

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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George B. Tschuck, Treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full copies of The Daily Morning

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Table with 3 columns: Number, Date, Total.

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1909.

M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

All quiet once more in the city hall.

It is both officially and actually summer now.

June is certainly rounding into form on the home stretch.

Base ball follows the flag. A ball park has been constructed at Colon.

The nine-foot bed sheet has been vindicated. It makes a better fire escape than the shorter one.

It is suggested that Abdul Hamid is occupying his time in retirement writing a book on "Affinities."

The senate has decided on the hide duty, but considerable articles were lifted before a conclusion was reached.

King Edward has set the fashion for lavender gloves, but the big mit will remain popular with the ward heeler.

Mrs. Belmont advises women not to wed men, but to fight them. We have frequent reminders that some women do both.

A princess has been born to the king and queen of Spain. At the present rate Spanish royalty will soon have a full house.

It is no longer slang to say a person has a "bug," since fashionable people are using butterflies and other insects to adorn their stationery.

Among the tariff schedules yet to be determined is that on asbestos, but no fear is expressed that it will not withstand the heated arguments.

Texas bandits cannot see the necessity of working hard all night to crack a bank safe when a little nerve will secure the roll in broad daylight.

One of Broker Patten's trusted agents has disappeared and it is not wheat shortage, but a discrepancy in cash, which is bothering the broker.

The French naval scandal appears to be the real thing, but it is universally conceded that when it comes to scandals France is always in the front rank.

The customs officials have ruled that Chinese sausages are not bologna. If the customs officials know what either kind contains they are wiser than the most of us.

A New York woman had a special church erected for her wedding, which was torn down immediately after. A dove court house in Nevada will do for the divorce.

It is suggested that perhaps the long silence from the Roosevelt party was due to the ex-president talking a few days off to teach the Africans simplified spelling.

Although he had planned to spend his summer in Europe, Senator Aldrich has decided to stay in Washington until Senator La Follette gets through talking.

A new Wisconsin law prohibits bankers from dealing in futures. Do the bankers propose to collect both principal and interest on notes in advance after this?

The czar of Russia will not go to Italy because he has heard of a plot there against his life. The czar may have a bad case of wanderlust, but he is handicapped in gratifying it.

Stock Exchange Fakes.

The fake report of the death of E. H. Harriman cost the timid investing public and men holding stocks on margin millions of dollars. The New York state law and the rules of the Stock exchange both provide penalties for circulating such rumors, but no consistent effort has been made to enforce either, and in the face of such conditions the Stock exchange stands convicted of at least a silent partnership in a conscienceless confidence game. Such methods are just as disreputable as selling gold bricks and working off bogus checks to pay mythical freight bills, but on the Stock exchange the men who pursue them are all honorable gentlemen engaged in the perfectly commendable enterprise of catching suckers.

The game of fake reports has been worked so often it is strange that it is effective, but so has the bogus check trick. Every time the potential head of any great enterprise whose stock is susceptible of manipulation gets beyond touch with the telegraph similar rumors are started, and just as consistently the stocks in which he is interested break and let the manipulators reap a harvest.

Mr. Harriman has undoubtedly accomplished wonders in building up the Union Pacific to its present strong position. While his genius was needed to do the work, it is extremely doubtful if his death at this time would seriously affect the property. Yet this does not alter the fact that an unexpected and false announcement of his death, or even dangerous illness, greatly has depressed the price of its stocks. It is this timidity of investors which makes possible the harvest of the Stock exchange fakirs. The stock exchange are just now in none too good favor at best and self-preservation should dictate to their managers the clearing of their skirts of all complicity in malicious manipulation.

The Compromise.

After four weeks of pulling and hauling the mayor and council have gotten together on a list of appointees acceptable to both and the appointments have been made and confirmed. There is no use even attempting to disguise the fact that the city hall deadlock was simply a tug-of-war to determine the division of the spoils in the allotment of patronage between the council majority, dominated by the six republicans and the mayor urging the claims of his wing of the democrats.

Had the mayor had a democratic majority in the council ready to reinforce him he would, of course, have ignored the republicans and the whole list of appointees would have been made up of his followers. The republican control of half of the council being sufficient to block any nomination, it was necessary for the mayor to make concessions and to accord the republicans reasonable recognition.

On the surface the chief bone of contention was the position of city prosecutor, for which a number of different candidates were urged, and which finally, as so often happens in such cases, has gone to a dark horse. The reason why the democrats were so insistent on retaining the position of city prosecutor was inadvertently blurted out by the political reporter of the World-Herald, which in its issue of June 9 said:

There was even a good chance of splitting the difference with reference to them (the appointments) had it been possible to reach an agreement on the office of city prosecutor, which is an office without patronage, but yet is regarded of peculiar importance from a political point of view, because of the political prestige that may be swung by it.

In the "treaty of peace" the office of city prosecutor goes to a republican, so if there is any political prestige in it it should not be used against the republican side in coming contests. Outside of this the mayor has secured the re-appointment of his principal associates. With few exceptions most of the new appointees promise improvement in the service, but there are a few weak spots in the list where stronger material should have been inserted. It will remain to be seen whether these will fill the bill or have to be weeded out later.

Increasing Dividends.

Tables compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce show that dividend and interest payments in New York for July will be greater by \$13,093,865 than in July last year and that the total disbursements will be \$187,623,248. As most of the railroads and great industrial companies pay their dividends at New York this showing fairly embraces the increased prosperity of the entire country. The compilation shows that twenty industrial, twelve railroad and eight mining corporations have either increased dividends, resumed payments or are paying their first dividend. The industrial lead in volume of increase and the railroads follow closely. An increase of \$6,000,000 in interest payments represents returns on additional investments since July one year ago.

Assuming that these figures are fairly accurate, no better proof could be furnished of the rising tide of business activity. Railroads have recently ordered 60,000 new cars and bids have been asked on 40,000 more. Steel rail and structural steel mills are crowded with orders, with inquiries numerous, and this is reflected in return to divide payments by two of the largest steel companies, the Republic and Crucible Steel.

The increase in dividends means nothing directly to the non-capital class, but they are produced only by a greater employment of labor, and

every dollar of increased dividends stands for several dollars paid out for wages and raw materials which represent labor. At the present rate of recovery the producing and consuming capacity of the country will soon be at normal.

Aeroplanes for Rural Mail.

There is nothing too good for the farmer in these twentieth century days and one of the first thoughts is to turn every modern invention to his benefit. This may not be a mark of friendly interest so much as an acknowledgment that if you have anything to sell, the farmer can dispose of a pound of butter, a bushel of wheat or a pig and pay for it. The latest proposal is to utilize aeroplanes for delivery of rural mail. It is pointed out that muddy roads are no handicap and it would be just as easy to drop letters and papers at the front door as to leave them out in the road. With a speed of from twenty to fifty miles per hour any distance could be covered in a day. Three deliveries daily from every country town is not beyond the possibilities when all rural carriers have aeroplanes.

Just where the suggestion emanates we do not know, but possibly it is one of the suppressed recommendations of the late Rural Life commission. Why the commission should have stopped without a recommendation for using aeroplanes in mail delivery is not clear. If there is anything in the world that will raise the farmer above the sordid things of earth it is an aeroplane. He certainly should have one to go joy riding in after the dull monotony of following a plow for twelve or fourteen hours.

Europe Hoarding Gold.

What does Europe want with all the gold it is collecting is a question which our financiers are unable to answer satisfactorily. Since the first of the year the United States has exported \$60,000,000 in gold, most of which went to Europe. South Africa is producing the largest amount of gold in its history and the big banks of Europe are absorbing it as rapidly as it comes.

On the surface there is no reason for this great hoarding of gold. There is no great financial demand in sight or in prospect, so far as the uninitiated can see, yet the great banking institutions of Europe have \$300,000,000 more in gold than they held one year ago. The only plausible explanation is the undercurrent of uncertainty caused by the constant friction between the great powers. While no delicate international questions are pending, the unceasing preparations for war are taken to point inevitably to a clash.

With such a state of preparedness, trouble at any time would not be wholly unexpected and the money lords are thought to be simply following the example of the war lords—getting ready for the day. The nation caught without a fat war chest would be almost as helpless as the one without an efficient fighting force. The explanation is not pleasing, but it is about the only plausible one which financiers are able to give of the growing greed abroad for accumulating gold.

Omaha saloon keepers are asking the city council to help them close out the free lunch counter by passing an ordinance imposing a penalty on anyone who gives away food as a premium on drink purchases. If the saloon men want to abolish the free lunch business there is nothing to prevent them from stopping it without burdening the city law books with useless ordinances. If the council starts in right to put the ban on free lunches the next thing it will be called on to do will be to forbid shoe dealers from handing out free shoe laces to their customers.

The democratic papers that are so loudly lamenting the proposed test of the guaranty law would probably feel better if the suspension of the guaranty feature could be had without holding the governor's democratic appointees up in the air. The principal consideration of passing the deposit guaranty law in our late legislature was the excuse it gave to legislate the republican banking board and republican bank examiners out of office.

The University of Nebraska is again in danger of losing some of its best men and the refusal of Mr. Bryan's legislature to permit the university to qualify its professors for retirement pensions from the Carnegie foundation is not making the outside offers look any the less attractive. Nebraska cannot expect its university professors to sacrifice their futures for the privilege of holding their jobs at Lincoln.

The State Federation of Labor, in session at Lincoln, has been resolving about legislation in the interest of labor. The new volume of Nebraska session laws ought to be out very shortly, but it will take careful fine tooth combing to find anything that looks like labor legislation, notwithstanding the big promises made in the platforms on which the demopop law-makers were elected.

Senator Bacon of Georgia says he has been cured of the free trade delusion and now he can hope to get his picture in the papers, top of column, with reading matter on three sides.

It is now proposed to make the city veterinarian a dairy inspector as a foundation for raising his salary. The state is supposed to be inspecting our

dairies through the pure food commission and the city health department is likewise supposed to be exercising all necessary supervision to insure pure milk. How many more inspectors do the dairies need?

Mr. Bryan says only an unforeseen emergency will inject him into the senatorial race and several Nebraska democrats are hoping Mr. Bryan will pass without the emergency clause.

An Admirer in Doubt.

As we understand it, Mr. Bryan, while he will not run for the senate, he would not run from it exactly.

When Roosevelt Gets There.

There are half a dozen members of the United States senate who are not afraid of Aldrich. And when Mr. Roosevelt gets there there'll be one more.

Pulling the Wool.

Wyoming's wool clip this year is said to be 40,000,000 pounds. These figures help to explain Senator Doliver's reference to a certain western senator as "the greatest shepherd since Abraham."

First Note of the Busy Time.

The city of Missouri and Kansas for hands in the wheat harvest will be soon taken up by Iowa and Nebraska. It is the first note of the busy time that will set all the wheels a-turning and start the dollars rolling rapidly from hand to hand until after Christmas.

Prosperity's Uplift.

The railroads have been placing large orders both for rails and structural material and seem to be in the market for rolling stock. This is a fact of fundamental importance, and must indicate either certainty as to the business outlook in the near future, or very encouraging prospects for the country generally. Railroad earnings have made a uniformly good showing, which is the more satisfactory as there is usually something of a lull about this time of the year.

DOES HE PASS IT UP?

Mr. Bryan hesitates about a job not yet in reach.

It is with unfeigned regret that The Post notes Mr. Bryan's declaration that he is averse to entering the United States senate. A term in that body would do him "a power of good," and might serve to the honor of his name. Mr. Bryan is an orator, not a debater. He is of the order of Edward Everett or Wendell Phillips, not of the ilk of Stephen A. Douglas or Allen G. Thurman. He is no lawyer, but an advocate, and had he served in the two houses of congress as long as Joseph W. Bailey has, he would have been a very difficult order of public man.

So long as Mr. Bryan lives he will be a conspicuous figure. Thousands and tens of thousands of his fellow citizens idealize him and resent the cold fact that Mr. Bryan is made of just as common clay as the average citizen. Like all other men, he is generous and he is also selfish. He has strength and he has weakness, and he would be more than human if the admiration he has kindled in the imaginations of his admirers had not made a spoiled boy of him, such as Sheridan discovered in the youngest Pitt.

Service in the senate would subject Mr. Bryan to financial loss. He would be tied to Washington at least ten months of every twenty-four, and thus his income from the lecture platform would be materially decreased; but politically the country would profit, for whatever strengths and broadens the minds of a country's great men inevitably redounds to the public weal.

We cannot believe that Mr. Bryan's refusal to be a candidate for senator is due to the supposition that a seat in that body would either his chances for the presidency. It is true that no man has yet gone from the senate to the White House, but many of our presidents served in the senate before they became chief magistrates. Monroe, the young Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, both of the Harrisons, Tyler, Pierce, Buchanan, and Johnson had been senators, and Garfield was senator-elect in 1880.

BRYAN AND PROHIBITION.

Probable Lineup of the Democracy on the Water Wagon.

When asked as to whether or not he would take his stand in the Nebraska convention on the liquor issue Mr. Bryan answered: "I most certainly will. For eighteen years I have engaged in discussing other questions, but I shall do my part to keep our party from being controlled by the liquor interests." Commenting on this expression the Charleston News and Courier says: "This would seem to indicate that Mr. Bryan intends to attack the American electoral on another flank in 1912. We do not know to what extent he will go into summary legislation, wholly undemocratic policy, but we can count on him surely to do the thing that will not only accomplish his defeat, but the defeat of the party on which he has fastened his hold."

Mr. Bryan will have some difficulty in getting the democratic national convention of 1912 to make prohibition a new paramount, but he has been so successful here before in committing to unfortunate or fanatical his fans that predictions of failure in the case of prohibition cannot be made with any confidence. Prohibition, as a national issue, can never carry the country, but, conceivably, it could carry a democratic convention if it had a powerful man behind it, like Bryan. In the last few years prohibition has made a conquest of a large part of the south. From Hoke Smith's state to Governor Haskell's. Just at this moment it seems to have lost a little of its earlier momentum, but Mr. Bryan could easily give it a new propelling force. If he should carry it through Nebraska it would become identified with his personal fortunes, and thus be an issue of national scope in 1912, so far as Bryan and the democracy could, single-handed, make it so.

For several reasons the republican would be sorry to see Mr. Bryan commit the democracy to prohibition. The democracy would be beaten on that question, as it would on any other which is in sight. But the liquor issue, in the shape which it would have if it should be precipitated into national politics, would line-up every fanatic and mischievous element on Bryan's side, and would make the democratic campaign, from the convention to the election, a continuous screech. The yells of the populists and the rest of the queer person who were with Bryan in 1896 were mild and melodious compared with the shrieks and imprecations with which his prohibition supporters would split the air if he should turn them loose in 1912.

Around New York

Episodes on the Current of Life in New York from the Great American Metropolis from Day to Day.

Persons inclined to moralize on the genesis of a tragedy may pick several texts from the terrible fate of Elsie Stiel. The chief lesson of the tragedy is not difficult to grasp. Conversion at the price of dishonor and death marks no gain for Christianity. Better the millions of Oriental should continue in what missionaries call pagan darkness forever than that one life should be lost, and home shadowed by misdirected zeal, one foolish sentimentality, Secretary of State New York magistrate had occasion to refer to the Chinese mission, its workers and its patrons. "The Chinese Sunday school," he said, "is simply a makeshift for the fellows to acquire a knowledge of English. I haven't any patience with this maudlin sentimentality which induces missions and Sunday schools to send their young women teachers with fruits, flowers and cigarettes to these accursed Mongolians, and I deplore the sickly condition of American womanhood that permits itself to be led into such folly and to place itself in no false position."

On the evening of October 3, 1903, relates the New York Sun, a young woman missionary called at the Gates avenue station in Brooklyn and asked to see Charley Shuman.

"I am his Sunday school teacher," she said. "My name is Dot Livingston."

Captain Buchanan told her that Charley was charged with a serious offense against a 14-year-old girl.

"The police ought to have spanked her instead of paying any attention to the charge," said Miss Dot Livingston.

Miss Livingston was one of many well dressed women who appeared at the station house with cakes, pies, cigarettes, roses and sympathy for twenty Chinese laundresses who had been arrested on the edge of Brooklyn because of stories told by young girls. The missionaries visited the station house and argued that the Chinese couldn't be guilty, for they had attended Sunday school; and even if they were the blame should be on the girls for oversteering them. Said Captain Buchanan finally:

"I believe that you folks ought to keep out of this case. It is disgraceful to see a lot of women here pleading for Chinamen against whom there is evidence of a shocking crime. I cannot prevent you from coming in, but I think you would be better employed at home doing housework."

The young missionaries eventually left the police station upon a suggestion from their superintendent that they had been indiscreet and should be looking after the girls under arrest instead of carrying solace to the Chinese, but they swarmed into the police court a few days later, and their conduct called from the magistrate the remarks above quoted. The present tragedy may properly be credited to this and other unheeded warnings.

Scene in a New York lobster palace: "I know I am looking like a fright tonight," said the woman.

The man studied her dress, her hair, her complexion closely.

"I don't see anything the matter with you," he said. "So far as I can see, you are looking as well as usual."

"But I am not," she insisted. "There is something wrong, and that head waiter saw at a glance what it is. If I had been up to the mark he wouldn't have put me away over here, in this out-of-the-way corner. He would have given us a table right under the chandelier in the middle of the room. All the best dressed people are always seated in the most conspicuous places, so as to make the restaurant look attractive. I am glad to say that that is where I usually sit. The plain people are ranged along the sides of the room just like we are tonight."

It is estimated by Leslie's Weekly that 10,000,000 strangers, from all parts of the world, visit Coney Island every year. No resort in the United States is more widely known than the little island fronting the Atlantic ocean and bordering the city of New York. A general impression prevails that Coney Island is given over to variety shows and the dispensers of picnic foods and drinks. In reality this applies to only a portion of the island, that nearest New York. At the opposite end of the most strip of sand is located one of the most charming and exclusive summer resorts in the country. The visitor who wishes to see Coney Island in summer should start in at the westerly end, where the steam and trolley lines converge and the enormous crowds gather, then more easterly, passing Brighton and Manhattan beaches with their swarms of bathers, and going beyond to the Oriental at the end of the island, which will be found the most attractive spot of all for the visitor who wants to enjoy the sea breezes in quiet and to dine with refinement and luxury.

The commissioner of jurors has become so used to the man who calls in an endeavor to get his name from the list, that his advent every few minutes is unnoticed. But when a woman entered the other day and demanded that she be put down for jury duty, the official was shocked out of his wits.

"You want to serve on a jury?" he asked. "You must be joking."

"Not a bit of it," was the spirited response. "I am of age and a taxpayer. Why should I not sit on a jury, even if I cannot vote?"

"What do I care for the law? I didn't help make it."

The commissioner is a diplomat. "All right, madame. Give me your name and address. We'll see what can be done."

He carefully filled out a card as directed. When the woman departed, satisfied with her success, the card was carefully filed in the waste basket.

Mayor McClellan has received a check for \$25,575 from the Board of Aldermen to reimburse him for the expenses incurred in defending his title to the office he occupies. Of this amount \$71,500 went to the lawyers. No matter who may have been hurt or harmed by the suit to unseat the mayor of Greater New York the lawyers were not numbered among the victims.

First National Bank of Omaha. Capital \$500,000.00. Surplus & Profits 700,000.00. The Steady Growth of this bank has been particularly noticeable in the exclusive Women's Department. An ideal place for the transaction of financial business, for meeting friends, and for rest after shopping. Total Assets Over \$13,000,000.00.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The sodales Fourth movement is making vociferous progress.

A Philadelphia barber evicted for non-payment of his trifling rent was found to have in his possession \$14.10.

The thing that is most against the new fashion of pantalon skirts for women being looked upon with favor in this country is they meet the hearty approval of Dr. Mary Walker.

The press agent announced that he was to bring a peerless and unapproachable star to this country, warranted to dance with less impediment of raiment than any before her. "Each performance will call for \$2500," he remarked.

The probate court at Washington, D. C., the other day awarded a fee of \$60.63 to Holmes Conrad, former solicitor general of the United States, for services in securing a judgment from the supreme court of the United States allowing the claim of the heirs of the late Joseph Parrish, \$15,328, for fee furnished to the union army during the civil war.

Court Chamberlain Ivan Nastimoff, director of imperial typography of Russia, has left for this country, where he will inspect the printing establishments of New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago. A new building for the government printing office is now being constructed in St. Petersburg and a new plant will be installed. The government is determined to organize and equip it on an American basis.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

A Task Intended to Be Difficult of Accomplishment.

New York World. Although people seem so lightly to amend the constitution of the United States, it is a task difficult of accomplishment, and such was the intention. Mr. Taft assumes that there is a strong sentiment in favor of an income tax, but that might be true, and still no amendment would follow. To amend the constitution it is necessary that two-thirds of the members of both houses of congress shall vote in favor of it and that their action shall be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. A measure that runs this gauntlet must be urgent and have great popularity.

Congress has proposed four amendments which the states have refused to ratify. Two of these, in 1789, pertaining to the ratio of representation and to the salaries of members. In 1809 congress proposed an amendment annulling the citizenship of any American who should accept a title or gift from a foreign prince. Harmless as this must have been in that day, it lacked one state of the necessary three-fourths. In 1850-51, in view of the slavery dispute and the imminence of secession, many amendments were proposed for the purpose of reassuring the south, but congress adopted only one. Hostilities began soon afterward, and thus no action by the states was had.

The first ten amendments, constituting the bill of rights, were proposed at one time in 1789 and were ratified in 1791. They were exacted by several of the states as a condition of their acceptance of the constitution itself. The eleventh and twelfth amendments, protecting from suits citizens of other states in federal courts and regulating the electoral system, were adopted in 1795 and 1803, respectively. The last mentioned would seem to have invited no opposition, and yet it received exactly a three-fourths vote of the states. Public memory is still fresh as to the ratification amendments. They were intended to secure the fruits of the war for the union.

SMILING REMARKS.

Knicker—I hear the new play has an exceedingly strong score?

Booker—Yes, it shows the new family moving in, and the women of the audience breathlessly watching the furniture—Harper's Bazar.

"Here are a number of witnesses to prove that the plaintiff was assaulted by your goat. Have you any rebutting witnesses?" "Only the goat. He did all the rebutting."—Baltimore American.

Mr. Harlem—Our son John is coming home from Harvard in debt up to his neck.

Mrs. Harlem—Thank heaven he never grew any taller!—Judge.

"Health experts all advise people to eat very little in summer."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "and it is very good advice. Summer is the time of year when the cooking school graduates get home."—Washington Star.

Knicker—He meant to carve his name on the scroll of fame.

Booker—But now he is trying to get in on any old payroll.—New York Sun.

"This talk of a sane and sensible Fourth is arrant nonsense," said the little man with the incipient whiskers.

"May I ask if you are a dealer in fireworks?" "Inquired the fat man by the fire box."

"No, sir," snapped the little man, "I'm a doctor."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GRADUATES AT THE CORNERS.

Honoree S. Keller in New York Times.

"Goodness! but them duds come high. Susan wore fur graduation—Foderols we had ter buy—When she spoke fur recitation, Say, but she looked nice an' clever. With a stud'n' voice ter utter: "By-and the Alps lies Italy."

Simpson sold ten bushels 'aters test to fig Mellind, but bow Pink from top 'way down ter gutters: With the price beyond a doubt, Stud as firm as Gibraltar. Stiff's a hop-pole an' an' gay. With a stud'n' voice ter utter: "By-and the Alps lies Italy."

Perkins sold out all his dry goods—Jest the golden dollars junk—Ter the folks an' black an' high goods: But what bothers me 'I'll menshun, Is why did them an' ter day: Yank one firing an' call attention: "By-and the Alps lies Italy."