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7 30,780	22 30,9
8 31,000	23 31,9
9 31,800	24 30,0
10 20,650	25 31,1
11 30,800	26 31,0
12 80,750	27 30,9
13 80,710	28 30,7
14 30,850	29 30,9
15 31,050	30

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 80 day of September, 1905. (Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, 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. Ad-

C. C. ROSEWATER, Sec'y.

Daily average

requested.

hospitality this week.

dress will be changed as often as

For the next few days the gates of Omaha will swing inward, but the latch strings will be hanging outward.

season in which to leave Canada for Georgia.

It is extremely gratifying to know that after all it was not Pat Crowe who robbed the New York bank of those se-

The labor troubles on the isthmian canal will be over just as soon as Markel's chain of hoecake eating houses is set in motion. Russians who are destroying their for-

tifications in Manchuria for fuel evidently miss the warm times heretofore given them by the Japanese

would probably rather see an eruption of a volcano than of their anatomy,

The "vellow perils" have at last met. A Chinaman has just succumbed to yellow fever at New Orleans, the first of his race to die of this disease in America.

With over \$26,000,000 deposited by private soldiers of the United States army, the appeal for higher wages does not seem to be of the character known as imperative.

New York thief who demonmodern police methods, as he was put behind the bars in spite of his caution.

will be protected with armor, is being taken up his quarters in that neighbor-

Now that it is finally determined that leans, despite the yellow fever epidemic, it is up to the Marine Hospital corps to stamp out the disease before October 26.

to permit soldiers to take the place of strikers in Berlin one wonders what would have been done had there not been so many pronounced social demoerats in the Reichstag.

The paymaster general of the army

The retail hardware dealers of St. Louis have made another urgent appeal them. to Governor Folk to set the St. Louis po-

UNNECESSARY PESSIMISM-

nothing will be done at the coming session of congress or that if anything is islation by the fifty-ninth congress redone it will give more to the railroads lating to the private car system. than to the people. He thinks that "the simple proposition of the president will be so overlaid with qualifications as to be worthless, or the bill will be so crowded with additions justly objectionable or of doubtful utility as to make its passage through both houses impos- the legislature shall enter upon no busisible." So strongly is Mr. Chandler imbued with this pessimistic spirit that he called together. This is the exact lanseems even to fear that President Roosevelt may be influenced to alter his views in regard to rate regulation.

It seems to us that the New Hamp shire statesman is unnecessarily apprebensive and that he is not benefiting the cause to which he is unquestionably friendly by such utterances as he has that the policy which Mr. Roosevelt advocates cannot be achieved without a most determined fight. The opposition n; to it is very formidable. The concerted power of the railroads is enormous in its influence, not only in congress but o also with the people, and it is being exerted in every direction where it is expected to count. Its hold upon congress io is still exceedingly strong, but it may be doubted if it will prove to be as potent in the fifty-ninth as in the last congress. There has been a great deal done within the past year to enlighten the public mind on the subject of railway rate regulation and there is very good reason to believe that this has increased sentiment in support of the policy urged by Mr. Roosevelt. Congress will give heed to this. Even in the senate there are men who are showing for the first time a disposition to look favorably such legislation is sooner or later inevitable. The bulwark of the railroads, as Mr. Chandler points out, is still in the senate, and in that arena the battle for will not be without practical result. Possibly in the impending fight the people may not get all they ask, but some Omaha must uphold its reputation for progress, there can be no doubt, will be

Mr. Chandler says the railroads are is being done on the side of the people. It is to be noted that Messrs. Greene "The fight will be between organized and Gaynor have selected the proper corruption and unorganized helplesstimate of the weight of public sentifavor of the proposed legislation. Their course is furnishing convincing testiion sounded by Mr. Chandler may prove serviceable in arousing the people to greater activity in support of the president, but we are inclined to think that more would be gained by taking a less pessimistic view of the situation and presenting to the people a more encouraging outlook. So far as President Workmen from Martinique who ob- Roosevelt is concerned, there is not the lected to being vaccinated at Panama least reason to doubt that he will be taken in his last annual message regard-

PRIVATE CAR LINE HEARING.

ing rate regulation.

regard to the private car lines. A good that the late republican convention has deal of interest, both on the part of the committed the party to anti-pass legispublic and the railroads, will be felt in lation is within itself a strong arguthis inquiry and the result of the inves- ment in favor of the immediate submis strated the laxity of modern tanking that the private car lines have for many railroad courtesies, which tend to demethods can have no fault to find with years constituted in certain respects a moralize the public service. monopoly for which the public has had to pay most heavily and which has held In the destruction of a Japanese mili- of these car lines have dictated their tary storehouse by fire some officials own terms to shippers and exacted what may profit in the same way as did sim- they pleased from the railroad comflar officers of the United States army panies and it is needless to say that at an early day after the November when the boats were upset in Manila their terms have never been reasonable. pendent of the law and outside the jurbull fight, in which the animals isdiction of the Interstate Commerce commission, they have operated as improvised at Los Angeles. This makes suited their own convenience and their us suspect that ex-Governor Savage has greed, of course making enormous profits out of the business

While these general facts are well bring out. Whether it will be possible sion has authority to probe as deeply as sage President Roosevelt took a very car lines. He declared that the abuses for which they are responsible must be stopped and that they must be made amenable to the law. In its last annual recruits to the inadequate pay of the report the Interstate Commerce commis-When a man can have sion devoted a good deal of space to the employment at top wages in almost any private car system, pointing out some occupation, without so much as hunting of the evils connected with it and sugfor it, it is pretty hard to induce him gesting remedies. It was the opinion of to join the army, even in time of peace the commission that the private car companies are subject to federal authority and that the law regulating interstate commerce should be extended to

It is very probable that President Roosevelt will again refer to these lines day laws on them. Why there should in his next annual message and recombe such a rush and crush for the purmend legislation regarding them. The chase of hardware in St. Louis on the commission's inquiry will give the presi-Sabbath has not yet been divulged, but dent additional information and also afwe suspect that there must be some ford congress further enlightenment. subtle connection between soft drinks There is no question as to public senti-

of railroad rates. He fears that either rather an injury to the roads. There is and unload themselves. strong probability that there will be leg-

WOULD A SPECIAL SESSION PAN OUT? The governor may on extraordinary occasions convene the legislature by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened, and ness except that for which they were guage of the constitution relative to the calling of a special session of the legislature. The questions which Governor Mickey is just now thoughtfully considering are: First, Is there an emergency for convening the legislature such as is contemplated by the constitution? and, second, is there a reasonable prospect given to the public. Everybody realizes that the objects contemplated in the proposed call could be accomplished?

At first blush the answer to these questions would be in the negative. A number of prominent politicians and state papers have already ranged them selves in opposition. Taking it for granted that the object of the special the fact that all the bills having that Joy? object in view were sidetracked, or de feated, excepting alone the single constitutional amendment bill proposing the creation of an elective railroad commission. To recall a legislature with such a record would, in their judgment, countrymen that all classes in the United

These people do not, however, take under consideration the change of public sentiment in Nebraska, voiced in the platforms adopted in the First congressional district convention and later in upon the public demand for rate-making the republican state convention. Memlegislation, recognizing the fact that bers of the legislature are all politicians made. But Pliny the Elder preceded Prof. public sentiment, but assuming that no railway legislation would be enacted at the proposed special session, Governor of nature but weep." the people must be fought, but there is Mickey could render the state invaluareason to believe that the contest there ble service by hastening constitutional revision through the submission of a number of important constitutional amendments by the legislature.

The greatest need of Nebraska today made and whatever gain is made will is a radical change in the organic law to make it conform to existing conditions, and that change should be brought getting in their money and work and about at the earliest possible moment. free passes everywhere, while very little There is an imperative need of a larger supreme court with better paid judges and there is an equally crying need of higher salaries in the executive depart ness." This indicates an inadequate es- ment. This long-felt want was recognized ten years ago, when the legislament. The very fact that the railroads ture of 1895 submitted a dozen amendare doing what Mr. Chandler alleges is ments to the constitution, including creating or strengthening feeling in amendments as to the investment of the permanent school fund. These amendmony as to the desirability of such leg- an overwhelming majority had not Neislation. Perhaps the note of apprehen- braska been the cyclone center of prolitical excitement in 1896, when the were submitted, but in spite of the overshadowing paramount issue of that campaign some of them came within 2,000 or 3,000 of carrying

The failure of the proposition for a constitutional convention was largely due to the overshadowing issue of a nalegislature resubmitted the proposition found firmly standing by the position for 1906, or should the present legislature submit a dozen amendments to the constitution, they would undoubtedly carry in 1906.

The time is ripe for these changes According to present arrangement, and it will not require any great amount will kill the mole. the Interstate Commerce commission of agitation to insure the ratification of will two weeks hence begin a hearing in a series of amendments. The very fact tigation will undoubtedly be important, sion of amendments that will provide As to the main facts, they are already such salaries for public officials as will pretty well known. It is undisputed enable them to dispense with so-called

> know in advance whether the legislaelection. In the meantime the subjecshould be discussed in the public forum from all points of view.

Missourl's prohibition leader, H. P. Farris, has followed in the footsteps of Clarence H. Venner in an open letterrequesting John A. McCall to resign the surance company. The pith of the demand is in the following extract:

Some of us are foolish enough to think hat the destruction of the liquor traffic is far more important than the defeat of the free silver craze; and yet, so far as I know, there were no contributions made to the prohibition party from "our muual" company. I feel sure, if there had been any, I would have known of it, as against American farm products, have had the honor of being on the national committee of that party for a num-

It is now up to John A. McCall to explain why he did not make a liberal contribution to the prohibition party in the national campaigns of 1896 and 1900. Had he done so, he might have saved himself from the stigma of flagrant discrimination

Real estate has reached high water mark in Chicago. A lot with a frontage of twenty feet on State street, ninety nual rental of \$18,000, the lessees paying the taxes and insurance besides. On a 4 per cent basis this would give a \$22,500 per foot frontage and \$250 per square foot. In Omaha \$2,500 a foot would be considered high water mark on the best street corner in town.

The president of the Santa Fe railroad asserts that it is cheaper to carry a car of live stock than carry a car of

making the private car lines amenable sign it is also cheaper to carry a carload Former Senator Chandler of New to the law. The railroads generally are of passengers than a carload of live Hampshire is pessimistic in regard to also favorable to this, since the private stock. The live stock has to be loaded proposed legislation for the regulation car companies are of no benefit, but and unloaded and the passengers load

The local popocratic organ is relentless in its pursuit of Chancellor Andrews. Dr. Andrews' unpardonable sin, however, is to be found not so much in his recent utterances as in his repudiation of 16 to 1 free sliver coinage, after having been clasped to the Bryanite bosom on the strength of his profession of a store house for the quartermaster's

The grand total of student registraexpected to go far beyond the registra- quarters. tion of last year. That means for us to prepare for a big increase in the grand total of university appropriations demanded of the next legislature.

Strange Inconsistency.

Washington Post. Railroad managers who complain that the packers fix the freight rates nevertheless object to congress relieving the packers of the job.

Penderous Don'ts.

Boston Transcript. Grover Cleveland doesn't think women should join clubs or have the right of suffrage. When he gets through his session would be railroad regulation list of "don'ts" will be kindly indicate the and anti-pass legislation, they point to privileges that they may legitimately en-

The Diplomatic Long Bow.

M. Witte is showing ability in other than the diplomatic line. By getting rebuked for his modesty in keeping himself in the background and by assuring his States were really in sympathy with Russin he is adding vastly to the galety of nations.

Modern Sages Cuff the Antique.

New York Post. The "self-made" man is doomed, says a professor of the University of Chicago. Efficient manhood can no longer be home and most politicians are swayed by Butler: "Man is the only one that knows nothing without being taught. He can geons. neither speak nor walk nor cat, and, in Stokes, United States navy, at the meetshort, he can do nothing at the prompting ing of the Association of Military Sur-

A Warrior in Peace. Minneapolis Journal.

Do you remember that noble old hero, General Shafter, who conducted the Santiago campaign in the Cuban war, from his flery, bit-champing hammock? The general has laid aside the habiliments of 1. It is stated by medical officers of the flerce, half-brained war and is enthusiastically interested in stock raising. He has given by Dr. Seaman is much too large just been exhibiting a small herd of choice Jersey cattle at'the California State fair in Sacramento City.

Squealing on His Pals. Chicago Chronicle.

In his latest literary installment Mr. tain of his former associates in vigorous unqualified and we may presume that it is that in the Spanish war there were 94,000 one who reads these denunciations of wick- of wounds received while in action, and that, though he was ostensibly hand-in-

Publicity a Foe of the Lobby.

St. Louis Republic Lobbyism is a problem near the root of corporate corruption, but one as difficult of problem is not approachable to legislation. The ideal of the public servant excludes association with the subtle-working agent of corporate interests who seeks to influence legislation behind the public's back, so to speak, and it is to the firm establishment of that ideal and standard which exacts the highest integrity of the public servant that the people must look for protection against this form of corporate iniquity. Publicity is death to lobbyism of this character, precisely as the sunlight

Good Results from Investigation. Wall Street Journal.

The investigation which is now going in regard to insurance ought to be of incalculable value. It must inevitably result in cleaner, better, more economical methads of administration of the life insurance companies. It will, doubtless, lead to federal control of life insurance, if that can be established under the constitution, and its control will be carried on for the better protection of policy holders. But, more than that, the investigation promises to throw new light upon the whole question of the responsibilities of trustees. Already it promises to break down the vicious system of corporation contributions to political campaign funds, and it will, doubtless, reconference between the governor and sult in a law providing for publicity in the United States of the receipts and disbursements of political committees.

> CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS. Difficulties Opposing the Application of a Pet Theory.

Detroit Free Press. Among other recommendations made a the recent session of the National Farmers' congress was that of a campaign of educa tion among agriculturists in behalf of cooperative selling, to the end that profitable prices may be obtained on all farm products. The logic employed in reaching this onclusion was a bit difficult to accept. It was asserted that to prevent the surplus in American farm products from going on the European market at such low prices as to prevent the European farmers from selling their products in competition with ours thus starving them and resulting the establishing abroad of tariff would cut off foreign markets, it was necessary that better prices be obtained at home To the urbanite the desirability of an advance in the price of farm products falls to appeal. He is already paying liberally for what he gets, but that is not necessarily the fault of the producer. The middlemen all come in for their share of the found its way into the home its cost has ncreased at a startling rate. Co-operative marketing has long been

set theory with agriculturists, yet it is no nearer realization now than it was a decade ago. The obstacles to be overcome are many. The diversified interests represented present a seemingly insurmountable barrier. One farmer is desirous of disposing of a certain crop, while his neighbor may prefer holding for better prices. The near est market may be well supplied, while a few miles further the demand is strong To sell to the former would mean a sacrifice possibly; to invade the latter would be to engender the enmity of those who looked spon it as their legitimate field, and who would resent the tendency to bear the mar ket by flooding it. The farmer has many problems to contend with, but that of cooperative selling is one of the knottiest That a solution will be forthcoming som day is more than possible, but to date progress has not been of a nature to inspire any ment in the matter. It is in favor of packing house products. By the same vast degree of enthusiasm.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Matters of Interest Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register. The quartermaster general has author

ized the following improvements at army posts: Fort Omaha, Neb., construction of store house for use of the signal corps; Fort Robinson, Neb., one hay shed, one quartermaster's shop, one four-troop blacksmith shop and four double stable guard and shop buildings; Fort Bliss, Tex. screens for various buildings; Fort Des Moines, Ia., storm such for officer's quarters; Fort Hancock, N. J., repairs to the post hospital; Omaha, Neb., construction department; Fort Logan H. Roots, Colo., construction of a number of buildings for various purposes; Fort Robinson, Neb., converting old signal and postoffice buildtion of the University of Nebraska is ing into noncommissioned staff officers'

The proceedings of the board of officers convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., September 1, for the examination of enlisted candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the army, have been received at the War department. Four candidates were found qualified: geants Barlow, Twenty-sixth infantry; Clarke, Eighth infantry; Boswell, coast artillery, and Corporal Hohl, Sixth infantry. These men will be given certificates of eligibility. Two candidates were found deficient, two were not examined on account of sickness and in another case the proceedings were incomplete. The last case will be returned to the board for comple-

During the month of August 2,674 recruits were enlisted for the army, of whom 1,899 were obtained in cities and 755 at military posts and in the field. For the infantry 1,240 white soldlers were secured; coast artillery, 404; engineer battallons, 27; cavalry, 708 white; field artillery, 76; United States military academy detachments, 5; infantry, 70 colored; cavalry, 35 colored; Indian scouts, 1; and Philippine scouts, 85.

The inaccuracies of some of the statements made by Dr. Louis L. Seaman of of the First United States volunteer engineers, in a hearing last winter before the committee on military affairs of the house of representatives on the bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army, continues to be the subject of discussion among military sur-This week Surgeon Charles F. geons at Detroit, called Dr. Seaman sharply to account for certain of his alleged misstatements of facts. Before the military committee Dr. Seaman testified that in the Spanish war, in a campaign keeping it on exhibition until the stench lasting less than six weeks, the mortality from bullets and wounds was 268, while that from disease was 3.862, or about 14 to army that the total deaths from disease as compared with the number of deaths from bullets and wounds. The records do not show any such wide difference. The only explanation that can be made is that Dr. Seaman must have computed the number of deaths from bullets and wounds from one corps only, while the number of Lawson of Boston pays his respects to cer- deaths from disease must have been taken from a much larger force. On the other and virtuous fashion. His reprehension is hand, the official figures available show deserved. The thing that must strike every deaths on the battle field or as a result edness is the marvelous luck of Mr. Lawson there were 59,297 deaths from disease. Dr. in consorting so long with these sons of Seaman also stated to the military comments would doubtless have carried by Belial without being contaminated himself. mittee that in the civil war there were in It is pleasant to have his own assurance round numbers 600,000 fatalities, 500,000 of platform committee councils. Nobody whom died from disease and only 100,000 glove with them, he was really filled with from bullets and wounds. The most au- and an amused skepticism prevades the tic figures available show that there was no such wide difference in the number of those dying as a result of wounds and the number of those who died of disease According to the official records of the rebellion, in the union army 44,238 were attack and extermination as the mole. The killed in battle and 49,200 died of wounds or injuries, making 93,443 fatalities as a result of battle. The number dying of disease was 186,216, and the deaths by suicide,

> a total number of fatalities in the civil war on the union side 304,369. THE RELIGION OF DUTY.

> homicide, execution and as a result of unknown causes amounts to 25,710, making

"Human Beings Are But the Facets of the Jewel-Humanity." Felix Adler in McClure's. We need the conviction that this world is

not a colossal loom on which the shuttle of chance weaves the garment of unreason and despair; that our ideals are not mere wishes, with no surety of fulfillment; but that at the heart of things there is that which will make them real. The greatest human beings are but facets

of the jewel-Humanity. It is time that we put away from us this

much of religious sentiment, and ceased to be content with vague and blurred outlines of thought on the greatest of all subjects, we demand distinctness in every other. The cleaning up of one's ideas is as important, as a matter of ethical sanitation, as the cleaning up of the house in which we dwell is a part of external suni-If we put aside the materialistic explana-

tions of morality and see the majesty, the inexplicable augustness of it, we shall find that, in the moral life itself, in the moral experience itself, we possess religion. In the worship the soul is born; the daily task is the anvil on which one must beat out his selfhood.

Even a philanthropist may lose more than he gains if, as sometimes occurs, he resorts to improper methods in order to compass the good end.

One cannot get a religion by merely trying to think out the problems of the universe. * * * It is a mistake to approach the subject of religion from the point of view of the intellect.

PERSONAL NOTES.

This government is not afraid of Morocco. and the Sultan might as well restore his fex to a respectful angle. Eleven county jails in one Kansas congressional district are without occupants.

Even the congressman is at large A wealthy woman in Ohio has been or dered to pay her divoced husband \$10 a week until such time as he either dies or again marries.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." When Mr. Rockefeller lately profits, and by the time an article has recalled his early tusales with the Cleveland banks, when he was a borrower of oney, he wept. Douglass Alexander,

esident of the Singer Sewing Machine

company, entered the service of the cor-

poration only thirteen years ago. His rise from the bottom to the top rung is regarded as unusually rapid even in this ustling period. James Milliken of Decatur, Ill., recently anounced that he would give \$900,000 to the university in his city bearing his name provided an additional \$100,000 would be raised. This has been done and now

Mr. Milliken offers \$1,000,000 more provided \$30,000 additional be raised by 1908. Charles Parsons, a leading citizen of St. bouls, who has just died, left his magnifient art collection, valued at \$250,000, to Washington university, to be displayed in a fine arts building to be erected in Forest park, and left an additional sum of \$75,000, the income to be used in caring for the art

Fifty Years the Standard

POWDER

A Cream of Tartar Powder **Made From Grapes** No Alum

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Albion Argus (pop.): Did you read the democratic platform adopted at the state convention? It is more than a few planks, it is a great big raft, too big and cumbersome to handle

Grand Island Independant: It is to be expected that the literary bureau of the New York, formerly major and surgeon railroad corporations will with all possible emphasis declare that the recent pleas of guilty, and the imposition of fines by the courts, for violations of the anti-rebate law prove that no further legislation is necessary. Can you figure it out how that would

change a single discriminatory rate? Winside Tribune: After all, an open fusion on the state ticket would have been far more honorable than to eneak in a pop as one of the nominees for regent. We can see no object, since it is sure have to pay over is a small part of the pubdefeat either way, in this dallying with a lic benefit. The future rights of the complayed-out nuisance. When a bad thing is dead it is best to bury it instead of franchises is established. To be sure the ecomes unbearable.

Scribner News (dem.):Senator Millard. too, has suddenly set his sails to catch at present the ultimate power seems to rest the prevailing pepular breeze. Although with the state board of equalization. The elected to the senate by the railroads he new powers of that board make its constinow assumes a position of antagonism to tution of more importance than ever. to those corporations by advocating the Whether it shall be a large body of citizens regulation of freight rates by the Inter- called together once a year to perform in state Commerce commission. The senator's a short period a vital function or shall be position, however, is no more ludicrous than reconstituted as a small body of experts is the action of R. B. Schneider's senatorial candidate in making a strenuous anti-pass and anti-rebate campaign.

Butler County Press (dem.): Some newspapers seem to see a joke in the fact, that, in poker parlance, the democratic state convention, saw the republican convention, so far as anti-pass resolutions were concerned, and went it one better. Somehow, the agitation attracts little attention outside of newspaper offices and seems to get mad over politics any more. all persons rogues who talk politics we don't know, but they act that way.

SENATOR CALLED DOWN.

President Roosevelt's Heart to Heart Talk with Senator Heyburn. Pittsburg Dispatch.

Senator Heyburn of Idaho is the latest ndividual to discover that President Roosevelt has a policy in relation to the rights of the people which will admit of no interference on the part of any one, not even a senator.

"I will not for one moment consent to sacrifice the interests of the people as a whole to the real or fancied interests of any individual or of any political faction, wrote the president in response to a letter from the senator, dealing with certain de-

sired changes in forestry reserve. Heyburn had taken the ground that the changes were desired for political purposes and the president was prompt to see the danger of action on an excuse by no means in keeping with the policies he is wont to pursue when the rights of the people are in danger. His response to the request stated plainly that the forestry reserve regulations had been in use a number of years and he had no reason to find

fault with them. While the merits of the case do not ap pear in detail, the fact remains that the president was called upon to do that which he believed was not demanded by the situation, and he followed his usual course of speaking his mind without regard for the political influence of the person addressed. He will, therefore, have another opponent when next he comes in contact with the senate.

It is in acts of this kind that the character of the president shows to best advantage. Although this letter was written nonths ago, it only reaches the people who are benefited through the instrumentality of a department publication. Manifestly the letter was not written as a campaign TAXING FRANCHISES.

Highest Court of Minnesota Affirms the Right to Do So. Minneapolis Journal.

The influence of the work of Henry George on questions of taxation is real in the world. While his single tax plan has not commended itself to the people of this country, many of his ideas are forcing their way into the schemes of taxation. One of these was the idea of taxing franchises as if they were visible property like lands or buildings. In the latest developments of tax methods this idea has received recognition. It stands on the tax laws of New York, and it is recognized indirectly in the decision of the Minnesota supreme court in the West

ern Union case, The direct money benefit to the state from the back taxes this corporation will monwealth are secured as the right to tax court did not and could not say how they should be taxed, that being left to the administrative branch of the government and continuously studying and determining the bases of valuation is a live question, particularly if the people shall ratify at the next election the wide-open amendment which has been submitted to them by the legislature.

SMILING LINES.

"Yes, whenever I can I bring home to my wife the freshest bank bills that the banks can deal out." "What's that for?" "Why, the money is so pretty that she hates to spend it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Want any typewriter supplies?" asked the peddler, sticking his head in the office

door.
"No," replied the young business man, absent-mindedly, "I just got her a box of bonbons only an hour or so ago."—Phila-

The Moralist—The busy bee improves each shining hour.

The Plain Citizen—As though a shining hour wasn't good enough for any one; you never can make some folks leave well enough alone.—New York Sun.

Damocles saw the sword suspended by a hair.
"I would have given \$1,000,000 for that once," he observed; "you see, my mother made me wear long curis."
Then indeed the king perceived it had no terrors for him.—New York Sun.

He-I see that Prof. Loeb's efforts to serious than a primordial protoplasm that cannot be developed into manhood in much less than 20,000,000 years. She—Think of walking She-Think of waiting for a mere man all that time!-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"He's tiresome, isn't he?"
"Oh, the worst kind of a bore. He's the sort of fellow who says: 'Heard a funny story about an Irishman today. It's the brogue that makes the story funny, but I can't imitate the brogue,' and then tells the story in his own way."—Philadelphia Leder.

SEEKING INFORMATION.

Edmund Vance Cooke in Success.

When I was born I wasn't nothin' but
A little baby. Was my eyes shut
Like kitty-bables? Papa, will you buy
A skitching-rope en chatelaine-pony fer my
Birthday? En a paint brush, too?
Wolves can't talk rilly, just like people do,
Can they? But mebby once they could.
Er how the wolf say "Eat choo up!" at
Ridin' Hood?
Is this tomorrow, papa? Well, why als't Is this tomorrow, papa? Well, why ain't

today Tomorrow? Yesterday what made you say Tomorrow'd come today? No, papa, I don't Why? Papa! Papa, can't you hark at me?
Aw, papa, ef tomorrow was today,
Does that make yesterday tomorrow? Bay!
En papa, will you buy me a numbrella
Wif writin' on? Say, how could Cindrella.
Dance wifout breakin' 'em? Was her sisters mad
That used to scoff at her, er was they glad?
Why didn't she lose the other slipper off?
Say, papa, will you learn me how to scoff?

