

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 July, 1907, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1907. 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.

Chancellor Day's wordery is still closed for repairs.

Every acre of Nebraska corn feels about ten bushels stronger than it did a week ago.

The Georgia legislature has voted to take away from the negro a vote he has never had.

"The king of Siam has paid \$75,000 for a thimble," says the New York World. Is that so?

Mayor "Jim's" crusade to change the name of Sixteenth street will now take a hot weather vacation.

Rev. Thomas Dixon of "Clansman" fame says he is going to take a long rest from literary work. Thanks.

Southern newspapers are bravely refraining from offering New York a lot of advice about how to handle race riots.

A careful reading of Mr. Rockefeller's copyrighted interview fails to reveal any hint that he intends to pay that fine.

"Has the conservative south a presidential candidate?" asks the North American Review. Is there a conservative south?

Possibly the Mississippians gave Governor Vardaman that big vote in the hope of transferring their troubles to Washington.

Manufacturers of jugs are looking for a brisk business in Georgia after next January, when the prohibition law goes into effect.

"Is Governor Johnson a man of destiny?" asks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. No. He is a man of Minnesota, but of Swedish parentage.

Judging from the letter he has exploded in the political camp at the state house, Judge Roscoe Pound bears an appropriate name.

The strike of the western coal miners has been averted, but the operators will promptly find some other excuse for an advance of prices.

Attorneys Richardson and Darrow are quarreling about the credit for the acquittal of Haywood, just as they would have been blaming each other had he been convicted.

Mr. Fish and Mr. Harriman are still making remarks about each other and the country is about convinced that both are telling the truth.

A Chicago woman, arrested for theft, says she stole in order to make her mother comfortable. She succeeded, however, only in making her mother uncomfortable.

The list of candidates for nomination filed with the county clerk again proves the old saying that the political "has-been" himself does not realize that he belongs to the "Down-and-Out club" until long after everyone else has discovered it.

Old Bill Quantrell, the guerilla, is reported alive up in British Columbia. By the way, it has been a good while since John Wilkes Booth has been identified as a hermit in the Tennessee mountains. Likewise, Alasza has failed to locate Willie Tascott or Charley Ross for more than a year.

CORPORATION WITHIN CORPORATION. While the statement made by Judge Landis in imposing the penalty for law violation upon the Standard Oil company has been discussed in many of its phases one significant reference has so far attracted comparatively little attention. The bigness of the fine has staggered the trust magnates. The possibility of recoupment by raising prices to consumers has been made a subject of speculation. The probability of reversal or reduction of the fine on appeal to higher courts has been argued. The effect on other prosecutions has been prognosticated. But the exorcism of a corporation within a corporation has been largely overlooked. Explaining the reasons for his decision, Judge Landis, among other things, says:

The nominal defendant is the Standard Oil company of Indiana, a million-dollar corporation. The Standard Oil company of New Jersey, whose capital is \$100,000,000, is the real defendant. This is so for the reason that if a body of men organizes a large corporation under the laws of one state for the purpose of carrying on business throughout the United States and for the accomplishment of that purpose absorb the stock of other corporations, such corporations as absorbed have thenceforward but a nominal existence. They cannot initiate or execute any independent business policy, their elimination in this respect being a prime consideration for their absorption. So, when, after this process has taken place a crime has been committed in the name of such smaller corporation, the law will consider the larger corporation is the real offender. And where the only possible motive of the crime is the enhancement of dividends and the only punishment authorized is a fine, great caution must be exercised by the court lest the fixing of a small amount encourage the defendant to future violations by assuming the penalty to be in the nature of a license.

Should this principle become an accepted principle of law, the scope of its application will be almost limitless. The "corporation within a corporation" will have received a blow completely destroying its usefulness for its intended purpose and the expansion of the sphere of influence of our great railway systems and industrial combines by the purchase of controlling interests in the stocks of competing or subsidiary concerns will receive a severe setback. From this point of view the Union Pacific, for example, under Mr. Harriman's regime would become responsible and answerable for any lawlessness on the part of the lesser corporations in which it has stock holdings. The Union Pacific is a corporation embracing within it another corporation known as the Pacific Express company. Judge Landis would hold Mr. Harriman and his associates in the Union Pacific for offenses committed by the Pacific Express company through its officers or agents because the Union Pacific would get the greater share of the profits and the express company would be regarded as acting for the parent company.

The last report from the Union Pacific shows, in addition to this express company ownership, large holdings of stocks of other railroad and transportation companies—\$10,000,000 in Alton, \$15,000,000 in Great Northern, \$13,000,000 in Northern Pacific, \$108,000,000 in Southern Pacific, \$3,750,000 in Occidental & Oriental Steamship company. The Union Pacific owns all of the stock also of a score or more railroad feeders, union depot companies, land companies, coal companies and navigation companies. Altogether the Union Pacific owns stocks of other companies aggregating the tremendous total of \$168,761,000, and in most cases in sufficient quantities to be either the controlling factor or to exert a very substantial influence.

That some of these corporations have been deliberately organized for the purpose of doing things which the Union Pacific itself could not do under its charter, and in some instances for the deliberate purpose of evading prohibitions of state or federal legislation, is notorious. In other instances they have been organized to enable favored officers to milk the company at the expense of less favored stockholders. Judge Landis' opinion holds out a promise that all these legal fictions, by which one corporation masquerades under a dozen different names, are to be wiped out, or at least ignored in criminal prosecutions. If the Standard Oil conviction results in stopping this great and growing abuse, it will go further than the mere punishment of a particular offense, however colossal or aggravated.

BOYS' BOOKS AND THE TRUTH. It would be interesting to know what kind of boys—and parents—they have up in Worcester, Mass., where the books of Horatio Alger, Jr., have been barred from the public library without a protest on the part of patrons. Alger is now in distinguished company with Mark Twain, Robert W. Chambers, E. E. Sandys and other producers of literature whose works have been removed from the shelves of the Worcester public library ostensibly "because they are not true."

What boys' books of the day are true? Does any author or publisher claim that they are true? They are none the less readable or instructive on that account. Horatio Alger's books have been the delight of American boys for more than forty years. For the most part they are clean, wholesome, exciting and entertaining and at the same time highly instructive. They are nearly all based on historical incidents and filled with valuable information collected from the most reliable sources and deftly woven into the narrative without rob-

bing it of any of its fascinating interest. Alger and Edward Stratemeyer, and Stewart Edward White and Ed E. Sandys have been doing for the boys of this generation what A. C. Henty, Captain Mayne Reid, "Oliver Optic" and J. Fenimore Cooper did for the boys of the earlier days. They have been writing stories of adventure, with their sidelights on life in the army, the navy, in the camp, at college, on the athletic fields and in every activity in which boys delight.

Perhaps the stories are not true, but so long as they are about clean, wholesome boys, no boy can be hurt morally or mentally by reading one of them. If the action of the Worcester library board makes the boys insist on their right to read books they want, even if they have to buy them instead of borrowing them, the boys will be the better for it.

"AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN." Court-martial proceedings have been held in two cases in the last week, the results of which indicate the determination of the officials of the War department to keep the standard of the army up to the old mark. For years the country has been educated to the belief that a man graduated from West Point is entitled to the distinction of being "an officer and a gentleman." So well established, particularly in army circles, is the requirement that the wearer of the uniform must meet both these requirements that many courts-martial in which army officers are involved turn on the charge that the defendant has been guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and no more humiliating charge can be rested against an officer of the army.

The two cases in question come under this specification. An army nurse at Fort Riley loaned an officer of the Sixteenth battery of siege artillery a considerable sum of money on his promising to marry her. He repudiated his promise, both as to the matrimonial bargain and as to the return of the borrowed money. He was tried by a court-martial of his fellow officers, found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth and at the expiration of his term of imprisonment will be dismissed from the army without honor.

The second case was that of a Twelfth cavalry lieutenant, who wrote this letter to the mother of an enlisted man who had served under him: Mrs. Sims, Clarksburg, W. Va.—Dear Madam: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that your son, Earl Sims, who is about the most worthless scoundrel I ever saw, is a deserter from the United States army. I sincerely hope to see him behind the bars for at least two years. Hoping this will be a source of condolence to you, I am, very respectfully,

GEORGE A. F. TRUMBEE, First Lieutenant, Twelfth Cavalry, Commanding Troop E. The court-martial found that Lieutenant Trumbee was not guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," but was guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The sentence of the court was that he should be reprimanded by the reviewing authorities and be confined for two months to the limits of the station at which he may be serving. In approving the sentence Major General Grant, commanding the Department of the East, holds it entirely inadequate, because it should have been severe enough to guarantee that an officer would not again be guilty of such misconduct.

The sentence of the court-martial in the first case was eminently proper. In the second case, as General Grant says, the court-martial was far too lenient. The officer who would write such a letter to a mother whose heart was aching for news of her son, no matter how worthless that son might be, disgraced the uniform he wears and should have been deprived of his right to wear it.

EXPRESS COMPANIES AS BANKERS. A complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce commission by the American Bankers' association furnishes another explanation of the system of high financing by which the express companies have been able to make frequent distribution of accumulated surpluses, amounting sometimes to more than the capital stock. The American Bankers' association alleges that the express companies are engaged in the banking business, although their charters do not authorize such enterprises. The chief cause of complaint, however, is the fact that the express companies compel the banks to furnish the capital with which this express-banking business is carried on, while the express companies reap all the profits of the operation.

The situation, though a little complicated, is decidedly interesting. According to the banks, the express companies deal in exchange, both domestic and foreign, in every form, buying and selling foreign money and transferring the same by cable, thus conducting a general financial business. It is charged that the express companies carry money for the public at lower rates than they charge the banks for the same service. In other words, an express company will charge a bank more to transport money than it will charge an individual, using the express money order as a medium of exchange. The banks are then forced to cash express money orders and drafts without charging interest, thus supplying to the express companies the capital to compete with the banks in the transaction of business. It is maintained that these facts constitute a violation of the interstate commerce act, and the Inter-

state Commerce commission is urged to take such action as will prevent the express companies from violating the law and afford the complaining banks adequate protection against these alleged unfair and discriminatory operations.

Aside from the merits of the controversy, the proceedings before the Interstate Commerce commission must serve to strengthen the impression that the express companies are really subsidiary or parasitic concerns to the railroad companies, performing functions that really belong to the railroads, the banks and the postoffice. Most express companies are admittedly controlled by the railroads over which they operate. They make contracts with the railroads and use the railroad property for the conduct of their business. With the railroad companies furnishing the cars, rolling stock and other transportation facilities needed by them and the banks furnishing the capital necessary for their exchange and money order business, it is more easily understood how the express companies can cut \$24,000,000 melons, as the Adams company did a few weeks ago.

CHANGES IN THE SENATE. While the country is accustomed to frequent changes in the personnel and in the political complexion of the lower house of congress, changes in the senate are usually the work of years. The passing of Senators Pettus and Morgan of Alabama serves, however, to call attention to the fact that an unusually large number of changes will have taken place in the senate when congress meets in December. Rarely, except in times of great political upheaval, has the membership undergone such alterations between successive sessions, and the changes may have a material and decided effect upon the disposition of matters of public importance to be presented to the consideration of the Sixtieth congress. Since adjournment thirteen new members have been chosen to the senate, a change in the personnel of one-seventh of the membership of that body.

Alabama's representation is entirely changed, J. H. Bankhead and J. F. Johnson having been chosen to succeed Senators Morgan and Pettus, both of whom have died. Wisconsin sends Stephenson to succeed the brilliant Spooner, who resigned. Borah succeeds Dubois from Idaho, Guggenheim comes from Colorado in place of the fiery Patterson and Dixon represents Montana, succeeding W. A. Clark. Dryden of New Jersey, Millard of Nebraska and Allee of Delaware are succeeded by republicans of their own party. Berry of Arkansas, Carmack of Tennessee and Blackburn of Kentucky are democrats who were defeated for re-election by other democrats. Bourne succeeds Mitchell of Oregon and Rhode Island has failed to elect anyone to succeed Wetmore, whose term expired last March.

The political significance of these changes lies in the fact that Senator Teller of Colorado is the sole remaining democrat in the senate representing a state north of Mason and Dixon's line, Patterson of Colorado, Dubois of Idaho and Clark of Montana having given way to republicans. The republican majority in the senate has been large enough for all legislative purposes, but in many important matters the administration has not had the full support of the party in the senate. The changes made in the republican ranks will strengthen the president's policies in the senate. Bourne of Oregon, Dixon of Montana, Guggenheim of Colorado, Briggs of New Jersey, Brown of Nebraska and Stephenson of Wisconsin, all new members, are pledged to the support of what are known as "Roosevelt policies," and could not have been elected without such pledges. On the other hand, the sturdy Berry of Arkansas, the scintillating Carmack of Tennessee and the fighting Blackburn of Kentucky have been succeeded by lesser lights, weakening the opposition at a time when the republican ranks have been strengthened.

Altogether, the changes in the senate promise to be of material benefit to the administration and to the people.

Governor Sheldon has finally taken action to replace Superintendent Stewart who has been in charge of the Nebraska School for the Deaf for the last six years. There is no question but that Mr. Stewart, since he took hold of the institution, has accomplished a great deal in elevating its standard of instruction and restoring discipline, which had been almost entirely destroyed during the previous populist regime. In doing this very necessary work he evidently trod on the toes of some people who have succeeded now in persuading the governor that a change is necessary. Having decided that Mr. Stewart was not to be retained, Governor Sheldon is to be commended at least for selecting as his successor a man who has had practical experience in the instruction of the deaf rather than turning the tender mercies of some educational experimenter. For the sake of the deaf and dumb children who must get their training there it is to be hoped the new superintendent will meet all requirements.

A Topeka druggist has testified in court that his liquor sales in July amounted to \$1,400, while his prescription trade brought in but \$4.50. Ordinarily \$1,400 worth of Kansas drug store booze would call for more

than \$4.50 in bromos and headache powders.

The assertion that Judge Landis' fine of the Standard Oil company violates the constitutional prohibition against "cruel and unusual punishment" is worthy of consideration. The cruel may not be cruel, but it was certainly unusual.

H. S. Daniels of Kansas, whoever he may be, says that President Roosevelt could not carry that state next year. The significant feature of the Daniels statement is that it is neither important nor true.

In his annual message to congress in 1904 President Roosevelt said: "On the subject of the tariff I will address you later." Standpattens now fear that "later" meant December, 1907.

The government report furnishes additional evidence that we are to have an average crop and conditions guarantee a little better than average prices. Faith in Mother Earth is never misplaced.

"Grief is often the forerunner of joy," says the Baltimore American. Yes, and joy is often the forerunner of grief, as the politician has observed on his trip from the primaries to the polls.

Governor Sheldon has announced his military staff officers. The identity of the rest of the colonels may be disclosed some time before the governor's term expires.

CAUSE OF HEAT WAVES. Minneapolis Journal. Chancellor Day has not yet spoken regarding that \$20,000,000 fine, but he is throwing off great waves of heat.

THE ROYAL SALUTE. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. No special significance attaches to the recent meeting in midocean of the emperors of Russia and Germany. It was simply a case of "Hello, Nick!" "Hello, Bill!"

THE NEWEST BREAKFAST FOOD. Chicago Tribune. There is nothing new in the alleged discovery that the use of onions and peanuts promotes longevity. But who wants to purchase long life at a cost of a diet of onions and peanuts?

GOVERNMENT HIGH FLYERS. Minneapolis Journal. The government is practicing with meteorological kites that exert a pull of 100 pounds and are wound in with a steam windlass. There are some pretty high flyers in government service.

EVERY LITTLE HELPS. Washington Herald. Naturally, Mr. John D. Rockefeller insists upon the government paying his \$52.50 claim for witness fees. With a fine of \$20,000,000 staring his customers in the face, he wants to collect all that he can from other sources.

COME OUT OF IT. Chicago Inter Ocean. And even if the fine is paid, says Mr. Bryan, who knows that it will not be taken out of the people who buy oil? Under the circumstances, perhaps, it is just as well for Mr. Bryan to look around and see if he can't unload his automobile on somebody right now.

ALL THE WORLD A DIVORCE COURT. New York Sun. In 1901 Germany had 4,655 divorces; the last annual total was 6,856. French divorces in 1884 were 1,477; in 1904 they were 14,482; last year the number was 15,224. English statistics printed recently showed also a striking increase in marital break-up. Uniform laws might simplify the problem in the United States, but what's to do when all the world is a great divorce court?

GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL IDEA. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. There is no danger of another armed conflict over questions of state rights. The United States is today a nation, one of the greatest upon our globe, and in respect to all the elements of physical power the greatest. Its constituent states have been welded together in the white heat of a terrible war in order to prepare it for the tremendous career it is to run and the grand destiny it is to accomplish. To that end all the public affairs of its people tend to centralization, since only as a great consolidated nation it can fulfill a commanding part in the world's events.

PROSPERITY PROSPECTS. Indianapolis News. Popular belief, if not political economy, has long held that a period of prosperity must be followed by a period of reaction or hard times. In the many fat years that have now been our portion men have often wondered when the reaction was coming, or have at least paused to say that it was going to come. We do know that it has not come; even the Wall Street "furry," which hurt many people that it ought to have hurt, has probably made the general condition sounder. At all events no cloud is visible on the horizon of the country's expanding prosperity. The average of activity have known no check. While, perhaps, we shall never get over the expectation that a lull must come, no signs of it have yet appeared, though feverish speculation has subsided somewhat and banks are exercising more caution.

The crop outlook is favorable. Pastures have orders a year ahead in many cases and a reflection of the views of business men based on experience and of editors of trade journals is that conditions were never better. The New York Times has been gathering opinions from men representing the leading trades and industries. These men argue from present conditions and tendencies not only a continuation but even an increase of prosperity. The recognized scarcity of money is taken to be evidence of business activity, and it is thought that in the end the good crops and the conservative spirit of business will counteract the monetary stringency. Dun's weekly review, after noting the monotony of the high agricultural record of recent years, says the same story is to be told this year, and adds that any probable loss of exports of farm products promises to be neutralized by the marvelous progress made by our manufactured products in the world's markets. This view from all sides, it is seen, that the country's future promises only the golden rewards of steady industry and with ample opportunity for all to be industrious.

Advertisement for Mandelberg's Jewelry. Includes image of a watch and text: "Get In Touch With Our Credit Plan!"

Advertisement for Mandelberg's Jewelry. Text: "Some of the Best Names in Town Are on Our Books. We Will be Pleased to Put Your Name There for a Diamond, Watch or any other piece of Jewelry." Price: \$35 Weekly. Includes image of a watch.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN. Your superiority does not depend on your pedantry. Religion is the touch of the infinite on all our affairs. It takes more than soft solder to cement souls together. An honest message never has trouble finding hearers. Self is the only thing that really can break love ties. It takes more than headache cures to set the heart right. A cross disposition is no evidence of bearing the divine cross. No man increases his own good reputation by stealing another's. The only worthy high living is that which puts the soul on top. No great deeds are done without the doing of many little details. When a man boasts of his courage he is giving it absent treatment. French the pleasures of piety and people willingly will bear its pains. Society has its temptations, but they are as nothing to those of solitude. The heart that feeds on pride must have many an ache in its stomach. As conscience becomes atrophied the critical faculties often become active. There's no advantage in making men weary with a sermon inviting them to rest. Many think they can overcome sin by shooting glittering generalities at the devil. You might be a walking theological seminary and still be traveling the wrong road.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Speaking about the weather—but, what's the use? The lack of activity of Medicine Hat proves that the famous refrigerating "lid" is on a vacation. The Russian government cannot be as bad as it is frequently painted. It has judged an American for wearing a flaming necktie. Scarcely had the American dentist finished the job of plugging the teeth of the Sultan of Morocco when trouble began. But the dentist escaped. The Treasury Department has a thoroughly equipped fumigatory ready for business as soon as that bundle of tainted money is handed in by the Standard Oil crowd. Not a taint will escape. An Indiana woman who married the undertaker the day after her husband's funeral showed quick and keen appreciation of an artistic piece of work. The doleful profession has its bright spots. The King of Siam has invested \$7,000 in a diamond-studded thimble for his favorite wife—one of three hundred. A man who can issue an order, "Off with her head," and have it executed, can afford to be fearless. Mississippi is out for a slice of the Standard Oil melon, some \$1,400,000, with which to patch a few breaches in the anti-trust law. If this thing keeps up much longer Standard Oil dividends will look as woebegone as a coal dealer in a cut rate war. Since the passage of the prohibition law in Georgia the Atlanta Constitution has opened wide its columns to correspondents whose effusions are appropriately headed, "Growlers." As the law does not go into effect until January 1, 1908, it is peculiarly fitting to rush the growler while the keg holds out. The indictment of the Chicago Fish trust is the most direct evidence available of the government's dislike of watered stock. Missouri's pure food law rudely jars the food power of the state. Bakers are forbidden to knead dough with their feet, thus robbing the staff of life of a unique Missouri flavor. The Beef trust gets another knock, this time in California. One Professor Jaffa assures a hungry world that a dime's worth of peanuts contain more exhilarating and satisfying nutriment than a porterhouse steak. The professor ought to know. He has tackled the California steak with his teeth instead of an ax. There will be a general gathering of the members of the Grant family for the wedding of Lieutenant Ulysses R. Grant, third, and Miss Edith Root, whether it takes place in New York or in Washington in September, or at the country place of the bride's parents, Secretary of State and Mrs. Elihu Root, at Clinton, N. Y., before that. Lieutenant Grant's brother-in-law and sister, Prince and Princess Catsucene, are likely to come over with his aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, soon due from England.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. St. Louis Republic: An Arkansas preacher in an auto ran down two persons. Arkansas ministers enjoy more luxuries than colleagues in sister states. Chicago Tribune: "How shall we secure a greater attendance of young people at our Sunday schools?" inquires an anxious superintendent. If everything else fails, brother, try a box of fudges. Baltimore News: The "Handbook for Catholic Parishioners of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee" contains numerous good regulations, among which is the following solid American precept: "To abstain from voting is always poor politics and often poor Christianity." Minneapolis Journal: Rev. Joseph A. Serena of a Syracuse, N. Y., church has arranged to place a soda fountain in the lobby of his church, from which drinks will be served to people in the pews. In this way he "hopes to prevent the usual midsummer slump in church attendance." It will be recalled that when the apostles went about it is said that "great multitudes followed them," but it is not recorded that they had a soda fountain in the vestibule.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES. "You cannot marry my daughter, sir, until her education is completed." "But her education can't be completed until after she has married me."—Brooklyn Life. "I saw you weeping bitterly at the funeral yesterday." "Oh, no. I was afraid nobody was noticing me."—Philadelphia Press. "Will you marry me?" "Go get a reputation first." "Huh!" "Get accepted by some other girl in my set, and then I'll consider you."—Cleveland Leader. "Look at the beautiful engagement ring George gave me." "Why don't you do as Belle did?" "What? She got married?" "She made him have the stones reset when he gave it to her."—Baltimore American. Social Theory Crank—I tell you, my dear sir, I have found out this question of bread in the average household is a weighty one. Practical Friend—You talk as if you had found out a new way to make a biscuit.—Washington Herald. "Yes," said the voluble crank, "I used to be as bad as you, but I made up my mind to quit smoking and drinking, and I did get a reputation first." "Indeed?" remarked Manley: "I guess a man who can quit smoking and drinking could quit almost anything." "Oh, yes." "Except talking about it."—Catholic Standard and Times. "See here," exclaimed the society reformer, "you speak of Miss Mugley as 'the acknowledged beauty of the younger set.'" "Yes, Well?" replied his assistant. "Who acknowledges that?" "She does."—Philadelphia Press. "No," she said, with a sharp click of her white teeth, "I wouldn't marry the best man on earth," she quickly remarked, as he took up his hat, "your dearest friend, Mamie Milk, seems to have had a change of heart and has started for the Milkweed home. Of course she called him back.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SHEPHERDS. Archibald Sullivan, in Smart Set. If I could choose my path of life From out this world of tangled ways, I think I'd sooner live and tend A little flock of all the days. Upon the bluest hills that are As blue as the mountains come True I, shepherdess, would tend the flock, My bread a rose, my cup the dew, And all the timid days of May. The blustering days of winter weather, And those when there were fiercer still— Perhaps just only two or three— My ravished flock upon the hills Would be exceeding dear to me. When one December day was left, A little day of grief and snow, I'd place my kiss upon its brow, My last farewell—and bid it go. And ere the sun made silver lace Upon the pillow of the sky, I'd call a little day to me, And kiss his mouth—and say, "Good-by." And to the world that lay so far Away from my pastures blue, Each morn I'd send another one From those dear hills of Dreams Come True. And as the weeks crept slowly by, And as the months went drifting on, I'd shepherd, upon the hills, Would find my flock was nearly gone, And when I'd see the hills still— Perhaps just only two or three— My ravished flock upon the hills Would be exceeding dear to me. When one December day was left, A little day of grief and snow, I'd place my kiss upon its brow, My last farewell—and bid it go. Then would I quietly creep away Behind the sunset's amber rays, To dream how I had tended well My little flock of all the days.