

and almost their only defense against destructive insects are the birds and man and woman are rapidly exterminating them. The electric lights are also friends whose services may not be overlooked. The globes emptied by the care takers every morning contain thousands of moths and bugs with mandibles made for and sharpened on tree bark. Lured from her habit of fastening ten thousand eggs to the leaves of the tree, by the bright light in the big globe, the mother of caterpillars makes up her mind to investigate it and then return to her "sphere." But the globe is a trap and catches most of the gadding, faithless moth and bug mothers before conscience is able to get them away from the fatal incandescent fascination.

Nothing mitigates and diversifies life in Nebraska so much as the trees. They break the wind, they conserve moisture, they interrupt the direct rays of a long summer's sun, they harbor birds as well as insects. The latter kill them for their service and the former would slay the tree's layers if man would but let them live long enough. As it is the enemies of the trees seem to have conquered, and the only way to keep shady is to "Plant Trees."

Five Hundred Dollars an Hour.

Politics costs most defeated candidates more than their other business will bear. Most defeated candidates who return to law or medicine or to teaching or keeping store, do so sadder, wiser, poorer men. Mr. Bryan has been able to turn defeat into success. The gossiping instinct in Lincoln has never been satisfied as to just how much Mr. Bryan charges for a speech. Mr. Bryan's recent reply to the manager of the Fountain Park assembly at Indianapolis, Indiana, has quieted the speculation on this important question.

This association is a literary guild for purposes of literary study. Manager Parker's letter was a diplomatic document, intimating that the funds of the association were not large and that the utmost that he was authorized by the board of directors to offer was \$200 00. For this sum Mr. Bryan was asked to deliver an hour's address upon any subject he might select, current politics, literature, science, finance, American history and biography, or upon any one of the many subjects of which Mr. Bryan has made so exhaustive a study. Mr. Bryan replied that he did not lecture for less than \$500 an hour. The studious members of the assembly were much disappointed but the board of directors was unwilling or unable to increase the offer.

Precedent, or Progress.

George Washington and the members of the Continental Congress were men of power and of individual initiative. If their lives and words mean anything at all, they inspire to resolute, timely action. George Washington cared not a fig for precedents. He had not time to look them up and, besides, he was invariably controlled by the logic of that present he was such a large part of. If he and the framers of the Declaration of Independence had been the slaves of history and precedent, the stamp act might have raised the revenue the British expected of it. Americanism, the spirit of the race, would not have endured injustice for long, but considering the average man as he is born, acts, talks and gives up easily today, it would have been some time before another George Washington would have happened along.

Governor Theodore Roosevelt has

inherited from the fathers of his country their spirit and not their aphorisms. Many a good man has made a will based on conditions he thought eternal, and the next decade's development and change has made it inoperative and the will a dead letter. The fathers of this country accepted the conclusions of events. Their patriotism was not brilliancy so much as manly recognition of the inevitable logic of circumstances and events. You cannot run the United States from a hundred years ago, or as Mr. Dooley says, "according to the new illiction laws, we cannot vote the cimitries." Washington's example in daring to accept and act upon the situation is his legacy to us. To give over the Philippine islands to one of the tribes there, a tribe hostile to the other peaceful, pastoral, or more commercial tribes, would be a gross cowardice and a rejection of all the good examples Providence has seen fit to set before this country.

Mr. Bryan thinks Washington would have advised us to haul down the American flag and leave the Filipinos to cut each other's throats. I do not thus interpret Washington's life and utterances. He was pre-eminently a man of inspiration. When the crisis came, that would have overborne a weaker man, George Washington read the writing on the wall and he was never unready. He was a man of action, not of surrender, and there is every indication that the American people have learned the lesson of his life and will sustain the administration which is nobly obeying its plainest lesson.

Limitation of the Suffrage.

From the point of view of the southern negro the franchise bill which excludes illiterate negroes from the privilege of the ballot, it is beneficial. As an encouragement of education the bill is unique. It is better than a compulsory school attendance law. What sincere, fervent, missionaries to the negroes have not been able to accomplish, the ambition that Mr. Booker T. Washington has tried to appeal to and failed, this bill perhaps conceived by the whites in an unfriendly spirit will accomplish for the Carolinian negro. It is not conceivable that any black boy who may learn to read and thus measure up to the state constitutional requirements of a voter, will refuse. No man, and especially no colored man who is endowed with large approbation, will long remain under such a constitutional anathema. With such a literate clause in the suffrage laws of North Carolina, there is every prospect that the state will make a record in the next twenty years that will induce Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois to incorporate such a law in their own statutes. If the illiterate could be excluded from the ballot in New York and Chicago, the saloon might lose its grip on polling booths. Even in Lincoln the unintelligent vote of the bottoms is an unknown quantity. It cannot be appealed to by the arguments which convince good citizens and it has elected men who have never known the meaning of civic duty or responsibility.

It is said in the Review of Reviews for September, that this North Carolina amendment will disfranchise 75,000 negro voters. Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina are the three other states that have taken a similar action; and it is alleged that the aggregate result in these four states is the exclusion of from 400,000 to 500,000 colored voters. The state of Virginia has voted in favor of a

constitutional convention with the well known purpose of taking a like action. The movement is under such headway in Alabama that no one doubts its early success there also. The matter has been much discussed in Georgia, where apparent setbacks do not seem to us to indicate any likelihood that this state will not also in the early future follow the example of its neighbors. The movement began under the apostleship of the late Senator James Z. George, of Mississippi, some ten years ago. The South Carolina enactment following that of Mississippi bears the date of 1896; that of Louisiana comes a little later. In so far as franchise restrictions on their face apply equally to the entire citizenship, and do not set up class or race distinctions, they are not likely to be annulled by an appeal to the supreme court of the United States. But they have one very practical bearing that interests the people of the whole country. Under the amended constitution of the United States, representation in congress is not based essentially upon the relative number of people living in the various states, but rather upon the number of legal male voters. This distinction was not of sufficient practical importance to be observed by congress in making the reapportionments that followed the enumerations of 1880 and 1890. But the reapportionments which must take place by virtue of the census of the present year cannot be properly made in disregard of the profound changes that four states have now enacted in their suffrage laws.

VOICES FROM THE TOMB.

Mr. Dooley, in Harper's Weekly.

"I don't think," said Mr. Dooley, "that me frind Willum Jennings Bryan is as good an orator as he was four years ago."

"He's th' grandest talker that's lived since Dan'l O'Connell," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Ye've heard thim all an' ye know," said Mr. Dooley. "But I tell ye, he's gone back. D'ye mind th' time we wint down to th' Coleesyum an' he come out in a black alpaca coat an' pushed into th' air th' finest wurruds ye iver heard spoke in all ye'er bor-rn days? Dear me, will ye iver f'get it, th' way he pumped it into th' pluthocrats? I tell ye here an' now," he says, "they're as good business men in th' quiet country graveyards iv Kansas as ye can find in th' palatial lunch countners iv Wall Sthreet," he says. "Whin I see th' face iv that man who looks like a two-dollar pitcher iv Napolyeon at Saint Helena," he says, "I say to meself, ye shall not—ye shall not—' What th' divvil is it ye shall not do Hinnessy?"

"Ye shall not crucify mankind upon a crown iv thorns," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Right ye ar-re. I forgot," Mr. Dooley went on. "Well, thim were his own wurruds. He was young an' he wanted something an' he spoke up. He'd been a rayporter on a newspaper an' he rather be Prisdint thim write any longer f'r th' pa-aper, an' he made th' whole iv th' piece out iv his own head."

"But nowadays he has tin wurruds f'r Thomas Jefferson an' th' rest iv th' sage crop to wan f'r himself. 'Fellow-Dimmycrats,' he says, 'before goin' anny farther, an' maybe farin' worse, I reluctantly accipt th' nomynation f'r Prisdint that I have caused ye to offer me,' he says, 'an' good luck to me,' he says. 'Seein' th' counthry in th' condition it is,' he says, 'I cannot rayfuse,' he says. 'I will now lave a subjat that must be disagreeable to many iv ye an' speak a few wurruds f'r'm th' fathers iv

th' party, iv whom there ar-re many,' he says, 'though no shame to th' party f'r all iv that,' he says.

"Tisn't Bryan alone. Mack's the same way. They're both ances'her worshippers, like th' Chinese, Hinnessy. An' what I'd like to know is what Thomas Jefferson knew about the troubles iv ye an' me? Divvle a wurrud have I to say again Thomas. He was a good man in his day, though I don't know that his battin' av'rage 'd be high again th' pitchin' iv these times. I have a gr-reat rayepict f'r th' sages an' I believe in namin' sthreens an' public schools afther thim. But suppose Thomas Jefferson was to come back here now an' say to himself: 'They're a good Dimmycrat up in Ar-rchy road an' I think I'll drop in on him an' talk over th' issues iv th' day.' 'Well, maybe he cud r-ride his ol' gray mare up an' not be kilt be th' throlley cars, an' maybe th' fa-ads 'd think he was crazy an' not murder him f'r his clothes. An' maybe they wudden't. But annyhow, suppose he got here, an' afther he'd fumbled ar-round at th' latch—f'r they had sthings on the dure in thim days—I let him in. Well, afther I've injoiced him to take a bowl iv red liquor—f'r in his time th' dhrink was white—an' explained how th' seltzer comes out, an' th' cash raygister wurruds an' wather is dhrawn f'r'm th' fassit, an' gas is lighted f'r'm th' burner, an' got him so he wud not bump his head again the ceilin' ivry time th' beer-pump threw a fit—afther that we'd talk iv th' pollytical situation.

"How does it go?" says Thomas. "Well," says I, "it looks as though Ioway was sure Raypublican," says I. "Ioway?" says he. "What's that?" says he. "Ioway," says I, "is a State," says I. "I niver heard iv it," says he. "Faith, ye did not," says I. "But it's a State just th' same, an' full iv corn an' people," I says. "An' why is it Raypublican?" says he. "Because," says I, "th' people out there is f'r holdin' the Ph'lippeens," says I. "What th' divvle ar-re the Ph'lippeens?" says he. "Is it a game," says he, "or a food?" he says. "Faith, 'tis small wonder ye don't know," says I, "f'r 'tis meself was weak on it a year ago," I says. "Th' Ph'lippeens is an' issue," says I, "an' islands," says I, "an' public nuisance," I says. "But," says I, "before we go anny further on this subjat," I says, "d'ye know where Minoyota is, or Westconsin, or Utah, or Californya, or Texas, or Neebrasky?" says I. "I do not," says he. "D'ye know that since ye'er death there has growed up on th' shore iv Lake Michigan a city that wud make Rome look like a whistlin' station—a city that has a popylation iv eight million people till th' cinsus rayport comes out?" I says. "I niver heard iv it," he says. "D'ye know that I can cross th' ocean in six days, an' won't; that if annything doesn't happen in Chiny I can larn about it in twenty-four hours if I care to know; that if ye was in Wash'nton I cud call ye up be tillyphone an' ye'er wire 'd be busy?" I says. "I do not," says Thomas Jefferson. "Thin," says I, "don't presume to advise me," I says, "that knows these things an' many more," I says. "An' whin ye go back where ye come f'r'm an' set down with th' r-rest iv th' sages to wonder whether a man cud possibly go f'r'm Richmond to Boston in a week, tell thim," I says, "that in their day they r-run a corner grocery an' today," says I, "we're op-ratin' a sixteen-story department store an' puttin' in ivrything f'r'm an electric lightin' plant to a set iv false teeth," I says. An' I histed him on his horse an' asked a polisman to show him the way home.

"Be hivine, Hinnessy, I want me advice up to date, an' whin Mack and Willum Jennings tell me what George Wash'nton an' Thomas Jefferson said, I