

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of August, 1906. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

After all Colorado was entitled to a snow following its heated political contentions. Cuba should realize now that American warships are real arguments in favor of peace.

Perhaps Irish potato blight may point out where effective laborers can be secured for the Panama canal.

The passing of General Trepoft, unaccompanied by the sound of a bomb is not a victory for the terrorists at any rate.

General Funston may find himself quite busy if he tries to capture all the emulators of Aguirre in the Queen of the Antilles.

Bankruptcy proceedings over a local suit club develops that the enterprise has been transformed into a law-suit club.

The endorsement of Candidate Hitchcock by the Dahlgren democracy reads as if it were made with a mental reservation.

In sending present to Mr. Gummere, Raisouli shows his appreciation of Uncle Sam, who raised the Perdicaris ransom so quickly.

When considering the failure of municipal ownership of telephones at Glasgow it must be remembered that Scotch are proverbially reticent.

The beauties of the "rotation" ballot will be again exemplified at next Tuesday's primary election and the people will remember whom to charge it up against.

In isolating microbes of various diseases, scientists would confer a favor on humanity by keeping their discovery to themselves until they find the way to kill them.

Chronic Candidate Andersen helped pull down the ticket to defeat at the last city election and now he wants the privilege of pulling the legislative ticket down in the coming election.

There is no use worrying about the census bureau estimates of Nebraska's present population. We will have another real numbering of the people in less than four years, and that will be conclusive.

Members of the election boards who have to count the ballots into the early morning hour will also remember Chronic Candidate Andersen, in whose name the "rotation" outrage was perpetrated.

Since Senator Clark has declared that he has too many private interests to continue in the United States senate, it can no longer be doubted that Montana is insisting upon some work in the upper house.

Having discovered that Mozart's favorite violin is not in England, as has long been supposed, the holder of the bogus instrument doubtless realizes that the present generation has not produced all the confidence men.

After close inspection in the noose of his lasso, Mayor "Jim" vouches for it that Colonel Bryan is the same Bryan he was fifteen years ago. That being the case, some of the new converts to Bryan, who persuaded themselves that he had changed, must conclude that they have been taken in under false pretenses.

CHRONIC CUBAN INFIRMITY.

It is perfectly apparent that intervention, of which President Roosevelt solemnly warns Cubans, instead of being repugnant to the pride and interest of an important element of the natives would be really welcomed by them as a boon. In fact, many of the educated and substantial business men believed from the first that annexation to the United States was far preferable to independence.

If this conviction exists among intelligent and property owning Cubans, it must be strong among Americans and other foreigners having extensive investments in the island who, with the natives holding similar views, constitute a very influential body. "Revolution," as the outbreaks of the wandering, restless, irresponsible classes who are very numerous, are called is a chronic condition in Cuba. Scattered over the island are thousands of men of mongrel breed, densely ignorant, lazy and many of them vicious, who for generations have been in a state of revolt if talking to "the grass" and the forests in predatory bands can be called revolt.

They always constitute material ready to the hand of conspirators, agitators, disappointed office seekers and desperate parties and leaders. While the abuses of Spanish colonial government for centuries afforded abundant cause for truly patriotic resistance which was forced to employ every available means, the conditions at the same time afforded excuse for both chiefs and followers whose object was plunder and general lawlessness. Out of it all was bred a formidable mass to whom any sort of real self government is onerous, and who are always ready, with or without cause, to relapse into habitual disorder and chaos.

It was the presence of this element that caused so many worthy Cubans to fear the results of independence, that now causes them to welcome intervention and that indeed is the lion in the way of successful self government or self government that is not hopelessly incompatible with progress and civilization. Patriotic impulse rebels against foreign interference or forcibly imposed sovereignty, even when the alternative of independence involves many imperfections, hardships and even peril, and it is not to be doubted that sober minded and well meaning Cubans fully share the impulse with others. There is no more discouraging fact at the present juncture than that so many people in Cuba are convinced that a governing force from outside the island is indispensable and are hoping for intervention and even for annexation.

JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON AGAIN.

Joseph Medill Patterson, the young Chicago man who two years ago announced his conversion to socialism, continues to emit complaints that he is a "drone," incapable by reason of his capitalistic education and environment during childhood and youth, of earning a living through labor, and reiterating his previously declared purpose to devote his energies to some useful work. If there be seriousness and any real capacity in him it would seem that two years would be sufficient to produce now tangible proof, and that if he must indulge in personal publicity, for which, however, no pressing call has been made by others, that he would be able by this time to report at least some progress in the consuming passion of his new born socialistic life. There certainly is plenty of work to be done. Others find no great difficulty in doing something to earn the bread they eat. Yet young Joseph Medill Patterson calls public attention to himself only to report and complain again that he is still a "drone."

Therein, too, the young man incidentally makes it patent that he is still laboring under the hallucination that the only useful employment by which to earn a living is by manual labor, which even if true, leaves little excuse for him in particular to be still idle. That after so long a time he entertains such a view as well as persists in idleness will sufficiently admonish the normal mind of his real type and personality and be accepted as sign enough that in the great movement of affairs he is likely to be permanently a negligible factor.

RATE LAW FOR CARRIERS ALSO.

It would be an impressive denouement if one of the early effects of the new national rate law should be an appeal to the commission by great railroad companies against a combination of their competitors gravely menacing the interests of the former, as the rumored alliance of the Hill and Harriman systems is alleged to aim at by control of Pacific ocean steamship connections. If the two systems, which have their own steamship lines while the competing transcontinental lines have none, could make common action the basis for dominating ocean borne freights, the result would of course be disastrous to all such competitors as the Atchison and Rock Island, unless the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission were invoked to restrict such combination in its illegal aspects.

But whether the rumored alliance has been effected, and whether resistance to its alleged purpose is to be made before the commission or not, the case forcibly illustrates the fact, which has not yet been fully appreciated, that the great powers conferred by the new law are precisely as available for remedy of abuses through unlawful combinations and discriminations of which railroad companies are the victims as of abuses of which individual shippers or the general public are the victims. The provisions of the law are general, and it is well

known that some of the commonest violations have been in the dealings of the carrier corporations among themselves, for which they heretofore had no effective remedy.

That most of the enlarging amendments were nevertheless opposed by the railroads in common is presumptive evidence that they preferred that the public should have no better remedy against carrier abuses, even though coupled with better remedy for one carrier against another, because the chance would shift even in the latter case to remain much of the loss over onto the shoulders of the public. But now that the law providing remedy in the one case as well as in the other actually and irreversibly exists, it will be only history repeating itself if transportation corporations are long find it to their interest to resort to the same as others to the equal rule of public redress of grievances against one another.

WHY ANDERSEN SHOULD BE BEAT.

It is notorious that in the recent senatorial campaign the railroad program was to prevent any nomination of United States senator in state convention and thereby throw the choice of senator back to the legislature, where a corporation man might be elected by the usual juggery and bribery of legislators. With this object in view the railroad pluggers set out to pack the republican state convention with uninstructed delegations, who were to have been manipulated to vote against convention nomination.

One step in this railroad program contemplated splitting the Douglas delegation in order to play one part of it against the other and prevent the preferred Omaha candidate from having the benefit of the solid vote of his home county. This division of the Douglas delegation was to be accomplished by inflicting upon the voters the outrageous "rotation" ballot, designed to disfranchise a large part of the rank and file of the party and produce a confusion that would prevent the effective expression of the popular will.

The mandamus suit by which the "rotation" ballot was saddled on the people of Douglas county was instituted in the name of Charles J. Andersen, who was a willing tool of the railroad schemers and corporation hirelings. In the light of this example of abject subservience to the railroad bosses, the candidacy of Charles J. Andersen for renomination to the legislature is an insult to the people of this county.

The coming legislature will pass on railroad legislation most vitally affecting the commercial interests of Omaha and will be called upon to take action to force the railroads to pay their taxes. Our people may unwittingly send some railroad tools to the legislature, but they should not send a man who so plainly and openly acknowledges his railroad masters.

It is the duty of every loyal republican to put the brand of repudiation upon Charles J. Andersen.

Governor Mickey is being inundated with requests for pardons and commutations of sentences for inmates of the state penitentiary. That is what always happens when a governor approaches the end of his official term, the supposition being that he becomes more tender-hearted or more easily worked during the last few months of his possession of the pardoning power. The governor owes it to himself and to the public to give no convicts their freedom now on any less showing of merit than he would have required when he first entered office.

Omaha business men are still deploring to the demurrage charges which the railroads are trying to exact from them under pretense that they are required under the new rate law. If the Interstate Commerce commission has jurisdiction only over demurrage charges connected with interstate traffic and cannot reach demurrage charges based on shipments between points wholly within the state, the importance of having the rate law followed up with state legislation governing local traffic is here strikingly re-enforced.

The coroner's jury on the fatal grade crossing accident has held both the railroad company and the street railway company in part responsible. It means that both these corporations will have to settle the claims for injury or share the expense of lawyers to fight the damage suits. The real problem, however, is to prevent a repetition of such disasters, and the only sure way of doing that is by the complete abolition of the grade crossing.

Brigadier General Wint adds his recommendation for the restoration of the army canteen in order to stop the demoralizing influence of the resorts that surround military posts. The consensus of opinion among army officers is overwhelming that the restoration of the canteen would be as much of an improvement over existing conditions as would be well regulated licensed saloons over degrading holes-in-the-wall that thrive in prohibition states.

There will be no difficulty in getting signatures to petitions to make Cut-Off lake and vicinity a part of the Omaha park system. The pinch will come to get the money to make the desired improvements without taking it away from other parts of the park system.

And now the milkmen who have been called on the carpet for selling unfit milk come back with the charge that they are the victims of a creamery trust, which is trying to freeze

them out of business. That special grand jury may have an opportunity to extend its investigations beyond the ice man and the coal man.

Careful reading of the opening speech in the fusion campaign delivered by ex-Candidate George W. Berge at Columbus fails to disclose any great controlling reason for supporting Candidate Shallenberger, except that Berge if nominated would have expected Shallenberger to have supported him. There are grave suspicions, however, that Berge might have been disappointed had such a result ensued.

One of the democratic legislative conventions held last week not only affirmed the platform adopted by the democratic state convention, but also endorsed "the democratic principles enunciated by William J. Bryan." Does this mean that they endorsed the Bryan program for state owned feeders to federal owned trunk lines?

The state banking board has been fully advised to keep its hands off the national banks doing business in Nebraska irrespective of whether they conduct savings departments or not. The banking board has plenty to do to exert an effective control over the state banks, where its jurisdiction is incontestable.

One of the candidates for nomination on the republican legislative ticket announces that he "stands on the platform last adopted at the republican convention." All the other candidates on the republican ticket will have to get on that platform before election and the sooner the better.

Fire Up and Look Pleasant. Connecticut has its biggest crop of tobacco this year. There will be Havana cigars to smoke even though the Cubans continue to use their tobacco fields to fight battles in.

Hard to Reconcile. Kansas City Times. Mr. Bryan's determination to claim credit for the rate bill as a democratic measure is difficult to reconcile with his expressed belief that the rate bill will not accomplish the purpose of compelling the railroads to be good.

Not Scrambling in Sight. Chicago Chronicle. From Cuba comes the information that "a great battle" is expected in the province of Santa Maria de Some-or-other. We may, therefore, brace ourselves to receive the intelligence that a brigadier general has been kicked in the shins and that another one has lost his hat.

Testing Issues at Home. Minneapolis Journal. Mr. Bryan has decided to "try out" his issue before the people of Nebraska this fall. He says he will make a vigorous campaign for the fusion candidate for governor, Ashton C. Shallenberger, giving as his reason: "He advocated government ownership of railroads before I did." Both candidates for governor are "anti-railroad," but one is for government ownership and the other is opposed.

More Rum Than Reason. Hartford Courant (rep.). The story of how Maine went in the "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" year has been handed down in immortal verse. This year's political doings in Maine, while less exciting, are peculiar. Governor Cobb, republican, has been re-elected; but look how they've whittled down his plurality. The new legislature is predominantly republican. The republican congressmen appear to have scraped through all right, Littlefield's 1904 plurality seem to have shrunk to hundreds.

The new Bank of England is American. London Truth. If we propose to build a railway we have to go to the United States for the necessary capital. If we wish to develop some industrial concern we apply to an American financier for assistance. If we have to sell a large property, a valuable picture, a rare work of art or a celebrated race horse we offer it to an American millionaire. If any well known bachelor among us is in pecuniary difficulties it is to the United States that he hurries to find a bride with a fortune. If a more obscure Englishman is unable to earn a living in this country it is to the United States that he generally crosses to obtain employment.

It is probable that at the very least America will have twice as much wealth and power in twenty years hence as it has acquired in the last twenty years. If so what country will then be its equal? The United States? The United States would be a useful subject for some philosopher to deal with, for an America that is twice as rich, as powerful and as populous; that has double the fleet of men-of-war and merchantmen, and that does double the trade with the outside world that the America of today has and does will be a monster among the nations.

DEMOCRATIC HAND LUCK.

General Prosperity Gives Croakers the Heave Law. New York Sun. There is no end to the bad luck of the democratic party. Here is the corn crop booming up to record figures and it may exceed them. Jaws alore. It is estimated, will have 60,000,000 bushels. There has been no lean years and calamity never has its innings. How can the Honorable Grim Jiggs wipe out the republican majority in congress when the country is so disgustingly prosperous? Hardly a mortgage in sight, except to ride cash to buy more land and cover it with crops; farmers speeding over their broad acres in motor cars; bank deposits bursting vaults and interest rates "way down"; all the luxuries as well as the comforts of home for the producers; labor better off than ever and capital with more money than it can use; everybody working but the politicians, and they can't "work" anybody—was there ever a more discouraging outlook for the party of the pee-pul? What the Honorable Grim Jiggs breeds in kind words not money. This is as generally understood that the dollar campaign fund has died a natural death. People who have any bowels will not make fun of the plight of the democratic chairmen. The abounding and rebounding prosperity of these United States is not his fault.

IN MEMORIAM.

Nebraska's Most Notable Character. Kearney Democrat. The fragrance of his unselfish life is but now dawning upon those who loved and those who despised. With but a single exception he was Nebraska's most conspicuous and notable personage. He was endowed with both courage, unceasing energy and indomitable perseverance. His was a force so vital to the state that its sudden cutting off is received as a calamity no less by his enemies than by his friends.

Died Like a Soldier. Kearney Hub. Edward Rosewater died like a soldier. He was in the conflict to the last. He never beat a retreat. His face was always to the front. The summons came, like the soldiers, without warning. Who would not die of such a death?

Spread Nebraska's Fame. Aurora Republican. Nebraska sustains a lasting loss in the death of Edward Rosewater. Death removed him from a life of great activity in the affairs of his state and nation. He was a national character and carried the fame of Nebraska wherever he went. He was a strong champion of measures for the benefit of the whole people and an open and unrelenting foe of class legislation of all kinds. He has left an impress upon the history of his state which time cannot efface. He was one of Nebraska's foremost citizens.

Name Familiar to All. Bradshaw Republican. In the death of Edward Rosewater Nebraska has lost a prominent figure. Not a school boy or girl in the state with whom the name of Rosewater is not as familiar as that of Roosevelt. His was a strenuous life, ever active on all matters pertaining to the interest of the public, and will be greatly missed by both friend and foe.

Knew His Friends. Wiener Free Press. Usually our friends and the public reserve their eulogiums for the dead and unheeding ear. But we believe that much satisfaction is to be derived from a recollection of his work that came before it was too late. Throughout the state it was voiced during his canvass for United States senator.

Potent Factor in Greatness. Aurora Champion. Perhaps never in the history of the state has Nebraska sustained a harder blow than the death of Edward Rosewater. For over a quarter of a century he has been a continuous working force in the interests of the state and the people of the state. When he died he left a potent factor that went to make up the greatness of Nebraska ceased to exist.

Main Spoke Removed. Taylor Clarion. Few editors in the United States have been recognized as a leader among men as has he. Honored for his steadfast purposes by his enemies as well as friends. His paper, The Bee, is and always has been, the best and most reliable published in Nebraska. While the state of Nebraska will live and move on it is people feel as though its main spoke had been removed.

Always Doing Best. Stanton Register. In the death of Edward Rosewater Nebraska loses one of its brightest men and a foremost figure in our state's growth and development. He was always doing what he thought best for Nebraska and died just at the time when we were all reaping the fruit of the pioneer's industry. Nebraska and the people lost much by the death of Rosewater.

One of the Mainstays. Valentine Republican. Examples he has set will cause his memory to be emblazoned on the hearts of his countrymen and his influence from will be felt through another generation, particularly in this state. Edward Rosewater was one of the mainstays of Omaha and the great state of Nebraska. The mark he set should be an inspiration to all citizens to strive for greater achievement and take up the battle for the people where he left off.

Energetic and Enterprising. Rushville Standard. Mr. Rosewater was a vigorous and enterprising man and he was a shining example. He labored for the good of the people and for that reason was turned down—politically—by the politicians through the influence of the corporations.

Did More Than Any-Other. Springfield Monitor. In his long career as editor of The Bee he has probably done more than any dozen men for Omaha and Nebraska, his work being simply incalculable. It is hard to say whether there will be another man to take up the fight against corruption and crookedness in public life and attain the same results that Edward Rosewater did. Notwithstanding his strenuous life with its bitter controversies and sad appointments, his end was quiet and peaceful, such as any of us might wish for when the final summons comes to us.

Honest Taskmaster. Silver Creek Standard. Send has lost a valuable friend. We are using the word valuable in everything but a commercial sense. Edward Rosewater started The Bee, he came up the Platte Valley, soliciting subscribers. The writer was only a kid then, but he remembers that happened. Years ago he did errands for Mr. Rosewater and found him a hard, but honest taskmaster. Among the recollections of a busy life, the editor of Silver Creek will cherish his association with Edward Rosewater as one of the brightest gems.

Benefactor of the Race. Broken Bow Beacon. A leader of the progressive element of his party in the state, contending for the rights of the people against monopolistic aggressions and influences, he incurred the enmity of "corporation cormorants" who lost no opportunity during his long and useful career, to abuse, calumniate and vilify him. It is the experience of all who live in advance of their time. But when the waves of calamity shall have subsided and the people are permitted to view the work he did, unobscured by prejudice or enmity, Rosewater will be recognized as a benefactor of his race and one whose example was what it was: a motive to be serviceable to others.

Always for the Right. Bloomington Advocate. Mr. Rosewater was one of the foremost men in the state and probably did more than any other person in the state for the development of the same. Politically he was a fighter, always battling for the rights of the masses against the encroachments of the monopolistic and corporations, and while he differed very materially from many fellow workers; none fail to give him credit for being honest in his convictions.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Railroad Tunnel Tubes Under North River Formally Joined. The tunnel tubes built by the Pennsylvania Railroad company under the Hudson river were joined last week. The event was suitably observed by officials in charge, the workmen and a few guests. A more elaborate celebration is set for September 27, when the high officers of the railroad will inspect the work and walk under the river from Jersey City to the site of the company's terminals in New York City.

"An achievement in tunnel building of the first magnitude," is the press verdict on an undertaking which will give the Pennsylvania company direct entrance to New York City. The company's plans also embrace a like tunnel under East river, connecting the company's Long Island lines with the main terminal in New York. The complete tunnels and terminals will cost \$50,000,000. Electricity will be the motive power.

The North River division of the Pennsylvania tunnel improvements extends from terminal now under construction in New York by two main line tracks under the river and Bergen hill to the Hackensack meadow, west of the Palisades. It has a total length of 13,700 feet.

From the time that the Pennsylvania railroad announced its plan of tunneling under the North river five years ago the building of the tubes has been one continued series of engineering triumphs. Among other things the rapidity of the work has been unprecedented, and the record—twelve and a half feet in eight hours—bids fair to stand as a mark of tunneling for some time.

Work on the tunnel proper began on the New York side April 15, 1904, and on the Jersey side September 1, 1904. It is expected that the shields in the south tube will be entirely finished in two years.

The rapidity of the construction work is all the more remarkable because of the unforeseen obstacles that were encountered as the work progressed. The divergent rocks and soil formations through which the tunnel had to be carried were responsible for much unlooked for trouble, together with the dangers encountered through the piercing of gas pockets and other natural hindrances.

The tunnel consists of two enormous steel tubes twenty-three feet each in diameter. These will be reinforced with solid concrete work to give the bore a strength and endurance that should make them last for ages.

The vertical shaft on the Manhattan side, which is located at Eleventh avenue and Thirty-second street, was started on June 11, 1905, and finished on December 11 of the same year. Work on the Jersey shaft, which is near the Erie railroad yards in Weehawken, was begun on June 13, 1904, and was finished on September 1, 1904. Work on the tunnel proper—that is, on the two tubes that now meet under the river—was begun on the New York side on April 15, 1904, and on the Jersey side September 1, 1904. The two tube sections of the north shaft were completed on September 1, 1904, and it is expected that the shields of the south tube will meet about October 7. The structure will be entirely finished and ready for railroad traffic in two years.

In the construction of a subaqueous tunnel the design of a shield is by far the most important consideration. The shield designed by Mr. Jacobs and used by the contractors, has a hood extending two feet beyond the cutting edge. The main body of the shield is fifteen feet long, the length over the hood being eighteen feet. The object of the designer was to make the back of the shield strong and rigid, and to make it, one from the other as possible and at the same time to have a means of shutting off promptly a rush of water from the face. A pivoted segmental door was used and proved to be well adapted for the work, giving ample room for men to stand and shovel at the same time, and an absolutely clear area of work overhead and clear of the sweep of the erector, the immense arm which picks up ring plates and puts them in place.

The shield has nine doors, two on the top platform, four on the middle and three on the bottom. It weighs 194 tons.

The actual building of the tubes was practically put in the hands of Charles M. Jacobs, who has probably built more subaqueous tunnels than any other man in the world. He was made chief engineer. The chief assistant engineer is James P. Forde, designed the sliding platform, one from the other as possible and at the same time to have a means of shutting off promptly a rush of water from the face. A pivoted segmental door was used and proved to be well adapted for the work, giving ample room for men to stand and shovel at the same time, and an absolutely clear area of work overhead and clear of the sweep of the erector, the immense arm which picks up ring plates and puts them in place.

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"We utilize every portion of the animal except the squeal," said the proprietor of the Chicago Abattoir. "It's a pity," responded the visitor, "that you can't get that on the market, too. It would save you a deal on the consumer in discussing the cost of meat."—Washington Post.

"Is this the best hotel in town?" asked the stranger. "Well," replied the native, "I dunno as I'd put it as strong as that, but I guess it's safe to say it's the best of the rest of 'em."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Stella engaged herself to five or six young men at that summer resort," said the girl with the blue earrings. "I don't think I was right," she said, "in the way I posed at the time. Do you see the ring on my finger? It's the one I gave to the first one I engaged. He was the best of the lot. He was the only one who didn't escape her this time."—Chicago Tribune.

"It's dreadful queer," said the housewife, "that the potatoes you bring me should be so much lighter at the top of the sack than they are at the bottom." "Not at all," said the honest farmer. "It's just this way. Potatoes in a sack grow as fast as they can get by the time I dig a sackful of the lot, one dug is ever a much bigger one than the rest."—Harper's Weekly.

BELLS OF SEPTEMBER.

Katherine Danther in Leslie's Weekly. Farewell to the woodland, the mountain, the dells, To the frolicking waves with their tumult and roar, One last lingering glance at their gem-bedecked foam, For the bells of September are ringing "Come home."

The wickets of autumn are weaving their spell, And keen blows the breezes over hilltop and dell; While soft on its pinions, borne lightly along, Are heard the faint notes of the harvesters' song.

Their emblems of royalty, purple and gold, The asters and goldenrods gaily unfold, And the woodbine is donning her loveliest robe; But playtime is o'er—we must bid them adieu.

The school bells are ringing—each bright little bell, Seems proud of its coating of sunburn and tan, And wee frocks are lengthened when summer has flown, And we marvel to see how the girls have grown.

Ring, bells of September, your merriest goal, Though deep in the midst of our pleasures you stand; We find, as our wandering steps you recall, Our greatest of blessings is home, after all.

Tetley's INDIA AND CEYLON Tea

Is used by very particular people because its delicate flavor and absolute purity attracts them. Packed in sealed packets it is impervious to the dust in the shops. McCORD-BRADY CO., Wholesale Agents, Omaha.