adequate means of discipline.

Persons who live under conditions wherein there is a prodigality of space may be interested in the picture of a near view of a New York apartment house. Here is a list of articles displayed on the window sills of an apartment house near Times square.

Second story—Three bottles of milk, one rug.

Third—Syphon, covered saucer, open can of sardines.

Fourth—Six bottles of beer, two pillows, pug dog asleep on sill.

Fifth—Another syphon, eight red tomatoes, another bottle of milk.

Sixth—Four more bottles of beer, cantaloupe.

Seventh—Head of cabbage, pair of old trousers.

Eighth—Pitcher of milk, bottle of mineral water, one tomato and a pair of pajamas.

Ninth—Still another syphon, mysterious jug.

Tenth—Two apples, bottle of beer, cat asleep on set of furs.

The courtyard of this apartment house would not be desirable refuge if a sudden windstorm arose. It would literally "rain cats and dogs."

He was sitting directly beneath an electric fan and when he drew a cigar from his pocket the attentive waiter hovered near with an opened bill of fare.

"You can't light matches under the fan," he explained to the patron. "Let me shield the light with this."

The man drew from another pocket one of the flint and steel lighters, there was a whir of the racket wheel, a flying spark and the end of a slow match was fanned into a glow.

The next evening the same customer drew out a cigar, bit off the end and felt in his pocket for a match. There was a sharp click at his back and the waiter held one of the same sort of lighters.

"It's going to save me an hour or two a week," he said cheerfully. "Ever since the fans were turned on it's been hard to light a cigar at this table. I've given three gentlemen lights this evening, and one of them tipped me an extra quarter for being up-to-date."

Something Truly Remarkable.
Philadelphia Press.

The recent death of the president of one of the great insurance companies and the concurrent announcement that he was only possessed of a small estate is chronicled in these grafting days as something remarkable. He might have robbed his policyholders and died a millionaire and a scoundrel. It is, however, a lamentable state of affairs when a revelation of honorable dealing is subject of unfeigned amazement.

Time to Watch Out.
Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

When the president of a great transcontinental railway cautions the public against raids of roads on lands newly irrigated, it is time to go on watch or begin to believe that the raiding is over and done for.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Prof. P. Waldenstrom of Sweden, a leader in the Swedish Free church movement and a prominent member of the Swedish Parliament, has arrived in New York.

Charles William Manwaring, a genealogist of note, has just died at Hartford, Conn. For five years he has been engaged on an important literary work, which he completed while on his deathbed.

Charles T. Yerkes, who is building London's subways, has recovered sufficiently from his recent severe illness to leave London for Paris. His recovery had been pronounced doubtful by eminent specialists.

Meissner, the noted German sculptor, has completed for the city of Nuremberg the statue intended as a memorial to Peter Henlein, who 400 years ago substituted springs for weights in clocks, and thus made watches a possibility.

From Salem, Ore., comes the report of the death of L. C. Scovell, one of the oldest of the veteran stage drivers and mail carriers of the Pacific coast. He went from Iowa in 1853 and drove the first stage coach on the coast between Corvallis and Oregon City a year later.

Lady Harcourt, who has arrived at New York from Europe after an absence of many years, is the daughter of the American diplomat and historian, John Lothrop Motley, and the widow of the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt, one of the most eminent leaders and statesmen of the liberal party.

Simon Guggenheim, worth $15,000,000 and one of the wealthiest men in the state of Colorado, at one time conducted a little shop for the sale of embroideries and laces in Philadelphia. He made his first money during the Leadville excitement by investing in a few shares of mining stock with the profits made in his little Philadelphia store.

An American, Mr. Harjes, the Parisian banker, is to give a replica of the bronze statue of Franklin by John Boyle, which stands in the postoffice plaza in Philadelphia, to the city of Paris. The site chosen is in Passy, opposite the old chateau wherein the diplomat was most frequently entertained in France, and the statue will probably be unveiled on the 200th anniversary of Franklin's birth, next January.

GOLF AND SWEARING.

Efforts to Lift the Game to a Christian Basis.
Washington Post.

Rev. George Cady, a preacher at Iowa Falls, Ia., has formed an organization of Christian golfists who pledge themselves not to swear during the progress of the game. He is an enthusiastic golfer, and being debarred by the sanctity of his profession from expressing his disgust and anger in profane terms, he wants companions in his misery.

Such is the story which comes to us upon the throbbing wires. The reverend gentleman is evidently a reformer, good and proper. At the same time, we desire to relieve the ancient and honorable game of golf from the opprobrium which is cast upon it by Mr. Cady's announcement. Men swear, of course, when they are playing golf, but so do men utter profane ejaculations when they prick their fingers or stub their toes or tread upon a tack at night while walking with a baby. Why is golf singled out as the one game which is provocative of improper language? It is true that when the niblick fails to extract the ball from under the wall of a high bunker or when a drive is topped into the high grass the occasion demands strong language; but it is equally true that a muffed fly or a badly returned tennis ball or a mean split on the bowling alley is also likely to lead to an exclamation not fit to print. The fact is that a man who swears will give vent to his feelings, no matter whether he is playing golf or mumble-peg. He will condemn the soup that is cold or the beef that is too rare or the coffee that is too thin, just as he will heap execration upon the golf ball that goes awry. In other words, it is the man, not the occasion, which is to be taken into consideration.

If the Rev. Mr. Cady wants to form an association of anti-swearers, well and good. He will be engaged upon a noble task of reform which will commend itself to our earnest and prayerful consideration.

MERRY JINGLES.

"Your conversation is remarkably free from slang," said the obtrusive person.

"My dear sir," said the athlete, who has been through college. "I am a base ball player, not a sporting writer."—Washington Star.

"What did that financier do to get his wonderful start in life?"

"He says he spent the first five years of his business career learning to keep his mouth shut."—Detroit Free Press.

"Yes," said the coal dealer, "honest weight, of course; my weight, I assure you, is honest as the day is long."

"H'm!" remarked the plain man, "honest as the day is long, eh!" You sell most of your stuff when the days are short."—Philadelphia Press.

"Russia is to have a weather bureau."

"Wonder if it will be able to predict the end of the czar's reign."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"By the way," said the prospective settler, "there's another thing I'd like to know. Is there any race prejudice in this section?"

"Yes, sir," reluctantly admitted the elderly native; "there's more or less of it here. Wunst in a while we take a shot at them automobile fellers when they get to goin' too fast."—Chicago Tribune.

"Josh's letter from the city sounds like he was homesick," said Mrs. Corntossel.

"He ain't homesick," replied her husband emphatically. "He's broke."—Washington Star.

Solomon was bemoaning the number of his wives.

"No," he lamented, "I can't have a good time at all; there's always a few hundred who won't go to the country."

Envying his carefree neighbors, he caught an express home.—New York Tribune.

I' GOT TO FACE MOTHER TODAY.

James Whitcomb Riley in the Reader.

I' got to face mother today, fer a fact!
I got to face mother today!
And jist how I'll dare to, an' how she will act,
Is more than a mortal can say!
But I' got to face her—I' got to! and so
Here's a' old father clean at the end of his row!

And Pink and Wade's gone to the farm fer her now—
And I'm keeping house fer 'em here—
Their purty new house—and—all paid fer!—But how
Am I going to meet her and clear
Up my actchuily heppin' 'em both to e-lope?—
('Cause Mother wuz set—and wuz no other hope!)

I don't think it's Wade she's so biased agin,
But his bizness—a railroadin' man
'At runs a switch engine, day out and day in,
And's got to make hay while he can—
It's a dangersome job, I'll admit—but see what
A fine-furnished home 'at he's already got!

And Pink—w'y, the girl wuz jist pinin' away—
So what could her old father do
When he found her, hid-like, in a loose load of hay,
But jist to drive on clean into
The aidge of the city, where—singular thing!—
Wade switched us away to the Squire, i jing!

Now—a-leavin' me here—they've driv off, with a cheer,
On their weddin' trip—which is to drive
Straight home and tell Mother—and tell her back here
And surrender me, dead er alive!
So I'm waitin' here—not so blame' overly gay
As I wuz—'cause I' got to face Mother today!