THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year.. $4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year..... 6.00
Sunday Bee, one year..... 2.50
Saturday Bee, one year..... 1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week..15c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week...10c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week..6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week....10c

Address complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—1308 Home Life Insurance Bldg.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
Charles C. Rosewater, general manager 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 March, 1907, was as follows:

1	32,050	18	33,290
2	32,210	19	33,330
3	30,500	20	33,930
4	32,190	21	33,340
5	32,120	22	33,390
6	31,970	23	33,690
7	31,850	24	30,450
8	31,950	25	34,040
9	31,840	26	33,990
10	30,400	27	33,850
11	32,370	28	33,790
12	31,870	29	34,120
13	32,590	30	33,880
14	32,540	31	30,650
15	32,650		
16	33,220	Total	1,008,560
17	30,410		
Less unsold and returned copies			9,184
Net Total			999,376
Daily average			32,237

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1907.
(Seal) 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.

All quiet again in the city hall.

Question propounded to themselves by South Omaha disfranchised voters: Who threw the brick?

A "Sore Toe" club has been organized in Kansas. Joseph Ralph Burton ought to be a charter member.

Speaking of the Rough Riders reunion, eight members of the Omaha City council ought to attend it.

"Speaking of bringing the national convention to Kansas City," says the Kansas City Times. Who was speaking of it?

French makers are now claiming to manufacture "nicotineless" cigars That's the kind you get as Christmas presents.

With nineteen women elected to the Finnish diet, the Finns may look for something nice in the way of legislative dishes.

The hardened Kansas City Star refuses to place the blame for its reference to Senator "Forager" on the printer or proof reader.

Every story about the "awakening of China" is based on some scheme of that country for improving its army. It might be better to let China sleep.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is demanding more money for the improvement of waterways. Kentucky waterways have been neglected for many years.

The claim that President Roosevelt is the only man who can beat Colonel Bryan is simply foolish. Mr. Bryan can do the trick himself without assistance.

Secretary Taft personally inspected the foundation of the Gatum dam on the Panama canal site. As it held him up, the workmen may consider it perfectly safe.

Senator Foraker is not in that millionaires' conspiracy to down Roosevelt. He has a personally conducted conspiracy of his own that is demanding all his time.

A man has been arrested in Leavenworth for selling books without a license. Whisky is about the only commodity that can be sold in Kansas without a license.

Mr. Harriman says he has not decided where he will spend his summer. It is a safe wager, however, that he will not spend any considerable portion of it at Washington or Oyster Bay.

Almost any political "has been" can get his name in print by fathering a denial of his complicity in the $5,000,000,000 conspiracy to defeat the consummation of President Roosevelt's policies.

Why this discrimination of the local yellow journals in the free advertising of immoral resorts? Do those who patronize their advertising columns also purchase immunity from the news columns? Circumstantial evidence points that way.

The State Railway commission has organized and equipped itself with a full complement of salaried employes. It will soon be up to the board to do business and the justification of its existence will be determined by that to a much greater degree than by the distribution of the pie.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR CUBA.

According to Havana advices, Secretary Taft is determined to carry out the decision of President Roosevelt and the administration at Washington to give Cuba another chance to demonstrate whether the inhabitants of the island are capable of maintaining and administering a stable form of government after it shall have been established for them. Mr. Taft demands a careful and complete census of the island, preliminary to elections, which he proposes shall be held late this fall, with surrender of the affairs of the islands into the hands of the Cuban authorities on July 4, 1908.

Conditions in Cuba are sadly complicated. One political faction is demanding the immediate withdrawal of American troops from the island, while another is pleading for their retention. The latter express fear that the departure of the troops will serve as a signal for a reign of riot and loot by the insurgents, who have never ceased their activity or lost their organization, but have been quiet only because of the presence of the American forces. Petitions, signed by thousands of property owners in Cuba, natives and nonresidents, have been delivered to Mr. Taft asking that the American protectorate be maintained to exercise a high administrative supervision over the island. Signers of these petitions have been assaulted and assailed by the restless natives, an apparent proof that the signers have grounds for their apprehensions.

Recent investigations show that most of the business interests of the Cuban islands are in the hands of Americans who control nearly all of the large sugar and tobacco plantations. These interests want the American forces kept in the island for an indefinite time. Bankers in Havana and New York declare that they will not feel justified in financing the sugar and tobacco planters for another season if the American troops are withdrawn and such refusal would spell ruin for Cuban industries.

Leaving financial and commercial interests aside, the fact remains prominent that the Cubans have done nothing since the overthrow of the Palma government to demonstrate qualifications for self government. They have failed utterly to show any advancement from their record of incompetency that made the second occupation of the island by American troops an unescapable duty, under the terms of the Platt amendment. That occupation was simply the penalty the Cubans paid for destroying a condition of law and order and stable government which the United States had established for them. While the administration at Washington is pledged to the give-Cuba-another-chance policy, it is generally accepted that a second failure on Cuba's part will leave annexation the only practical solution of the problem. This gives Secretary Taft's present mission added importance, both to Cuba and to the United States.

BULL'SEYE MARKSMANSHIP.

President Roosevelt has turned from the wearisome, if effective, task of poring over his letter files for material to confront and confound Mr. Harriman and others who have taken issue with him on railroad and political questions, to offer a word of encouragement to the members of the National Schuetzenbund, who will hold their fifth triennial shooting festival at Charleston, S. C., next month. In commending the purposes of the organization and the service it is doing to the country in raising the standard of marksmanship among citizens, the president writes:

> Our country has a regular army of such small size (though, I may say in passing, of such trained efficiency as to be one of the best national assets) that in the event of war the great bulk of our forces will have to consist of volunteers. Accordingly, it is of prime importance that there should be a thorough familiarity with the use of the rifle among those of our people from whom the ranks of the volunteers would in time of war naturally be filled. Therefore, in helping raise the standard of marksmanship among our people and in popularizing rifle shooting the Schuetzenbund is performing a great service, for which the country is your debtor.

Enthusiastic peace advocates may not endorse the president's approval of the practice that makes bull'seye marksmanship possible, but so long as the peace conferences at The Hague promise to result in nothing more effective than sonorous speeches on theoretical disarmament, the average citizen will be disposed to agree with Mr. Roosevelt that the trigger expert is more valuable than the elocutionist in the work of peace promotion. The crack of the sharpshooter's rifle carries farther than an oratorical outburst.

Then the ethical value of this training in marksmanship appeals to everybody because of its real importance. The concentration of mind, training of the eye, judging of distances, control of nerves and muscles, and the tenseness of effort essential to success in marksmanship strengthen and improve these traits and faculties for use in other fields. This the president knows from experience. He is an expert marksman himself and has an unequaled record of bull'seyes, scored with rifle, pen, tongue and brain. The great public dining room at the White House is decorated with the heads or pelts of bear, deer, mountain lions, antelope, elk, moose and other trophies of the chase, that bear testimony to his skill as a huntsman, and his collection does not end there. Exercise in other fields of the talents that have brought him success with the rifle has resulted in the collection by him of a vast number of scalps of senators, railroad presidents, political opponents and personal enemies. Some of his shots, like that at simplified spelling, may have gone a little wild, but his motto: "Only the shots that hit count," has saved him from ever becoming discouraged. Confidence, inspired by his high average of hits, encourages him to stand ready to meet all aspirants for championship honors.

THE RISING GOLD TIDE.

The director of the mint in an unofficial statement predicts that the yield of gold and silver in the United States for the present year will break all previous records, the outlook being for a production of gold alone that will aggregate more than $100,000,000, as compared with the $96,000,000 produced in 1906. The estimate is based on reports from Cripple Creek and the Nevada and California camps, showing marked increase in production over last year. The mineral producing states have been unusually free from labor troubles this year and weather conditions have been favorable for continuous active work in nearly all the camps, furnishing reasonable basis for Director of the Mint Roberts' prediction that the aggregate production for this year will be above the highest figures ever touched.

The United States is not alone in the increased production of gold. Reports from the Rand district in the Transvaal show an output of $11,900,000 for the month of March, a record breaking production for any one month, and indications point to a larger yield than last year, when the value of the gold from the Rand district exceeded $118,000,000. On this data, the world's production of gold for 1907 may be estimated at $425,000,000. Those who joined Mr. Bryan a dozen years ago in foreshadowing early exhaustion of the gold supply will have to pipe low on that chord this year.

A DISGRACEFUL DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration made by certain democratic members of the city council in their efforts to oust the present city engineer from his office by force and to install a new engineer of their own selection can be characterized as nothing short of disgraceful. It is not only disgraceful to the councilmen, but disgraceful to the city in whose name they have pretended to act, and altogether inexcusable.

That there is a legal question as to the tenure of the incumbent city engineer is admitted. The mayor and the engineer take the position that this tenure is for three years and the council has seemingly acquiesced by inaction for nearly a year. The councilmen, on the other hand, contend that their power to fill a vacancy caused by failure of an appointee to qualify is a continuing power which they may exercise at any time they see fit.

Granting a difference of opinion as to the law, there has never been any reason why the question should not be tested, if at all, in an orderly manner by appeal to the courts in the regular way. Only the combined interest of democratic place hunters and disgruntled public works contractors, both of whom want to use the engineer's office for their own selfish purposes, has led the council to resort to a forcible raid upon the engineer's office in the dark hours of the night to the humiliation of every law-abiding citizen of Omaha.

Incidentally, some of the blame for this disgraceful demonstration must be charged up against Judge Howard Kennedy, jr., of the district court, whose approval of the bond of the intruding engineer served to precipitate the trouble. The approval of an official bond is not a life and death matter, and its presentation at the judge's residence late at night should have been sufficient to arouse his suspicions and cause him to defer action until his court opened in the morning. His haste to play in with the democratic councilmanic combine is certainly not to his credit.

The dispute over the possession of the engineer's office, having now been taken into the courts, will, it is to be hoped, be submitted for a judicial decision without further lawlessness in the city hall.

POLICE BOARD PROBLEMS.

The new Board of Fire and Police Commissioners will have several important problems for the betterment of Omaha to deal with besides the restriction of the social evil. The men who have been appointed by Governor Sheldon as police commissioners are, however, men of common sense and level head, who will not be stampeded by any sensational outbreaks of notoriety-seeking yellow journals, but may be depended upon to grapple with these problems earnestly with a view to practical solution.

As excise board the commissioners are charged with the supervision and regulation of the liquor traffic and it will be their duty to pursue a policy that will prevent abuses in the sale of liquor and at the same time protect the legitimate holder of a license who makes an effort in good faith to fulfill the requirements of the law.

The duty of the board to see to it that all forms of gambling are suppressed is unconditional. While Omaha has no public gambling places, so far as is known, slot machine gambling devices have not been molested when they pay their prizes in trade. The board will have to decide whether it is proper to discriminate between one kind of a roulette wheel and another.

The commission is charged with a restriction of social vice, and here it will have to choose chiefly between methods of restriction. The suggestion that a resumption of monthly fines upon women of the town is the only way, will find much to be said in opposition. The fine business has been tried in Omaha several times without satisfactory results and the objections to it are practical as well as sentimental.

Finally, the new police board is charged with maintaining discipline in both fire and police departments. More strict enforcement of penalties for the infraction of rules and gradual weeding out of disreputables and incompetents may be expected. Each member of the board, however, has taken an official oath to perform his duties free from political motives and with a sole view to the efficiency of the departments, and it is safe to assume that the board will go ahead on this line without regard to yellow journal clamor.

The marriage of the heroine of Omaha's last spicy divorce and the clerical co-respondent in the suit, who hired a hall here during the trial for the purpose of vindicating himself, adds another sad commentary to our divorce court business. The unenviable notoriety which Omaha got out of this case could and should have been averted by closing the doors of our courts to imported cases smuggled under the tent by fraudulent residence sought solely for that particular purpose.

After more than ten months of incubating, City Prosecutor Daniel promises to redeem one of the pledges of the last city platform which he has just discovered. Mr. Daniel has been dismissing nearly all the complaints lodged against Sunday lid-lifters, except where they have been willing to plead guilty, and it is pretty near time for him to do something to make good besides coercing saloon keepers to take out bonds in the guaranty company from which he draws a salary.

Down in Kansas it is being disclosed that the railroads keep two sets of valuation figures, one as a basis for assessment for taxation, the other as a basis for determining adequate compensation from freight rates. That is nothing new. The Nebraska railroads have for years played up a maximum and a minimum valuation by pleading the poverty act before state boards of assessment and then making padded returns to courts passing on legislative freight rate decrees.

Cigarette manufacturers state the increase in their output is due to the demands of "high society" women in New York, Washington and other eastern cities. That furnishes an alibi for District Attorney Jerome and the small boys of the country who have been under suspicion.

It turns out that South Omaha's amended city charter requires every one voting at municipal elections to show up a tax receipt. Assuming that the object is a good one, the trouble is that the people who hold the tax receipts are not always the ones who pay the taxes.

If the city attorney is to represent the interests of the taxpayers in all litigation, he will have to discover whether he will line up with the mayor or with the city council, or whether he will discreetly stay out altogether.

In the meantime remember that The Bee aims to be a paper that can be safely introduced into the family circle without fear of spreading the poison of immorality among the boys and girls who may read it.

Omaha socialists have adopted resolutions denouncing about everybody who does not subscribe to the socialist program. Denunciation has never proved effective as a means of making converts.

Nebraska's Example Applauded.
Portland Oregonian.

The Nebraska legislature, overwhelmingly republican, has fulfilled all campaign pledges of the party platform. Won't Tom Richardson circulate some immigration literature among Nebraska legislators? We need 'em.

Talking for Old Friends.
Kansas City Star.

In a speech in Philadelphia, ex-Senator Thurston, addressing an audience of young republicans, declared that the Roosevelt policy should be overthrown. It is probable that this well known corporation attorney believes all that he advocated. It is because men like Thurston believe Roosevelt's overthrow would be a good thing that the people are determind it shall not be done. No greater confirmation that Roosevelt is right could be imagined than Thurston's declaration that Roosevelt is wrong.

Error of President's Enemies.
Boston Transcript.

It seems to us that the president's opponents have made a mistake in not coming out squarely and saying that they did hope to wrest the control of the party from his hands by bringing to pass in 1908 the nomination of a man more suited to their tastes. This would be a legitimate endeavor to which no reasonable person could take exception. It would be nothing for any men to apologize for. They might dissent from details which are doubtless exaggerated and fanciful, as was at once recognized, but their desire to shake the control of Mr. Roosevelt should not have been denied.

World's Output of Wheat.
New York Sun.

Trustworthy estimates show that the world's output of wheat has practically doubled within the last thirty years. The crop of 1875 is recorded as 1,800,000,000 bushels, and the crop of 1905 as 3,500,000,000 bushels. In this supply the relative position of the United States is practically unchanged. There has been a considerable fluctuation of volume from year to year, but we still furnish about one-sixth of the total supply, as we did in 1875.

Our surplus for export shows wide variation. In 1904 41 per cent of the crop was sold in foreign markets, and in 1906 only 8 per cent. Averaging export percentages by decades, it would appear that little change has taken place. We consume at home about 70 per cent of our crop and sell abroad about 30 per cent, as we did a generation ago.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

A slump of marked proportion in building operations on Manhattan island is the surprising feature of comparative reports for the first three months of this and the preceding year. Usually the first quarter of the year brings forth the bulk of the plans for buildings. The record of the bureau of buildings for the quarter shows a total of 218 buildings, estimated to cost $16,783,000, a little more than 50 per cent of the record for the same time last year. If this showing fairly reflects the year's work, the New York Evening Post calculates that the record "will be on par with that of 1903, when the building industries were demoralized by labor troubles." Significant of the decrease in building operations is a corresponding decline in the cost of building material. Says the Post: "Structural steel still remains at its last year rate. Other materials, however, which in last year's building boom went quite high, are again receding in price. Hudson river brick, which one year ago was quoted at $10.75, is now down to $8.75, with corresponding reductions on all of the various grades. Building materials are not yet, however, at such low rates that there need be fear of a resumption of widespread speculative building. One of the causes of the present slump in building activities of the better kind is the high cost of land. To most speculative builders this obstacle will be insurmountable."

A large number of buildings are soon to be destroyed in New York to make room for additions to the Brooklyn bridge terminal. One of these is Legget's hotel, which was a fashionable hostelry sixty years ago when New York as a city practically ended with Canal street, and East Broadway was a popular thoroughfare. Men of all sorts and conditions, including the "Bowery boy"—nothing like the Bowery boy of today—crowded its corridors and its bar, according to the New York Times. The changes made necessary by the present work have disclosed an interesting bit of New York history relating to Alexander Hamilton. He was given the charter of the bank of the Manhattan company, in return for which the bank so long as it maintains its charter must keep a tank 40 feet in diameter and 60 feet high filled with water ready to supply the city. Business men about to be evicted from their old quarters sought a new place at the corner of Duane and Elm streets, but found this tank located there and that the building surrounding it is a mere shell and therefore useless for business purposes.

Most visitors are disposed to refer more or less frequently to the so-called babel of noises in New York City, but there is no babel here. True, the city has the noises all right, and plenty of them, as everybody will admit without argument, but the babel element is totally lacking. All noises are understandable to the people who live and move among them. If anyone is inclined to question this statement let him introduce a strange noise. No matter how slight it is, immediately the city ear is attracted by it and it causes curiosity or alarm, as the case may be. New Yorkers have become so familiar with the racket of wagons and cars and autos and all other vehicles—the various shouts of men and boys, the calls of the regulars and other ordinary noises of the street—that the unfamiliar noise at once arouses them and they gather in crowds with a rush to find out what it means. A strange noise among New York City's multiplied noises excites more curiosity and comment than such a noise would excite in a quiet country village, where only sporadic noises are expected.

An official who has charge of the lost property on the traction lines of Greater New York estimated last week that at least 500 articles are lost every day on the street car lines and the railroad trains entering the metropolis. At least 100 are lost on the elevated trains and in the subway. Three hundred are divided among the railroad terminals. The losses in the streets, shops, hotels, and places of public amusement are probably 500 more. The larger stores have departments where the articles may be recovered. Stray dogs and cats are joined by parrots and canaries left on the street cars. The lost books form a good-sized library. There are more umbrellas than a retail dealer could dispose of. In the musical department are accordeons, guitars, tambourines, flutes, music racks and sheet music. Overcoats, belts and bundles from laundries are as numerous as women's furs and gloves in winter and straw hats in summer. Watches, jewelry, and wallets swell the money value of the finds. Bottles of whisky and wine add a suggestion of conviviality.

What becomes of these articles? About one-half of them are returned to their owners. If the parcel contains a hint of the owner's identity, and is not called for, the traction companies notify the owner by postal card. Usually the person who has lost a piece of jewelry, a satchel, muff or bundle of papers calls at the railroad station or the offices of the traction company and files a claim.

This brief romance of real estate values is told by an official of the Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island: Over 100 years ago Captain Robert Randall owned a farm of twenty-one acres on Manhattan island, valued at $2,000. He had no family and when he knew that his end was near he was puzzled as to what should be done with the property. He called in Alexander Hamilton and Governor Daniel Tompkins to draw a will for him. He asked them to advise him as to the disposition of his estate.

How was the property accumulated?" asked Hamilton.

Captain Randall replied that he had inherited it from his father, who had been a sailor and a privateer. "Leave your money, then," said Hamilton, "in trust for the benefit of unfortunate and disabled seamen." He decided to do so, and the Sailors' Sung Harbor was the result.

One hundred years ago the land of the farm was valued at $4,236. Today the income from the property is more than that sum each week, and its actual value is estimated all the way from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. It has been leased and released over and over, but it has never been sold, and never can be.

"For all time," says the narrator of these facts, "the income from this country place of a retired captain, now in the busiest part of a big city, must be devoted to the care of men who, having sailed for at least five years under the American flag, have reached old age with no means of support."

To the Last of the Chapter.
Chicago Chronicle.

The Hon. Joseph G. Cannon continues to disclaim any right to be styled "Speaker" Cannon, and technically he is right about it. He ceased to be speaker when the last congress adjourned and he will not again be speaker until the next congress elects him to that position. But the friends and admirers of Mr. Cannon will continue to speak of him and write of him as "Speaker" Cannon because it is known by everybody that the action of the next house will be a mere ratification of the popular will which demands that Uncle Joseph shall continue to preside over the deliberations of the popular branch of congress. He will be Speaker Cannon until the end of the chapter. The hiatus between two congresses does not matter.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Eugene Ware of Kansas, formerly commissioner of pensions, has accepted the $12 a month to which he is entitled under the new pension law. He will turn over the money every month to a poor girl in Topeka to aid her in getting an education.

The Prussian ministry of education has appointed Prof. Felix Adler as Theodore Roosevelt professor in the University of Berlin for the year 1908-9, upon the nomination of the trustees of Columbia university, where he holds the chair of political and social ethics.

Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria, the only royal oculist in the world, a short time ago performed his five thousandth operation for cataract. His wife has long been his able professional assistant, as were his daughters before they were married. The duke has studied in many medical schools and hospitals of Europe. He has a private hospital, to which he devotes much time, for thither flock many poor persons afflicted or threatened with blindness.

A herd of 450 bison, owned by Michael Pablo, now at Flathead reservation, 35 miles west of Missoula, Mont., is about to pass into possession of the Canadian government. Some time ago the bison were offered to the United States government at $300 a head. President Roosevelt was desirous of preserving to the United States the herd, comprising half of all the bison surviving in this country, but no appropriation was made by the government for the purpose.

Alonzo H. Evans, Boston's oldest bank president, at eighty-seven is robust and hearty, and shows by his own example the result of living the kind of life that he prescribes for the youth of today. Mr. Evans has the greatest confidence in the generation of the present, and thinks that if they follow his advice they will succeed. He says: "Apply yourself, young man, if you would succeed. Work hard, be honest, be truthful, be loyal to your employer, save something out of each week's pay, even if it is little, but, above all, apply yourself."

When James J. Hill makes up his mind to leave his St. Paul for his New York office he stands not on the order of his going. He goes at once and seldom or never does he let the Great Northern officials in the eastern city know that he's on his way. Unless the papers note Mr. Hill's departure from St. Paul the first the Great Northern officials know of it in most cases is his entrance into his offices in New York. Often the first knowledge of his arrival comes from seeing him at his desk, for Mr. Hill invariably walks direct to his private office and begins work as if he had been at his desk the day before. The time for chatting with the other officials comes after looking over his work.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

"We must take in sail," said the conservative railway president, firmly.

"Please don't say it that way," commented a director. "We have abundance of water, but we don't want people to think we are running this concern on wind."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The fathers had just signed the declaration of independence.

And yet, we mused not one of them dares take his winter flannels off till his wife gives him permission.

This goes to show what an abject coward lordly man really is.—New York Sun.

"How fortunate it is," said the magazine reader, "that no one has actually arrived at the north pole."

"Fortunate?"

"Yes. No account of its discovery could possibly be as interesting as the discussion of various methods of reaching it."—Washington Star.

"He is a man of lofty ideals."

"Perhaps," answered Senator Sorghum, "although a man sometimes gets credit for lofty ideals when he is merely holding out for a high price."—Washington Star.

MOTHER WEST.

Denver Republican.

There is a mother, so legend runs,
Of mothers quite the best,
Who boasts ten million sturdy sons
Twixt plain and mountain crest;
She gives them wealth in goodly store,
She gives abounding health—and more,
She opens wide Contentment's door;
Her name is Mother West.

O, mother, whose bounties never fail
Thy children, amply blest,
To foreign shores we may set sail—
Our pilot strange unrest—
But still thy children turn to thee,
Thy plains, thy hills, thy mystery,
And at the last, from oversea,
Come home to Mother West!