

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, George B. Trachsel, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the actual number of copies of the complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1901, was as follows:

1.....25,300	11.....25,270
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4.....25,000	14.....25,530
5.....25,190	15.....25,600
6.....25,240	16.....25,340
7.....25,300	17.....25,190
8.....25,240	18.....25,870
9.....25,350	19.....25,530
10.....25,380	20.....26,090
11.....25,640	21.....26,510
12.....25,150	22.....27,210
13.....25,100	23.....27,010
14.....25,070	24.....26,080
15.....25,110	25.....27,290
16.....25,390	

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GEO. B. TRACHSEL,
Notary Public.

King Al-Sar-Ben VII fears no anarchists. No one wants to shorten his too brief reign.

The convalescence of President McKinley cannot proceed too fast to suit the American people.

Denver's musical festival netted only \$800. Omaha still retains the position of being the most appreciative musical town in the west.

We have had luminous examples before of smart alert officials who saved off the limb on which they were sitting between themselves and the tree.

The Texas legislature is the first to take up the question of legislating against anarchists. But who ever heard of any anarchists selecting Texas for their home?

Sheriff Power has not yet explained why it takes five jailers under him to guard half as many prisoners as were guarded by three jailers under his republican predecessors.

Bryan informed the Lancaster fusionists he was as full of faith as ever. Faith is a good thing, but in Bryan's case it has been watered so extensively that it has little beyond a speculative value.

The estimated cost of the court of inquiry in the Schley matter is set down at \$300,000. The amount ought to be taken out of the prize money awarded the unsuccessful party to the controversy.

When it comes to machine domination the democrats of Omaha are in about as bad a predicament as those of New York that have to shut their eyes to take their dose of Tammany without wincing.

Commissioner Hector can console himself by asking, What would a certificate of democracy be worth anyway from the World-Herald, that has sold out the democratic party every time it got its price?

Douglas county populists are up a stump to find delegates enough to fill out their quota in their state convention next week. A new rule should be adopted that every populist from Douglas count for five.

Emma Goldman, like all of her class, is free with her talk until some addled fool, fired by incendiary utterances, acts. While the fool is held to the consequences of his act, the agitator speedily attempts to disavow any connection or responsibility.

The Pan-American exposition, like the Transmississippi, is to have a jubilee. The Omaha jubilee was to celebrate the victorious conclusion of the war with Spain and that at Buffalo the recovery of President McKinley from injuries inflicted by a would be assassin.

Railway presidents are again to attempt to devise means of stopping rate cutting east from Kansas City and west from Chicago. We were under the impression these same gentlemen had entered several successive agreements to stop rate cutting. Why not agree to keep the last agreement?

Commend us to the World-Herald for unmitigated gall and sublimated essence of imposture. The pretense of that fakery that it was first to give the public the news of the shooting of the president caps the climax of deliberate misrepresentation. People who timed the sale of the first extra papers containing the startling report from Buffalo in front of the World-Herald office found The Bee there six minutes ahead of the World-Herald and twenty-seven minutes ahead of the other plate sheet. No dispute about the facts in this case, however, is necessary, as the discriminating patronage of the public has shown that it rightly appreciates prompt, accurate, reliable and complete news service, which in this city and state is had only through The Bee.

ALL IN THE NAME OF REFORM.

After 1900 there will be no more fusion! This was the inspired announcement made two years ago by one of the leaders of Nebraska democracy, immediately following a confidential interview with Bryan. Had Bryan been successful in 1900 his program for the summary absorption of the populists by the democratic party would doubtless have been promptly carried out without let or hindrance. His defeat, coupled with the unexpected loss of Nebraska, has forced a modification of the plan, which now contemplates gradual assimilation rather than a sudden gulping down of the whole mass. The new program, which is the beginning of the end and which is to promote the transition from fusion to complete consolidation, has just been disclosed in the simultaneous democratic and populist conventions held under Mr. Bryan's personal direction and supervision in Lancaster county and which is to be repeated at the coming state conventions of the two self-styled reform parties.

At previous fusion crises the performance in each of the rings has been separate and distinct, the only bond of union being the conference committees of ringmasters, who carried the command from one troupe to the other that eventually brought their acrobatics into harmonious motion and union. The quip and file of the tumblers, contortionists and clowns who served in the background for the grand ensemble never mingled except in their own respective arenas and thus populist and democrat remained undelivered by profane contact with one another.

In the new show, refitted and refurbished for the 1901 circuit, all this has been changed. The so-called silver republican sideshow has been cut out altogether because the fake had been worn threadbare and the ticket seller found himself unable to work off his wares. The two main rings in the big tent are retained, but the two troupes are merged for certain acts and then divided again for the grand finale.

The temporary consolidation is brought about by resolving the two conventions into a joint committee of the whole in which the candidates are agreed upon, to be later put in formal nomination by each separately. Whether the joint committee of the whole is to adopt a single platform for both parties in state convention is not yet disclosed—perhaps that will be held in reserve as the next step in the amalgamation.

Of course there is nothing that can prevent the populists allowing themselves to be swallowed by the democrats if they are so inclined, but it is interesting to watch the process and to note the devious deceptions resorted to to accomplish the object—all in the name of reform.

DOING NEBRASKA INJUSTICE.

The government crop report states that the condition of Nebraska corn deteriorated three points during August. People who have taken the trouble to investigate on their own account will have some difficulty reconciling their information with that given out by the government.

From every section of the state word comes from the farmers—and if anybody knows the real condition they do—that corn has shown decided improvement during August. There may be and probably are some sections in which corn has gone back, but they are unquestionably limited.

It certainly is not the business of the government crop service to boom Nebraska or any other state, but when a statement is sent out with the seal of official approval the public has a right to expect that it shall be accurate, whereas this one is open to serious doubt. If the conclusions are based on statements of the local correspondents in each county it is time the staff were revised, and if inaccurate conclusions have been drawn from the local reports it is time the experts who formulate them woke up to the truth.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

There appears to be no doubt that the question of closer trade relations with Canada will command a great deal of attention in the near future. In New England the sentiment in favor of a reciprocity treaty with our northern neighbor is very strong and the influence of the manufacturers of that section will be vigorously exerted in behalf of such an arrangement. Already the president has been petitioned to enter into negotiations for reciprocity with Canada and the indications are that by the time congress assembles a formidable movement will have developed in New England for urging closer commercial relations with the Dominion.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that two great difficulties stand in the way of Canadian reciprocity—the two-thirds requirement in the United States senate and the old unwillingness of Canada to come to an agreement on anything less than the entire list of controverted subjects. He states that it is believed in Washington that a reciprocity arrangement could have been reached by the High Joint commission, which would at least have gone out of that body with its full approval, had the Canadians been willing to agree upon a part of the subjects in dispute, the one great obstacle in the path being the Alaskan boundary. It is expected that the commission will be reassembled before long, but there is no indication that the Dominion government will not pursue the same course that caused the failure of the commission to reach any practical results at the two sessions held.

Unless that government is prepared to change its attitude, so that each of the controverted subjects may be disposed of by the commission without reference to the others, it will be quite useless to reassemble the commission. As to the Alaskan boundary, doubtless the wiser course will be to leave the settlement of that to the governments of the United States and Great Britain. It is hardly possible that an agreement

regarding it can be reached by the High Joint commission. Nor is it likely that body could arrange a reciprocity treaty which the senate would approve. Indeed, there is exceedingly slim chance of a reciprocity agreement with Canada, for the obvious reason that that country is not either willing or able to make such concessions as will be required for a fair and equitable commercial treaty. So long as Canada maintains her preferential duties in favor of Great Britain—and she probably would not be permitted to relinquish them—she will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure reciprocity with the United States.

MEXICO AS A CUSTOMER.

A statement of Mexico's imports, which has just reached the treasury bureau of statistics at Washington, shows the interesting fact that last year more than half the total imports of Mexico were from the United States. While the trade of other countries with our sister republic has been declining, ours has been steadily and rapidly growing. Thus the statement shows that whereas a quarter of a century ago the share of this country in Mexican imports represented a value of but 26 per cent of the total, last year the proportion had risen to 51 1/2 per cent. In 1900 the United States sent to Mexico over \$32,000,000 worth of merchandise, which was three times the amount imported from the United Kingdom and her colonies and five times the value of the importations from France and Germany.

We shall from year to year increase our exports to Mexico, for it is a growing market which is well worth cultivating. With more extensive railway communication, which is projected, there is every reason to expect that within the next ten years nearly everything that Mexico imports will be supplied from the United States and we shall have an annual commerce with that country of at least \$50,000,000. Mexico is a good neighbor, she is making rapid material progress, largely with the aid of American capital, and we should spare no effort to retain her friendship and good will.

SAFEGUARDING THE PRESIDENT.

There is a very general feeling that congress should place adequate safeguards around the life of the nation's executive. The sentiment is that the office should be invested with a sanctity which shall avail to protect the life of its occupant. Hon. James M. Beck, assistant attorney general of the United States, has expressed the opinion that an attempt on the president's life should be made a capital crime, punishable by death. It is doubtful, however, whether congress will do this. Senator Hoar has pointed out that after Garfield was shot Mr. Conkling proposed stringent legislation for the purpose of protecting the lives of public men, but the matter was not pushed. President Arthur himself opposed such a measure. It was proposed that he be surrounded by a guard, but he refused such protection. The present congress may feel differently on the subject and enact a law for the better protection of the chief executive, which would undoubtedly have the approval of the country.

Another suggestion is that there should be legislation making it high treason to utter, or print, or publish, or disseminate any statement which threatens the life of the president, the vice president, or any members of the cabinet who are by statute in the line of succession to the presidency. It is very questionable whether congress will be disposed to go as far as this. Opposition would be based on the ground that such legislation would be interference with free speech, although it might reasonably be urged that the framers of the constitution, in providing for freedom of speech, did not contemplate tolerance of threats against the life of the country's chief executive. Still another suggestion is that there be legislation to get rid of the anarchists. In regard to this Senator Hoar said: "I do not think that even if the assault on the president should be fatal the temper of congress will be to pass legislation against the presence of these people in the United States. It would be against the spirit of our institutions, although I do not think such legislation would be unconstitutional." While unquestionably it is within the power of congress to refuse admission to the country of persons known to be anarchists, those who are here cannot be driven out by legislation.

It is an ugly problem how to deal with anarchism and in the effort to solve it care must be taken not to contravene the spirit of our institutions or violate any vital principle of our political system. Perhaps after all the safest and best corrective will be found in a public sentiment which will make outcasts of those who advocate anarchy or are in sympathy with its spirit.

The Bee's statement a few days since that hard coal was selling in Denver at \$7 a ton while the price in Omaha was to be raised to \$10 a ton being questioned has been verified by further inquiry. The mistake of The Bee was that it assumed this coal to be Pennsylvania anthracite carried by rail through Omaha or Kansas City, whereas it is a Colorado anthracite. Eastern hard coal, we are told, is not shipped to Colorado at all, and the price of Colorado anthracite, which was raised to \$8.50 in sympathy with the increased price of anthracite in the east. This explanation is due our readers, who might have been misled by partial information.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Some Peasie Grows Against the New Dispensation.

New York Sun.

It was to be expected that the system of free rural postal delivery, lately established by the government, would at first, like many other new undertakings, create a feeling of uneasiness among the beneficiaries. Still another suggestion is that there be legislation to get rid of the anarchists. In regard to this Senator Hoar said: "I do not think that even if the assault on the president should be fatal the temper of congress will be to pass legislation against the presence of these people in the United States. It would be against the spirit of our institutions, although I do not think such legislation would be unconstitutional." While unquestionably it is within the power of congress to refuse admission to the country of persons known to be anarchists, those who are here cannot be driven out by legislation.

Country postoffices are often run in conjunction with stores, one person supervising the management of both, and in such cases complaints have come from the keepers of the stores that the delivery system interferes seriously with their trade. Inasmuch as it keeps customers away from their shops who otherwise would come there after their mail. That there is much truth in the statements of these dealers there can be little doubt.

Again, people not residing on the direct route of the letter carriers, but who, nevertheless, are affected by the new scheme, object because, they say, but more particularly during their busy seasons because of the increased watchfulness which it requires. In order to receive their mail it is necessary, they are told, to place a box at a point on the road traveled regularly by the carrier, which may be a mile or a quarter of a mile or even half a mile away from their residences; and when it is time for the carrier to appear they feel themselves obliged either to stand by the box or to watch it closely from the house, making sure that their mail is not disturbed. But a more serious objection is raised to the new order of things. Farmers declare that, as soon as the system is installed, they are asked to buy a box, costing from \$1 to \$5, for the reception of their mail matter, which has been recommended by the post office department. They regard as an imposition. Yet they have been led to believe that their mail will not be delivered unless they possess a box that is approved by the department's inspector. This action was approved by the fact that the department's circulars stated, substantially, that inspectors are not to permit the delivery of mail unless the box provided is suitable. There ought not, however, to be any such misunderstanding of the office's requirements. Free rural delivery is a boon for the benefit of the country people, not of the government, and the little difficulties and misunderstandings now prevailing will be removed with patience on the part of our rural friends.

ing this pernicious practice. If the charter limits on the amounts to be levied for specific funds mean anything, they mean that expenditures from each fund must be kept within those limits. If the general fund can be drawn on freely whenever a special fund is exhausted the charter provisions count for nothing.

It has been suggested that Cuban merchants should be brought to this country by the government, that they might see American methods, as an inducement to trade here. It might be pertinent to suggest that if American manufacturers want Cuban trade it would be a good idea for them to study Cuban methods and Cuban wants and satisfy them, without attempting to change their methods. It is by studying conditions in other lands and meeting them that Great Britain has built up its great foreign trade.

Balance on the Right Side.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The rate growth of the treasury surplus, by reason of the decreased expenses of the nation, goes to show how rich this country would be in a short time if it were not for the cost of a war to subdue a country that we do not want.

Rooting for the Pole.

St. Paul Globe.

The warm sun that has dislodged the ice of the north and great hopes are entertained that the pole can be pulled up, if that is the motto of the day, even about the bringing the thing back and plant it where it will not be so difficult to reach.

Why Europe Gets Cuba's Trade.

Boston Herald.

Cuba is the principal port to the south of us; cotton is the principal crop of the section of our country nearest to Cuba, yet during the last fiscal year we sold to Cuba only 7 per cent of the cotton goods which it imported; 50 per cent was imported from Great Britain and 25 per cent from Spain. This came about for reason of the fact that those people understood the special wants of the Cubans in the cotton goods line and were ready to supply them.

Get There to Missouri.

Chicago Chronicle.

Senator Vest nominated Mr. Bryan for United States senator and says that he will find a great field of usefulness in the senate. It is not probable that Mr. Bryan will ever be elected to represent Missouri in the senate, where he now lives, but he could move over into Missouri and become a citizen of that state in time to qualify himself for the senatorship in 1903, when Senator Vest's term expires. Vest might like the way for him could help him to an election from Missouri.

Counteracting War Appliances.

Baltimore Sun.

One invention follows so fast on the heels of another in appliances for modern warfare that almost as soon as the utility of one has been satisfactorily demonstrated it is counteracted by another. Thus the torpedo boat was so successful in its somewhat imaginary terrors by its torpedo-boat destroyer and more recently General Gillette's acoustic telegraph, by means of which it is possible to locate the exact spot from which a bullet proceeds, materially lessens the advantages of smokeless powder.

Origin of the Third Feeling.

Indianapolis News.

The "bacteria of fatigue" is the latest discovery of the French Professor Gatin of the French Institute—and certainly the most unobjectionable. Other bacteria have been doing us infinite damage, poisoning us through the water and the air and a multitude of other avenues. But here is the bacteria of fatigue, which intends no ill to anybody except to remind us that we must take a rest. People who have been hitherto reviled and sworn at as lazy and worthless will smile. They know now what has been the matter with them. They have been treated most unjustly; for, in fact, they would have been just as active and industrious as other people had they not been victims of the "bacteria of fatigue." In many cases they were attacked from birth—or, as the phrase is, were "born tired."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

For the present at least Buffalo will become the "center of interest" for the whole country.

Lipton's recipe for success is, simply, hard, intelligent work. He admits that it is not original with him.

A monument is being erected on the grounds of the old government fort on Mackinac island to Dr. William Beaumont, who, more than a half century ago, made a number of surgical discoveries, the results of which are the basis of modern medicine.

To advance the object of beautifying the river front of Springfield, Mass., for which project the late Tilly Hayes bequeathed \$10,000, Everett H. Barney of that city has offered to be one of nineteen persons to give \$1,000 each.

General Luther Hare, returning from service in the Philippines, was last week presented by the citizens of his native town, Sherman, Tex., with a handsome jeweled sword. The presentation speech was made by Senator Bailey of Texas.

The Lincoln farm at Hodgville, Ky., where Abraham Lincoln was born, is wanted by Dr. R. C. Miller, president of the St. Luke society of Chicago, who wishes to buy it for the society. The farm is owned by David Greer of New York.

President McKinley's concluding words in his Buffalo speech were: "Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe and bestow upon us, and upon our neighbors, happiness and peace, and all the blessings and benedictions to all the peoples and powers of earth."

It is well to note the fact that the first blow struck against anarchy at Buffalo was that which felled the would-be assassin of the president. It was delivered by a colored man, whose name is given as J. B. Parker. Mrs. Hare's wife is given as Mrs. M. Hare.

The biography of himself contributed by General McKenley of Connecticut to "Who's Who in America," is said to be the shortest in the book. It reads: "McLenn, George P., Governor of Connecticut, 1901-03. Republican. Address, Hartford, Conn."

Mrs. Teresa Deane, a brilliant member of the staff of the New York Town Topics, reads that General Scott means to describe Jackson as the "inflated monarch," for he hated him with a bitter and unreasonable hatred.

Scott was exonerated, but his troubles were not over. He went to Mexico with a little army, half of his 7,500 being raw recruits, but with them he stormed Chapultepec and won the capital. When Generals Worth and Pillow found opportunity they made complaints against Scott. He had not won his victory just as they would have had him win it. He was not accused of having made a "loop" to get past the Mexicans into their chief city, but he had been "reprisensible." President Polk degraded Scott before trial by depriving him of his command, and then put him to court-

Penalty for the Crime.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The fundamental theory of the American constitution is that the president is but a citizen, who, during the term for which he is elected, is the head of the executive department, which is but one of three in which is vested the sovereignty of the state. The divinity that doth breathe upon his death or disability the same functions devolve upon the vice president, while by law provision is made for supplying similar vacancies so ample in its designations of successors that it is improbable that with the greatest mortality the office can become vacant. So far, therefore, as the necessity of extreme measures to prevent the subversion of our government through violence to the chief executive is concerned, it will be seen upon proper consideration that this argument is not a sound one. That the crime is a great one when the intent of the perpetrator is considered and that it is intensified in the minds of the people in proportion to the respect and affection in which the victim is held, is a natural view to be taken by all who abhor violence. But there is no law which recognizes degrees of murder according to official station. The miscreant who kills in malice the humblest citizen is as guilty of murder as he who slays the chief magistrate and must suffer the penalty of the law prescribed by the state as to a result which is common to all in any other case. It is a common expression now in the height of public indignation at the death of McKinley that even should the president recover from his wounds some extraordinary punishment should be inflicted upon the criminal, that he should be imprisoned for life under circumstances which would make his existence a torture of suffering the same as if he had succeeded in his dastardly purpose. But a little reflection will satisfy any reasonable

mind that this cannot be done. Another class of persons insist that he should be prosecuted and punished for (reason for) construing his crime against the person of the chief magistrate as an assault against the life of the government. This is equally untenable. The divinity that doth breathe upon his death or disability the same functions devolve upon the vice president, while by law provision is made for supplying similar vacancies so ample in its designations of successors that it is improbable that with the greatest mortality the office can become vacant. So far, therefore, as the necessity of extreme measures to prevent the subversion of our government through violence to the chief executive is concerned, it will be seen upon proper consideration that this argument is not a sound one. That the crime is a great one when the intent of the perpetrator is considered and that it is intensified in the minds of the people in proportion to the respect and affection in which the victim is held, is a natural view to be taken by all who abhor violence. But there is no law which recognizes degrees of murder according to official station. The miscreant who kills in malice the humblest citizen is as guilty of murder as he who slays the chief magistrate and must suffer the penalty of the law prescribed by the state as to a result which is common to all in any other case. It is a common expression now in the height of public indignation at the death of McKinley that even should the president recover from his wounds some extraordinary punishment should be inflicted upon the criminal, that he should be imprisoned for life under circumstances which would make his existence a torture of suffering the same as if he had succeeded in his dastardly purpose. But a little reflection will satisfy any reasonable

marital. Scott sarcastically wrote the secretary of war: "Perhaps after my trial I may be permitted to return to the United States. My poor services with this most gallant army are at length to be rewarded, as I have long been led to expect they would be."

Refusing honors due to him as a victorious soldier he returned home as a private citizen, stood trial again at Frederick, and, while the treaty he had arranged was being signed to note the victory of his arms in Mexico, he was awarded a pension. He was charged, prompted by envy and hatred. He came forth not only acquitted, but to be honored with the rank of lieutenant general by the congress, being the first officer of the United States army to obtain that rank since George Washington. Winfield Scott, Shley was a boy of tender years when that trial took place. He may have looked in upon it, and possibly recalls it with a strange interest.

A GROWING SURPLUS.

Effect of Reduced Expenditures on the National Treasury.

Boston Globe.

The latter-day tendency of receipts to pile up over expenditures in our national treasury is already observable and an old evil is developing. The excess for the present fiscal year to date amounts to \$3,693,266.77, and this is due to increased receipts, the result of deducting the gold reserve of \$150,000,000 and the trust funds held for the redemption of outstanding gold certificates, silver certificates and treasury notes, amounts to \$179,652,312.25.

Strange as it may seem, the present condition of receipts is due to an increase in the receipts of the government over last year, but to a reduction of expenditures. While the revenue receipts are much smaller now than for the corresponding time last year, the customs receipts are much larger. The expenditures for this year to date are only \$723,000,000 less than of last year, and this accounts for the current surplus.

There is every reason why the surplus should go on accumulating, and the government will have to shape its course accordingly.

SHORT AND TO THE POINT.

Philadelphia Record: The anarchist rails against tyranny, but what tyranny is there so absolute and so abominable as that which undertakes to defeat the will of a nation by the murderous act of a single man?

Boston Globe: In the manifest and demonstrative of sympathy and good will for Mr. McKinley there are no national lines. The victim of Czolgosz has the best wishes of rational-minded men of every country.

Kansas City Journal: Political demagogues saw the seed of discontent and distrust of the government, anarchist agitators watered it, and the result is that the country reaps the harvest of assassination.

Indianapolis Journal: An exchange has a cartoon representing a farmer chasing a snake labeled anarchist with a pitchfork and exclaiming: "He is a foreign viper and does not belong in our land." Unfortunately, this is not true; the president's assassin is a native American, and we tolerate numerous hatches of such vipers.

Brooklyn Eagle: Some of the talk ensuing upon the tragic incident in Buffalo would be almost as deplorable as that incident, if it invariably led to an incident. Liberty not to be abused is one of the most important that we enjoy. If necessary, it will be enforced by a stern prohibition on the questionable right of liberty of free speech and free assemblage, in the avowed interest of glorifying anarchy and anarchy.

Indianapolis News: It is to be hoped that the efforts of Secretary Root and other members of the cabinet to suppress all notoriety for which the assassin craves will be successful. If we can get through this terrible event without displaying to the world what a miserable man our president is, and what he calls for, brookless, other notoriety-seekers might be deterred from seeking glory and publicity through assassination.

PLEASANTLY PUT.

Judge: Sailing Master—Better not go out sailing, young ladies—there's a heavy swell and—
"A chorus of Young Ladies—Oh, mercy! where is he?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I understand Higbee's suit went all to pieces the first time he wore it." "Well, it didn't fit him for what happened."

Brooklyn Life: "Griet is so very attentive to his wife that when he is with her he looks as if he were with her."

"That isn't the reason he falls to notice her, is it?"

"What is it, then?"

"He doesn't want his wife to know what kind of man he associates with."

Detroit Free Press: "Do you know what my wife's strenuous motto is during the preserving season?" asked Cunnin.

"No," replied Cawker. "What is it?"

"I can."

Washington Star: "Why do poets wear long hair?" asked the young woman who is anxious to know.

"My dear," answered the young woman who believes there is no such thing as a free lunch, "they don't want to wear long hair how would we know they are poets?"

Philadelphia Press: Spacey—What do you think of this little story in our paper today?"

Critchee—Nothing particularly. What's the matter with it?"

Spacey—Well, don't you recognize my style there? Isn't it like me?"

Critchee—No. It hasn't got a very big head on it."

Washington Star: "Was your son Josiah a leader of any of his classes?"

"I reckon so," answered Cortnosel.

"I have been told that a good many of the young men who attended Josiah's school 'tinged' the hair on their heads with red. I had seen of Josiah drive' harvest time I should guess that he'd be right up close to the top."

HARRY P. VAN ARDRALE.