

**THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.**

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.  
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4.	25,040	19.	28,280
5.	31,320	20.	28,370
6.	32,010	21.	26,410
7.	48,220	22.	27,470
8.	41,250	23.	27,420
9.	31,310	24.	26,220
10.	30,760	25.	28,410
11.	28,400	26.	27,600
12.	29,200	27.	27,420
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GEO. B. TSCHUCK,  
 Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 27th day of Dec. 1900.  
 M. B. HUNGATE,  
 Notary Public.

The way to please the taxpayers is to keep the tax rate down to reasonable proportions.

The base ball magnates are starting their preliminary season of talk a little earlier than usual this time.

A safe majority of the people of Lincoln can prove an ally to the unsurpassed assertion of Bryan that he have voted for him for office five times.

When the Hon. Pat Crowe turns up he will probably pretend to have just emerged from a Rip Van Winkle nap and to know what it is all about.

Trust-Slasher Smyth has not yet applied for an injunction to prevent Rockefeller from distributing his Standard Oil dividends in the shape of donations to colleges and universities.

The Brule Sioux are certainly advancing in civilization. Instead of splitting his squaw's head open with a tomahawk when he goes on a spree, the modern Sioux simply smashes her skull with a neckyoke.

The steamer Nebraska, about whose safety grave fears were entertained, has come into port belated, but sound. Since the turn of its political tide Nebraska can be depended on to land on the safe side.

Unless the reformers let up soon the greater part of the New York police force will be on the retired list. Every time a chief gets into trouble he retires on two-thirds pay, and the list up to date is a long one.

A fair estimate of the things which the cadets at West Point are compelled to endure during the first year at the academy can be formed from the fact that it requires three years as an upper-class man to get even with the game.

Omaha's cholera judge has fixed the price of a Christmas drunk at \$3. Those who contemplate testing the market on New Year's day are reminded that the figure quoted is a cut rate and will only be maintained while present stock lasts.

Mr. Bryan modestly admits that he still has his lightning rod up for another presidential nomination and would not be surprised if the electric bolt came his way in spite of the adage about lightning seldom striking twice in the same place.

All arrangements are said to have been made for the much-advertised Roosevelt hunting expedition, and if the four-footed game does not come out accommodatingly and do the rest, Colorado will lose its laurels as a hospitable host.

It is to be noted that neither the Jeffersonians nor the Jacksonians lay any stress on calling their annual feast this year a "dollar dinner." Simplicity and cheapness are no longer needed as ingredients of their political stock in trade.

Sound money democrats are given notice that their advice on party management is not wanted and will not be received at par. The only place where they will be tolerated is on the rear line pushing the disabled car over the rough stretches.

The Anneke Jans association has called a meeting for the first day of the new year to consider their prospects for coming into the coveted heritage. The great grandchildren of the present claimants will hold a meeting for the same purpose on the first day of the twenty-first century.

The Chinese emperor objects to signing the conditions imposed by the powers. The pill undoubtedly is large and not so palatable as it might be if coated with sugar, but if the emperor will only grab his nose firmly between his thumb and forefinger and take a big drink of water it will go down all right.

**FRANCHISE THAT CAN NOT BE COVERED UP**

No matter what diversion is attempted to distract public attention, the main issue in the legislative contest cases is. Was there gross fraud in the election in South Omaha? Is it not true that the registration lists were flagrantly padded with the names of colonized voters and repeaters, inflicting the total vote by the injection of hundreds of illegal ballots? Was not the secrecy of the franchise and the purity of the election violated by taking official ballots out of the booths for marking on the plan known as the endless chain?

With the incontrovertible evidence in exposing all these various species of election crookedness, no wonder the fusion beneficiaries are so eager to cover up the fraud by irrelevant counter charges that have no bearing whatever on the case.

The best evidence that the recent South Omaha election was permeated through and through with gross fraud is found in the election figures. The total vote returned for South Omaha was 4,794, whereas the highest vote previously polled was that of 1899, when the total vote was 3,510. In other words, the South Omaha vote was increased in 1900 over the year previous by 1,284, or more than 36 per cent—an increase utterly out of proportion with the increased vote in the state at large or in any city in it. With all due deference to South Omaha's growth, there is no population there to support such an inflation of the voting strength.

Equally to the point is the fact that almost this entire increase in vote is credited to the fusion candidates—and that in spite of the general and unmistakable drift toward republicanism in every other precinct in the state. It is well known that Judge Holcomb has been the most effective vote-getter ever nominated by Nebraska fusionists, always running far ahead of his ticket. In 1890 Holcomb polled 1,836 votes in South Omaha, being 100 in excess of the 1,736 votes cast for Bryan in 1896, but by the election frauds practiced in 1900 the vote there was run up to 2,720 for Bryan, an increase of 884 out of an increase in the total vote of 1,284. Does it stand to reason that in South Omaha the influence of prosperity, active and potent everywhere else, should have been entirely arrested and reversed and the fusionists absorb four out of every five of the new votes cast at the election?

The same questions propound themselves when the majorities are compared. In 1896 Bryan carried South Omaha over McKinley by 481; in 1898 Foytner carried it over Hayward by 421; in 1890 Holcomb, who as we have shown was the most popular of all the fusionists, ran the majority over Reese up to 576; in 1900, by the aid of colonizers, repeaters and endless chain workers, the majority of Bryan over McKinley was expanded to 927. Does it stand to reason that the fusionists should double their majority in South Omaha while everywhere else fusion majorities melted away before republican victors?

The normal fusion majority in South Omaha ranges between 400 and 500 and the excess in the majority of over 900 returned this year gives an approximate index to the number of fraudulent votes poured in to cheat the republican candidates out of places that belong to them. The fusionists who have secured certificates of election by this flagrant outlawry have no right to retain them and no amount of dust-kicking about mixed sample ballots or declarations by short-sighted election officers that they saw nothing wrong can remove the cloud from their titles.

**THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES.**

A good deal of opposition to the reciprocity treaties which await action by the senate is being shown. In his annual message President McKinley said: "The policy of reciprocity so manifestly rests upon the principles of international equity and has been so repeatedly approved by the people of the United States that there ought to be no hesitation in either branch of the congress in giving it full effect." It appears to be by no means certain, however, that the treaties will be ratified by the senate.

A notable attack on these reciprocity agreements has been made by the executive committee of the Industrial League, through the organ of the American Iron and Steel Association. The committee says it is hard enough, even with the best intentions, to administer a law fixing one rate upon each article, no matter whence derived, "but this is simply compared with the vista of claims by importers, by the treaty governments and by undersold home producers which a batch of special treaties opens to the mental vision." It points out, also, the further probability of trouble with governments having no special treaty, but claiming all the rights of "the most favored nation" according to the customary treaty stipulation.

These objections, it must be admitted, are not without force, but in the event of these treaties, which are the result of much labor on the part of the reciprocity commission, being rejected by the senate, what will be the effect on our commercial relations with foreign countries? Special Commissioner Kasson has given his opinion on this question. He urges that unless the treaties are ratified Europe will retaliate against the products of the United States. He thinks that restriction and prohibitory duties will be imposed upon our exports and in the system of commercial treaties among European powers, about to be readjusted for another ten years, the United States will be attacked, shut out from the various home and colonial markets of the world, English markets alone excepted. He believes that unless concessions are made a tariff war of immense scope and disastrous effect upon American export trade will be inaugurated and pushed to an extreme point.

There is good ground for this view. There is a powerful element in Germany that is endeavoring to have higher duties placed on grain, with particular reference to American wheat.

The agrarians of France, who are not wholly satisfied with the reciprocity treaty with that country, might, in the event of the rejection of that treaty, make common cause with the German agrarians. Other European countries would be very likely to follow these examples, as some of them have done in sympathy with the action of Germany regarding American meats. The treaty with France gives to a large number of American products the benefit of the minimum duties of its tariff. If the agreement is ratified we shall undoubtedly be able to negotiate one with Germany no less advantageous. Thus all danger of a tariff war would be removed.

Of course there are those who contend that not reciprocity but tariff revision and reduction is the proper policy. The latter, however, is a matter for future consideration. It will be for the next congress to determine. The reciprocity treaties call for early action and being in accord with republican policy there ought to be, as the president has said, no hesitation in ratifying them.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese government are declared to be irrevocable, the emperor, according to a Pekin dispatch, objects to some of them, particularly the conditions that the forts shall be reduced and permanent guards for the legations allowed. As to the latter provision it appears to be the view of the court, the reasonableness of which is apparent, that the powers could increase the force of guards at any time they might desire to menace the court itself. It is quite possible that there will be other objections by the imperial authorities, although it is not probable that the powers will now modify the terms.

**OLD GLORY IN CUBA.**

Washington Post: It appears that General Fitzhugh Lee has some private views concerning Cuba and its future. Moreover, he is not at all averse to making them public.

Chicago Post: It may be pointed out for the benefit of people who are apologizing for General Fitzhugh Lee's blunder at St. Louis that no one denies that Cuba would be better off as a state of the United States. The question is whether the United States can afford to violate its public pledge in the face of the world and take the Cubans in whether they want to come in or not. Most honest people will take the negative side of the proposition.

There are Other. Milwaukee Sentinel.

The yarn sent out in relation to the Cudahy case about the Conn. Doyle is not the only author of detective stories in which the facts all depend upon deductions.

Suppose They Blow Them Up? Springfield Republican.

Commemorative and expiatory monuments promise to be a feature of the Chinese empire under the "irrevocable conditions" of the reciprocity treaty. Any of them will be erected to honor the memory of some or other hereafter constitute a cause of war?

Other Bills Presented. Baltimore American.

Following the United States case England, and Germany falls in line, insisting that Turkey shall pay its little bill. And with the same fulsome Oriental, the unseemly Turk has contentedly waiting for destiny to provide the necessary funds to settle with his creditors.

Temptation of Large Reward. Chicago Chronicle.

There is some reason to doubt whether the ends of justice will be furthered by Mr. Cudahy's offer of \$25,000 reward for the arrest of the man who kidnapped his son. Already there are indications that perfectly innocent men may be railroaded to the penitentiary or lynched in order that unscrupulous detectives may claim the reward. The thing has been done before and the temptation offered by the heavy reward is a strong one.

What Cleveland Overlooked.

One of the great events of democratic party history is entirely ignored in former President Cleveland's review of the troubles of the organization which twice gave him the highest of all earthly offices. It is well with the party that he should not have forgotten it entirely. That is the collapse of democratic majorities and the rolling up of enormous republican majorities which took place in 1892, 1894 and 1895, under Cleveland's own leadership and when his faction of the democratic party was in full control.

Trailing in the Race. Globe-Democrat.

The fact that the party ran far behind the head of his state ticket in most of the states tells the story of his weakness as a candidate. Yet there is a fair prospect that his friends may nominate him four years hence, even if they have to go outside of the democratic party to do it. He once stamped the west for Weaver, the head of the populist ticket and voted for him. He may be the candidate on the socialist side in 1904. Populism is dying, but socialism is coming up, and socialism is merely populism plus a few more crankeries and follies.

Pursuing a Consistent Policy. Philadelphia Ledger.

The United States, having removed its troops from China, should not permit the legation troops, in no position at present to enforce an ultimatum, if any part of it cannot be complied with by the Chinese government.

It is believed by our government that substantial reparations might be made by China for the wrongs suffered by Americans during the recent uprisings, without the presence of an American army. The removal of our troops was perfectly consistent with our first position, that the note of the powers should not be, technically speaking, an ultimatum, possibly requiring another invasion to enforce it.

Effect of Condensed Rations. Philadelphia North American.

United States soldiers were used as subjects for experiments with various plain concentrated rations complained of emptiness and a "gone" sensation after a meal, but they were assured that they were not really hungry, that they had sufficient food for their needs and their stomachs were empty, and were advised to distrust themselves with water. It is asserted that when they followed that advice their hallucinations were dispelled and their belittles wedged away from their backs with entire satisfaction.

Overcrowded Professions. Baltimore American.

Statistics just published in Germany show that the medical profession is overcrowded in the large cities of the empire. Berlin has one physician to every 798 people; Breslau one to 725; and in Königsberg one to 681. Emperor William is of the opinion that overcrowding may be remedied by lengthening the term of study, which plan will probably be tried. Not long ago attention was called to the fact that many of the educated men in Germany had difficulty in finding positions in which they could earn a living. It is known, of course, that many educated Germans go abroad and generally succeed as specialists of one sort or another. They are found in the United States here and there as teachers, doctors, lawyers, chemists and engineers, and usually prove to be excellent workers. Education in Germany at all stages is thorough and scientific. In many respects the system in that country is superior to any in the world.

Notable Effect of the Modern System of Specializing. Baltimore American.

The question may be asked: Why continue to turn out specialists if the professions they seek to enter are crowded? If competition is keen among the doctors, but the doctors are probably not at all over-crowded, if, indeed, they succeed in doing that. A remedy may be furnished by emigrating to other countries or in engaging in business of a different kind. Insurance companies, trust concerns, railroad and other corporations in this country employ physicians and pay them so well for their services that competition is active here for such good places. A foreign specialist would have to take his chances outside of his profession here in the United States.

The increase in proportion to population in the large cities in the United States in the number of doctors and lawyers is becoming more and more apparent, and the difficulty now encountered in Germany in the matter of finding positions in the professions in that country. The German people are not overeducated. It is hard to get too much of a good thing in education, but there may be a fault in distribution, if one is allowed to use that term. Germany is becoming a great industrial nation and people are skillful, but in many respects in this field they are not a match for the Americans, whose education, as a whole, is not as thorough as that of the Germans. Practical education has a powerful influence on the progress of the world, and it is in this kind the Americans excel. Distributing a large number of well educated men, specialists and others, in the professions, in the industrial works and generally throughout a country must necessarily be a powerful lever for good in any nation.

**THE TALK OF THE COUNTRY.**

Brooklyn Eagle: The theft of children is the worst of all crimes, and while the Charity Ross case is that the little boy was put to death when it became evident to his captors that his existence in the flesh embarrassed their chances of evading detection.

Baltimore American: It is open to serious doubt whether the death penalty will not work more harm than good. Kidnaping differs from other crimes usually punished with death in that the perpetrator, after the commission of the act, has in his power to inflict still greater injury if the exigencies of his escape from capture require it. The prevailing theory in the Charity Ross case is that the little boy was put to death when it became evident to his captors that his existence in the flesh embarrassed their chances of evading detection.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: There is, of course, no little discussion throughout the country over the theft of children. Cudahy of Omaha is promptly ransoming his son from the kidnapers. Former Chief Byrnes of the New York police warmly approves the father's course, while former Inspector Williams wishes that the father had shown the letter from the kidnapers to the police before taking any action himself. General C. H. T. Collins, who was city solicitor of Philadelphia at the time of the Charity Ross case, fears that the success of the kidnapers will cause similar crimes to be committed. No one quite dares to bibe Mr. Cudahy for following his paternal instincts. Society can scarcely demand of any man that he risk the sacrifice of his child and perhaps his whole family life under such circumstances simply in order to protect society from the further plague of such crimes.

New York Sun: The kidnaping of young Cudahy has attracted renewed attention to this pest of wealthy families. It is a form of crime kept constantly in mind by several residents of New York City, who take every precaution to guard themselves against such an experience. This is particularly noticeable in the country houses of two New York families. In one of these the youthful heir to many millions, on whose life depends much of the family's wealth, is quartered in a wing of the house. Every window and door is barred as if the rooms formed a part of a hospital, and one man is always stationed about the house and grounds with no other duty than to watch this child and keep him and his nurse constantly in view. To steal this child would require the efforts of a band and very well-equipped army, as all the employes of the establishment, whether they come directly into contact with the youngster or not, are impressed with the idea that nothing else is so important as his safety. Some of the older are two who are some days likely to inherit millions. They are protected with almost equal thoroughness and one of the interesting sights of their father's country house is the floor which they occupy. Every window is as strongly barred as if preparations were taken to keep desperate characters inside the house rather than to keep them out.

Chicago Post.

If effect be given to the intentions and wishes of a number of congressmen, revision will be made by the present session for an increase in the number of states in the union from forty-five to forty-eight. Senator Fairbanks has introduced a bill for the creation of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and it is said that his bill will be followed by the introduction of similar bills on behalf of Arizona and New Mexico. The platforms of both the major political parties contained planks in favor of the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to statehood, so that the only opposition to the carrying out of the plan just now is based on the shortness of the present session and the fact that no injury will be suffered by anyone through a short delay.

More States for the Union.

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PERSONAL NOTES.

A. A. Treat, Denver's oldest citizen, died last week. Had he lived a few weeks more he would have seen the century.

Phillips is the new district attorney of New York. Most of the other officials of the city belong to the Philopoct family.

Senator Pettus of Alabama affects a brilliant red bandanna, the first and only one seen in the senate since the days of Thurman.

Senator Hanna's regular appearance day after day with a cigar in his buttonhole recalls the adage habit of the late Senator Brice, who always wore his favorite fowler.

Some residents of Hunt's Corners, N. Y., recently gathered a bunch of wild roses from the yard of the school house near that place where John D. Rockefeller went to school. The roses were sent to Mr. Rockefeller, who acknowledged them with a \$100 bill by return mail.

Mr. Woodward, who has made such a deplorable record as mayor of Atlanta, was one of the steadiest fellows going before he took to politics. After his election he denounced a treacherous thing and from a staunch, sturdy and steady artisan became a constantly fulfilled chief executive.

Congressman M. E. O'Grady of New York was recently presented to Wu Ting Fong, "Isn't your name Portuguese?" asked the Chinese minister. "Indeed, it is not," said O'Grady, "but my mother-in-law's is." "Well, well," said Mr. Wu soothingly, "I'll never say a word about it."

When ex-President Kruger was in Paris some of his warm admirers were the sewing girls, who used to gather under his window and cheer him on their way to work. Some of the ladies, who were sewing, will be a thimble engraved with the figures of a number of these seamstresses at their work.

The German emperor was at Letzingen on December 1, when the census was taken, and he filled up his own card. Under the heading "profession" he entered "German emperor, king of Prussia." The card was framed and it is to be kept in the municipal archives of the palace, while a certified copy of it has been made and sent in with the other cards.

Delegate Wilcox, from Hawaii, of course, has the distinction of having drawn a larger amount of money for himself than any other man ever elected to congress. The government allows 10 cents per mile and Mr. Wilcox drew on a mileage of 5,300 for the round trip, the total being therefore, over \$1,900. The actual cost of such a trip is about \$300 not including meals.

The fate of John G. Parting, who died in Washington the other day, was the last office to command the Army of the Potomac. Meade was spending a few hours with Grant at City Point when Kvd Douglas, on the morning of May 25, broke through the federal lines, of which Parting thus had to command. The battle of Port Sted, man, one of the most brilliant of the war, was fought under him.

**THE OLD AND THE NEW.**

A Season Fruitful in Recollections and Resolves.

New York World.

The last week of the closing year of the century is certain to be fruitful in recollections and resolves. Those to whom the dying year has brought disappointment look forward to the dawn of the new year and the new century with fresh hope. But the people with many persons is that they play the game of life very like the dabbler in what who is forever complaining of his cards and berating the dealer. The true philosophy is to recognize the providence of the fatality of the "deal" play your best and wait for a new deal. So in life—the man who has learned to take things as they come and to let go as they depart has mastered one of the secrets of cheerful and contented living.

The folly of chasing after happiness and the fatality of clinging to sorrow are about equal. A good share of the disappointments in life comes from trying to fly kites after the string has broken or from looking for gold only in the pot at the base of the rainbow. Vision that takes in the far-off and waits for a new deal. So in life—the man who has learned to take things as they come and to let go as they depart has mastered one of the secrets of cheerful and contented living.

GREAT DIFFUSION OF MONEY.

Notably Favorable Business Conditions for the New Year.

Philadelphia Times.

The first month in the twentieth century will come with business conditions which have never been equaled in the history of the country. The largest disbursement will be made during the next month by the government and corporations, in the shape of interest and dividends, that were ever made in the same time on this continent, and unlike the vast diffusion of money that followed our civil war, which was largely the result of inflation and depreciated currency, the financial basis is a thoroughly sound financial basis.

Taking the payments of interest and dividends during the month of January the government and corporations will disburse the enormous sum of \$175,000,000. Fifty \$20,000,000 of that will be paid in Philadelphia, while over \$100,000,000 will be paid in the city of New York. This enormous diffusion of money in a single month comes from our country, the largest and most important industrial and financial countries. People are comparatively free from debt, our industries have been exceptionally prosperous and a large number of railroad and other corporations which have not paid dividends in the past have now largely the dividend period. That this large amount of money must be felt on the general markets cannot be doubted and it is reasonable to expect that large investments will be made in stocks and bonds which bear evidence of their ability to pay regular interest and dividends. Doubtless much of it will go into speculative circles, but the larger portion will seek safe investments and very largely in our industrial securities which have proved their ability to maintain the rate upon an occasional basis than not to be made at all.

**TARIFF BILL IS COMPLETED**

Philippine Commission Mails its Important Document to Washington for Approval.

MANILA, Dec. 27.—The Philippine commission has completed the tariff bill and mailed it to Washington for approval. The decision of the commission will be made known Monday.

The first question dealt with by the commission, affecting an issue between the church and the United States government, is whether the control of the San Jose Medical college is vested in the government or the church. The college was established by bequest in the seventeenth century and the Spanish government assumed direction of the college, and, later, permitted the Dominican order to conduct San Jose college as part of the University of Santo Tomé. Following the American occupation, a representative of the people insisted that the college under the treaty of Paris came under control of the United States and ought not to be controlled by the church. The church authorities insisted that the college had full legal possession. General Otis finally closed the institution. The first hearing took place shortly after the commission arrived. Archbishops Chappelle and Nozalada made the representations of the church.

LEAGUE FOR FEELING-MINDED SCHOOL.

VENLAND, N. J., Dec. 27.—A league of 100,000 has been placed in the hands of the New York State board of education, for feeling-minded children. This was the work of M. H. Vinter, executor of the Maxham estate. The league is a cash balance of about \$60,000.

RECEIVE THE WHITE VEIL.

BORNTOWN, N. J., Dec. 27.—Right Rev. Bishop McPherson, of Trenton, together with clergymen from different parts of the state, officiated at the receiving of the white veil today, when twelve young women professed and received the white veil.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, my grandfather laid the foundation of his fortune by buying a trading boat on the Ohio canal."

"Oh, I see. He conducted a bargain sale."

Philadelphia Press: "Pshaw! Did you hear old man speak when I wished him the compliments of the new year?"

"Yes, he seemed to think pepper and vinegar the proper salutation."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: "Do you know what I would do if I owned this place?"

Gaswell, turning enthusiastically to the guide who claims to be the guide of the British Museum: "I'd hold the biggest rummage sale that has ever been on this green earth."

DETROIT JOURNAL: I fairly trembled with joy to think of my enemy's discomfiture.

"You will bring the foul crime home to him?"

"No, we merely deliver it f. o. b." said the detective very mysteriously.

WASHINGTON STAR: "A man must be very careful if he desires to retain the confidence of his constituents."

"He must not answer Senator Sorghum."

"In fact, there's only one way to accomplish it. That is, to let them get their hands on you when you are forced."

INDIANAPOLIS PRESS: "I have decided to be a hospital nurse," said Amy.

"I saw it stated that 75 per cent of unmarried men in this country get married."

"The women that nurse them through severe illness are forced."

"I saw that statement, too," added Mabel. "But my recollection is that it said pretty nurses."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER: "General, you've got to get a man to lead that storming party who can stomach grape-shot."

"Except a boy?"

"That's West Pointer who was forced to eat eighty-five prunes at a sitting."

DETROIT FREE PRESS: "I am sorry for you, my boy," said the old man. "I feel certain you should be a doctor, but you don't know how to cook."

"That might be worse," answered the young man. "She has promised never to try to learn."

PHILADELPHIA PRESS: "But what?" asked the low-browed disputant, "the reason for this hating of our great national military academy?"

"It looks like a Roman nose," said the disputant with the Roman nose, "as if the object were to prevent the recipient from ever taking life seriously."

**THE BOY.**

Chicago Times-Herald.

I wouldn't be a single thing on earth except a boy.

And it's just an accident of birth that I'm a boy.

And, goodness gracious! When I stop and think I make trembles on the very brink of making my appearance here as a girl! It fairly makes my ears and eyebrows curl—but I'm a boy.

Just think of all the jolly fun there is in being a boy.

I tell you, you're just full of business. There's when you're just a boy. Go swimming, tie the fellows' clothes in knots.

The tin cans on the tails of dogs—why, gee! The days ain't half as long as they used to be when you're a boy.

There's lots of foolish things that make you tired.

When you're a boy.

There's how of crockery men that can't be hired.

To like a boy.

There's wood to chop at home, and coal to bring.

And "Here, do this—do that—the other thing!"

And, worse than all, there's girls—oh, holy smoke!

Are they a crime, or are they just a joke 'pon a boy?

And then, there's always somebody to jaw.

Somebody always laying down the law.

"Pick up your coat; see where you've put your hat."

Don't you know the dog, don't leave the poor old cat?

Don't you raise around the house—why, snuff!

The only time you have to practice things is like those is.

When you're a boy!

And, yet, I don't believe I'd change a thing. You've got to laugh, to cry, to work, to sing.

To be a boy.

With all his heart-ache and his blue eyes, with all his boyish hopes and all his fears, I'd like to live on earth a thousand years.

And be a boy.

**THE TALK OF THE COUNTRY.**

Brooklyn Eagle: The theft of children is the worst of all crimes, and while the Charity Ross case is that the little boy was put to death when it became evident to his captors that his existence in the flesh embarrassed their chances of evading detection.

Baltimore American: It is open to serious doubt whether the death penalty will not work more harm than good. Kidnaping differs from other crimes usually punished with death in that the perpetrator, after the commission of the act, has in his power to inflict still greater injury if the exigencies of his escape from capture require it. The prevailing theory in the Charity Ross case is that the little boy was put to death when it became evident to his captors that his existence in the flesh embarrassed their chances of evading detection.

Springfield (