

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of November, A. D. 1902. M. L. Notary Public (Seal).

Colonel Peary is now furiously anxious for someone else to capture the north pole.

Colonel Mosby talks as if he meant business. What is more, he has a record for making his talk good.

The talk of organizing the preachers into trade unions will come to nothing if it is proposed to bar Sunday work.

Congressman Fowler will doctor his currency bill by adding a number of amendments. At that it does not stand the ghost of a show of becoming a law.

President Palma of Cuba is gradually coming to be the target of warring political factions, who will soon make him realize that his position is no permanent one.

In view of the plan of the Cleveland democrats to oust Tom Johnson from party control in Ohio, that statesman has merely stored his circus tent in winter quarters.

The Mexican silver dollar, worth less than 50 cents, will find its antithesis in the souvereign gold dollar coined for the St. Louis exposition that is already selling for three times its face.

After all, a respectable navy would come mighty handy for American farmers and live stock growers if any foreign power should undertake to close our ports or stop our access to foreign markets.

Half the time allotted to the work of the Board of Review has expired. The next two weeks should see some lively churning in the figures returned to represent the full taxable value of personal property held in Omaha.

Mercer's opponent at the recent election makes oath that he spent just \$468 in the campaign that landed him in Mercer's congressional shoes. Mr. Mercer's bill for the billposter alone must have amounted to nearly that much.

The railroads are keeping mighty mum about the assessment of their property in Omaha for municipal taxation. We may be sure, however, that they are incubating some smooth scheme to get away from paying their taxes if they can.

The conclusion of the committee representing English labor unions, now making a study of American industrial conditions, that wage earners in the United States are at least 25 per cent better off than in England is fully corroborated by immigration statistics.

The Union Pacific lawyers seem to be in no hurry to press their charges of contempt against the locked-out machinists resting under the strike injunction. The offenses of the machinists cannot be very heinous or Baldwin the Great would insist on having them clapped into jail forthwith.

Nearly every lawyer of democratic persuasion in the county is trying to get connection with the county attorney's office by appointment to the corps of \$1,200-a-year deputies. That does not speak overly well for the ability of the lawyers of the faith to bring in big fees from their private practice.

A novel scheme for the perpetuation of control of two corporations has got into the courts and been temporarily enjoined. It is for one company to hold control of the stock of another company, the latter company in turn holding control of the stock of the first. It is perfectly simple, and, unless held to be against public policy, certainly effective. It is easy, however, to see that the minority stock in both companies might not fare well.

The memorable remark of President Cleveland about having congress on his hands implied a feeling that he had a disagreeable duty before him. The last democratic president was much of the time, even while congress was in control of his party, at odds with that body. He did not get along well with some of the leaders and his few devoted followers were not able to carry out his views and wishes. This was conspicuously the case in regard to tariff legislation, the law of 1894, which he would not sign, having been declared by him to be an act of perjury and dishonor.

The meeting today of the second session of the Fifty-seventh congress will cause President Roosevelt no such feeling as was implied in the remark of Mr. Cleveland. On the contrary he will be glad that the representatives of the American people are again assembled to consider the questions affecting the interests and welfare of the nation and will welcome the opportunity to communicate to the national legislature his views on those questions.

Realizing his great duties and responsibilities, instead of feeling that he has congress "on his hands," it will be the highest satisfaction to him to be again in communication and in co-operation with the republican leaders for the promotion of the principles and policies of his party. He is on good terms with all of them. Whatever disagreement there may be as to any particular policy, there is no quarrel and no antipathy. The president has proper respect for congress as a co-ordinate branch of the government and in return congress respects the administration. The good feeling that prevailed during the first session will undoubtedly continue through the second.

We have heretofore considered the outlook for legislation at this session and nothing has since transpired to change the prospect. This is that not very much will be done beyond the passage of the appropriation bills. There is promise of some legislation relating to the trusts and we think there should be, but many congressmen believe it will be impracticable. It is certain that there will be no interference with the tariff and no currency legislation, so that in regard to these matters the business and financial interests of the country have nothing to fear.

NEBRASKA'S SCHOOL FUND PROBLEM. The management of the trust funds held by the state as an endowment for its public schools and educational institutions has for years constituted the most perplexing problem confronting the people of Nebraska. Up to this time every effort to deal with this subject in a rational manner has failed, notwithstanding the fact that to the temptation to use this money for private speculation is traceable all the treasury scandals with which Nebraska has been so grievously afflicted.

While the chief obstacle unquestionably lies in the constitutional provisions restricting school fund investments to a narrow list of securities, these limitations promise to prove more troublesome in the future even than in the past. The bonds in which the school moneys have been invested are gradually becoming payable and when they are taken up by the counties leasing them the proceeds must be added to the uninvested balance, swelling more and more the idle money in the hands of the state treasurer. To amend the constitution, granting that it is possible, will require not less than three years, and in the interval the conditions would be getting constantly more aggravating unless measures of relief are introduced by the legislature or by the new treasurer on his own account.

The Bee maintains now, as it has in the past, that there is nothing to prevent the state treasurer from depositing the school fund balances together with the other moneys in his possession and crediting the interest earned to the school fund, the same as if it were paid on investments in state warrants. The present treasurer has his school funds on deposit in various banks, some of them without the protection of depository bond. This money is earning interest which the treasurer asserts has all been turned into the treasury, but instead of being credited to the school fund the interest on the school fund deposits has been lumped in with the interest on current funds and poured into the general fund, out of which the ordinary expenses of the state government are paid. This amounts to a diversion of money belonging to the school fund into the general fund, which is certainly as much a violation of the constitution as is the deposit of the school funds in depository banks.

If we must disregard constitutional provisions, which all admit cannot possibly be strictly observed, there is no reason whatever why the school funds should not be managed from now on under lines of sound business principles, without any more specious juggling to cover up notorious facts.

DISCRIMINATION IN STEEL PRODUCTS. The Wall Street Journal, a publication which certainly does not speak out of prejudice against the largest corporate concerns, asserts positively that it "has confirmed the report that the United States Steel company's foreign agents have been instructed to offer finished steel abroad at prices below those quoted here." It is within bounds to say that if this assertion is sustained by actual proofs, and if the alleged orders of the great steel company are adhered to as a general policy, it will certainly create an unfavorable public impression.

elgn markets. It is usually resorted to when the manufacturer has on hand an inconvenient surplus, which he will get rid of at a cut price in a less important market rather than devalue prices in his permanent field of operations. No such excuse can be found in the present condition of the steel industry. Not only is there no inconvenient surplus, but production is notoriously in arrears of consumption. It is well known that dependent domestic operations of great importance are delayed because of pressure of demand for steel supplies. It is no time for a concern like the United States Steel company, while maintaining prices in the domestic market, to offer as a general policy its products at lower figures in foreign markets. While it is true that such a policy is identically the one followed immemorably by the manufacturing interests of England, especially since its adoption of free trade, it is nevertheless a fact that the tendency of the practice at this time would be to excite hostility not only to our own manufacturers, but also to the system under which they in common with the whole country have prospered.

COMMISSION FOR THE ORIENT. The creation of a commercial commission for the Orient is again to be urged upon the attention of congress. A bill providing for such a commission is now before a committee of the senate and its author, Senator McCumber of North Dakota, will make an earnest effort to secure action upon it by the present congress. The measure has received the endorsement of commercial organizations in all parts of the country, showing that manufacturers and exporters are anxious that it should pass.

The proposition is not new, having first been presented in a letter to the senate committee on appropriations from Secretary of State Day in 1898. This contemplated the appointment of a commission and the establishment of agencies in the far east at which samples of American manufactures might be exhibited with a view of developing a market in that quarter of the globe for the product of American industries. This was suggested by the fact that several European commissions were in the highly satisfactory.

It is quite probable that it would be to the advantage of American trade with the far east to have a government commission there and agencies for the exhibition of our manufactures, although undoubtedly there are some who will question whether this is a proper function of the government. Some two years ago American manufacturers sent a commission to China and Japan with good results, but it is believed that only by the authority of the general government can such a commission be of greatest service. Doubtless this view is correct, but in any event we shall not have the success in securing trade hoped for until our manufacturers are prepared to make goods such as the eastern markets require. Evidence of this is given in a recent report of the United States consul general at Yokohama, which shows that in cotton especially American manufacturers keep the home demand and the home tastes too closely in mind all the time. They simply export their surplus product, expecting foreigners to want and buy just what we do ourselves. This is the case as to other countries than those of the far east. An American doing business in Russia, who is now here in the interest of trade with that country, says he finds it the hardest kind of work to get the American manufacturer to take the slightest interest in matters of detail. It is not to be doubted that we should have a much larger trade with South America if our manufacturers had more carefully considered the peculiar needs and wants of the southern markets.

Commercial commissions may be serviceable in promoting trade—European experience with them shows this. But the effectiveness of their work necessarily depends upon the manufacturers of a country consulting the special wants and tastes of the people to whom they would sell. This, it appears, American manufacturers generally have not yet shown a disposition to do.

The so-called nationalist party leaders have agreed on a policy of sheer obstruction to President Palma's administration. The Cubans seem not to understand the difference between a constitutional opposition and factional obstruction. Constitutional government, as it has been developed by the people of the north of Europe, implies a spirit of moderation which works out in compromise policies. The Cubans have already shown too many signs of the radical and intolerant temperament of the Latin peoples among whom political opposition gravitates toward seditious on the one hand and tyranny on the other. Passion keeps them tormented between dictatorship and insurrection instead of permitting sober judgment to use political parties as the means for forming conservative policies.

A leading democratic newspaper in an elaborate discussion of the outlook of the party lays it down as fundamental that everything depends on the man who is to lead, and then dismisses as unsatisfactory every man who has been mentioned or thought of for leader. It concludes that the only consolation is the reflection that in great emergencies someone has always been raised up to be a Moses. In other words, the disposition is to throw the responsibility upon Providence.

The great crowds which attend the football games seem to suffer material diminution when the report of the gate receipts comes in. At the gridiron battle between the teams representing Nebraska and Northwestern universities Thanksgiving day the number of spectators was variously put from 6,000 to 8,000. As each paid admission was supposed to drop \$1 into the box office, with an extra 50 cents for the reserved seats on the grand stand, the statement that the total receipts aggregated \$4,000 indicates either a discrepancy in the accounts or an unusual elasticity of vision of those who estimated the attendance—presumably the latter. Incidentally the financial exhibit for the University of Nebraska foot ball season promises a surplus of \$2,500 over and above all expenses, which goes to show that college athletics constitute the only portion of the curriculum that is coined forthwith into dollars and cents.

The comment that has been indulged over the choice of a private secretary for Governor Mickey is entirely uncalled for and unwarranted. The private secretary to the governor stands in confidential relation to him and the selection should be purely personal, subject only to conditions requiring capacity for the work and a reputation for integrity. If the governor should be left free to exercise his personal preference for any office it should be for that of private secretary. The selection he has made of A. B. Allen is eminently satisfactory to the public, and those who know him will be disappointed if the new secretary does not make the governor an efficient and reliable aide.

The chief of the fire department of New York City has been dismissed on the grounds "of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline in prosecuting and unjustly discriminating against certain members of the uniformed force, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and prejudicial to good order and discipline." That sounds strangely familiar to Omaha people who recollect the circumstances that attended the last exit of a fire chief from the Omaha fire department.

Omaha's bank clearings statement for the week shows an increase of 11.3 per cent over the figures for the corresponding period last year. The per cent increase is not quite so high as that of some other cities, but Omaha shows better than Kansas City in that respect, while St. Joseph and Denver both have comparative decreases to their credit.

The canal idea seems to be catching. Governor Odell wants to put \$60,000,000 into a canal connecting the great lakes and the Atlantic which could be traversed by the biggest boats. The next few decades are bound to see some gigantic engineering enterprises carried into execution.

Silver Riding the Toboggan. Chicago Chronicle. The divine ratio does not appear to be playing to very good business in the Philippines either.

Clinging to a Good Thing. Indianapolis News. As long as the independent operators are getting \$7 and \$8 a ton for their coal at the mines, they probably won't care how long the present state of affairs continues.

A Welcome Change. Detroit Free Press. A good deal of fun has been made of General J. C. Breckenridge's eloquent compliments to his brother officers; but it is relief now and then to find somebody in the War department who is not trying to work an embalm'd best pedal.

You Can't Lose 'Em. Baltimore American. The pictures and the practical are about equally mixed in the cry of the Porto Rican mob: "Abajo con Dooley!" It is to be hoped, if only for the sake of his name, that Dooley will refuse to comply with the request and be done.

Overworking the Megaphone. Washington Post. Of course, there is nothing selfish in Mr. Bryan's discovery that the weekly newspaper has taken the place of the daily as a mold for public opinion. In fact, Mr. Bryan is about the only real unselfish person striving for the center of the stage these days.

Biggest Gun in the Bunch. Indianapolis News. We now have a coast defense gun that will fire a projectile twenty-one miles. Shooting at that range must be a good deal like shooting around a corner. One would think, too, that considerable difficulty would be experienced in retrieving the game when the shots were effective.

Getting at the Truth. Indianapolis News. Perhaps, in the long run, it will be better to have the investigation of the coal strike proceed, for in that way the public will find out many things that it ought to know and has a right to know. Certain connections between railroads and coal mines and their relations to the laws of Pennsylvania will probably be brought out in a way that may ultimately serve the public well.

Not Eager to Support Mother. Baltimore American. Canada does not take kindly to the proposition to establish a navy from which Great Britain could recruit its own. Somehow or other, the colonies are beginning to grow restive under the complimentary intimation that the children of the empire are too dutiful to their old mother work, and that the latter will fondly allow them to assume as much of her burden as she can get them to accept.

Before and After Taking. Buffalo Express. A month before election the little great men of congress were clinging frantically to the president's anti-trust policy as the life preserver that was saving the republican party. Now some of them are going back to Washington with all manner of objections to the president's plans. A statesman who refuses to take the same view of public opinion after election that he recognized while a candidate is not worth listening to.

Glow of Volcanic Dust. San Francisco Chronicle. It will be remembered that for nearly two years after the volcanic explosion of the island of Krakatoa rosy sunsets and conspicuous phenomena throughout the northern hemisphere growing out of the distribution of volcanic dust through the earth's atmosphere around the globe. These rosy sunsets are again in evidence, and are doubtless due to the volcanic dust discharged from the earth's surface at atmospheric envelope by the eruptive cones in Central America and the West Indies.

Increasing Freight Rates

It is evident that the railroad officials of the country have virtually determined in their own minds that there shall be a general increase of freight rates, and Second Vice President Paul Morton of the Santa Fe has been selected to break the news to the country. In this proposed movement we see the results of the general railroad consolidation which has been taking place and which makes possible a policy which would have been impossible without it. Nevertheless, the time has long passed when railroad corporations could claim the right to tax the traffic of the country at their own discretion, and a proposal to increase the taxation by railroad corporations is as legitimate a subject for public discussion as a proposal to increase taxation by government. The question of what constitutes a "reasonable rate" for transportation is sufficiently difficult when confined to one commodity between two points. When considered in connection with a proposal to make a general increase it involves the preliminary determination of the capital value of the average, it is "reasonable" that a road should earn revenue. This, again, brings up the question of the method of valuation, which has vexed the courts for many years—that is, whether the "value" of a road shall be taken at its book cost of construction, its "book cost" less some which, upon the average, it is "reasonable" that a road should earn revenue. This, again, brings up the question of the method of valuation, which has vexed the courts for many years—that is, whether the "value" of a road shall be taken at its book cost of construction, its "book cost" less some which, upon the average, it is "reasonable" that a road should earn revenue.

STORIES OF TOM OCHILTREE.

Some Told by Himself, Some Told by Others. Colonel Tom Ochiltree, a noted horseman, raconteur and rounder, "passed over the range" a few days ago at the age of 62. The colonel's life was as varied and exciting as a Texas could hope for, and his life story, which is now being published in a volume, was a source of unending pleasure to his numerous associates. Tom won his title of colonel in the confederate service. He was United States marshal of Texas under Grant, represented a district of that state in congress, was the publisher of two newspapers for thirty years and since then circulated between New York, London and Paris.

In 1867 the colonel was editor and publisher of the Houston Telegraph. He went to New York with letters of introduction to prominent people there and then took over to his father's business in the French capital he became a fast friend of James Gordon Bennett the elder. Colonel Ochiltree could not see that it was possible for any metropolitan newspaper to outshine his Texas newspaper; so when Mr. Bennett called 2,000 words to his paper of the opening of the Paris Exposition in 1877, Colonel Ochiltree asked that the dispatch be duplicated to the Houston Telegraph. That was to show the Frenchmen that as an editor he was just as big as the next.

Cable rates were high in those days and the cost of the dispatch was a severe drain on the resources of the Houston Telegraph. Three days after it had been sent Colonel Ochiltree got word that the dispatch had been paid for, but as a result the paper had suspended publication. After President Grant had appointed Ochiltree as United States marshal in Texas the president of the Houston Telegraph reported for the colonel being in Long Branch, in Saratoga, and elsewhere in Texas. The president began to wonder if Ochiltree really lived in the district in which he had been appointed.

"Oh, that's easily explained, Mr. President," said the colonel. "I'm not the Tom Ochiltree those fellows are talking about. He is a race horse that John Chamberlain named after me." And that was a fact. Colonel Ochiltree's father was on the bench in Texas at one time, and in pursuance of his duties was required to travel on horseback for many weeks to complete the circuit. Prior to one of these journeys his son protested that, if he was not made a member of the firm he would no longer take care of his father's business. It was a fair "kick," the elder Ochiltree thought, and he appointed his heir to be his partner and told him to have a sign made announcing the change in the formation of the firm.

Ochiltree, sr., was somewhat surprised upon his return to read across the full front of the shanty in which he had his office the announcement: "Thomas Ochiltree and Father." While in London on one occasion Colonel Ochiltree reviewed the first performance of Mrs. T. O'Connor's play, "A Lady from Texas." Like the colonel himself, the criticism was unique. It opened with a review of Ochiltree's congressional career, and then went on to say: "With such recollections surging on me, it is impossible for me to speak of the play with the coolness of the average man, and though I have been many things I have never been a dramatic critic, and cannot be expected to have reached that state of boredom which makes that wearied type of journalist the least easy to please." Then he wrote a glowing tribute to the play and the actress, winding up with, "But, then, Mrs. O'Connor and I came from Texas."

Although Colonel Ochiltree once indignantly denied in court that he ever played poker, it has always gone the rounds that the Auburn-haired Texan liked to take a hand. He once acknowledged that in former days he was one of the best players that ever slipped a card, and he says that a calamity befell him once, and that was during his congressional term. He had had a phenomenal run of luck in Washington, but the tide of battle finally turned and he went up against it with a party of southern representatives. In relating to sympathetic friends the next day the circumstances of the game, the colonel admitted: "I lost just \$5,000 last night. But the worst of it was that \$5 of it was in cash."

Colonel Ochiltree rolled into the Fifth Avenue hotel one day and began talking with former Senator Wilbur S. Saunders of Montana. "Ah! Senator," he said, "I see my old friends in the senate are standing by their guns. What a horrible mistake the goldbugs made when they counted on trying out the silver senators! Why, Ed' Wolcott and 'Santa Claus' Stewart and Jones and the rest of them were never known to go to bed until 4 or 7 o'clock in the morning. I've played poker with them for twenty hours at a stretch, and then you had to keep your eyes peeled or they would freeze you out. I tell you when you try to put that crowd to sleep you have undertaken the biggest job a man ever had on his hands. I'll bet the poker crowd've ruined it." "I guess you're right, colonel," replied Senator Saunders, who knew a little about

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

General Extension of the Service Regarded as a Certainty. Chicago Tribune. The officials of the Postoffice department look forward now to the extension of rural free delivery throughout the entire United States. They have made their estimates as to what it will cost to deliver letters on every American farm or plantation in the sparsely settled and thickly settled parts of the country. The cost will not be trifling. To deliver every rural American his mail will take about \$24,000,000 a year. Should the present service be extended at the rate of 12,000 routes a year until the 700,000 square miles of territory yet to be covered have been taken care of, there will be for several years an annual deficit in postal revenue of from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The deficit will, it is asserted, disappear gradually as the revenues increase by reason of the improved postal facilities.

Not many years ago rural free delivery was a questionable sort of experiment. The farmers, for whose benefit it was intended, did not in all quarters take kindly to it. They are not eager seekers after novelties, and the idea of abandoning the customary trip to the village postoffice for a mail trip which gave them a welcome opportunity to gossip with neighbors and discuss crops and elections, was not altogether attractive to them. But they appreciate fully now the advantages of the new departure. There is an increasing pressure for the establishment of rural routes, and the representative of a country district who cannot secure something in this line for his constituents runs the risk of losing his popularity. So strong is the pressure for rural free delivery that the Postoffice department officials are not dealing with a remote question when they prepare estimates of the gross cost of a complete rural service. But while the cost will be large it will not frighten Americans. Indeed, they are in the habit of looking unmoved on much larger appropriations for far less useful purposes.

They will be that when the letter carrier makes his trips to every farmer's gate the farmers will make a more extensive use of the mails than they do now, and that the revenues of the department will expand as they have in the past whenever better facilities have been provided. Even if this were not the case, the "general welfare" will be promoted by an expenditure which brings the farmers of the United States into closer touch with the busy world, from which most of them are so far removed.

A DODGING EXPLANATION.

Railroad Officials Trying to Justify the Freight Rate Grab. Minneapolis Times.

Railway officials do not deny the proposed increase in freight rates and naturally feel called upon to make some defense of it to the public. The latest and most widely used explanation (?) is to the effect that when the leading western railway companies were found out in their evasion or disobedience of the law—that requires all freight rates to be open and published, or, rather, forbids the placing of a secret tariff on any commodity not available to another—there were many secret tariffs in existence, that they were compelled to publish these secret tariffs, that this publication made them common property and in effect the ruling rates, that it is proposed to withdraw all these secret tariffs, evasion or disobedience of the law being no longer possible—and to issue new ones that shall control generally. Granting that all this is true, wherein is the justice of raising the rates to the basis of January 1 of this year when it is patent to everybody that all the railways since the operation of the lower or secret tariffs are making more money than ever before, are spending more in betterments than ever was dreamed of, feel justified in increasing their obligations by manly means to withdraw all these secret tariffs, evasion or disobedience of the law being no longer possible—and to issue new ones that shall control generally. Wherein is the public service with which these roads are charged conserved by railway managers whose sole purpose seems to be to make as much money as possible while the sun of prosperity shines? When prosperity's sun is clouded or sets we will be told, as aforesaid, that rates must be raised or at least kept as high as the traffic will bear because of the changed conditions, the increase of money and the reduction in shipments.

POINTED REMARKS.

Detroit Free Press: Political Orator—"What is the meaning of all the railway states? I ask you again, what is the crying need in the Crowd—Faregoric!"

Washington Star: "So you were held up by bandits?" "Yes, and that isn't the worst of it. They almost took my money without detaining me long enough to give me a start as a magazine writer or a lecturer."

Philadelphia Press: Tom—I don't see how she can be happy with a man like him. "That's all right," he's another man since he's been married."

Brooklyn Life: "Well," said Noah, as he hunted for a dry spot on the top of Ararat. "I've been married to the wife of my choice since we started, but I don't see any of them around to poke fun at our home-coming."

Yonkers Statesman: Bacon—"You say she has just got her third divorce?" "Egbert—Yes she is an enigma. I suppose she'll say her husband gave her up, I suppose."

Chicago Tribune: "Colonel, would you mind telling me how you made your first \$1,000?" "Not at all. I made it by attending strictly to business—my own business, you know."

Chicago Tribune: The purchaser of the eligible town would like to see the city limits went out to inspect his property. He looked at the spacious pond that covered his land and let out a whistle while to the house music of the buffoons. "Yes, darn it," he exclaimed, "you're right. I'm a 'chump, chump, chump!'"

Washington Star: "You have the assurance to complain that money was illegitimately used in that election?" "Certainly," replied Senator Borghum. "They violated every principle of honor. They told the voters to take my money and keep it, and they did it, and got as much more for voting their way."

SHE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO. Little Folk.—There was a little girl—perhaps you have heard of her—she was a very nice girl. For malds in country and in town she was apt to be the same. She went to the city one day and saw a man in a top hat and a white shirt and a necktie. She didn't know what to do.

She went downstairs and breakfasted. With many a frown and pout. She quarreled with the servants, while she ordered the table and while she gave her little brother cry. "Then cried herself—she knew she had to do it that day, because she didn't know what to do!" She had more dolls than you could count. She had a hundred toys. And book shelves filled with handsome books. For little girls and boys. And dainty dinner sets and games. To play with one or two. But yet she wouldn't play, because she didn't know what to do! So all day long, from morn till night. This little girl would never be satisfied. And mope and fret about the house. And say she didn't know why she never could have any fun. Like little Sister Sue. Because, with all her pretty things, she didn't know what to do!