THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	25,300	17	25,370
2	25,430	18	25,595
3	25,410	19	25,270
4	25,690	20	25,530
5	25,180	21	25,600
6	25,240	22	25,340
7	25,360	23	25,490
8	25,240	24	25,870
9	25,350	25	25,850
10	25,380	26	26,060
11	25,640	27	26,510
12	25,150	28	27,210
13	25,190	29	27,010
14	25,050	30	26,680
15	25,110	31	27,280
16	25,390		

Total	795,920
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Net daily average	25,421

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, A. D. 1901.
M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

His good deeds live.

Every cloud has a silver lining.

Do not feel too bad about the rain. It snowed up in North Dakota.

The influence for good of McKinley dead is still greater by far than that of all his living detractors.

Edgar Howard should have known that Constantine J. Smyth was loaded when he undertook to blow down the muzzle.

No day of prayer and mourning ever came home to people so closely as that ordained in memory of President McKinley.

The name of the new political foundling is "The Allied Party." Its chief difficulty promises to be in getting itself allied to the voters.

A whole nation stood still with uncovered head as the funeral cortege of William McKinley passed. What greater mark of respect could be paid to man?

With summer's sun and an early frost King Corn has had a hard time of it this year. But when it is all over Nebraska will still be found in the corn belt.

If the fusion conventions had built ten different platforms instead of two, Judge Hollenbeck would just as willingly have agreed to stand on them all without reading them.

Another bunch of regrets comes from South Africa in the shape of 200 British soldiers and two cannon captured. Up to date the pile of regrets is greater than the acceptances.

The populist and democratic state committees have fused for the campaign. Before the campaign is ended the funds are likely to be more than fused—they will be consumed.

The base ball season is ended, with Omaha several lengths behind. The local fans, however, need not be discouraged. The club will start out next year with just as much hot air as ever.

Cecil Rhodes states that he has always had a fondness for collecting Dutch curios, Dutch paintings and everything Dutch. Perhaps this throws some light on his part in laying the foundation for the conquest of the Transvaal.

It is worthy of note that despite the immense crowds that have invaded Omaha during carnival week no visitor has been compelled to walk the streets in search of accommodations, as was said to have been the case during the state fair.

The refusal of the executive council of the Federation of Labor to place an Omaha labor paper on the unfair list because it has seen fit to criticise the Central Labor union shows that the freedom of the press is not yet banished from the land.

It is too bad that someone always thinks it incumbent upon him to smash traditions of long standing. The latest to suffer is that of Ben Butler and the spoons, a man being found who owns up that he was the person who got them, instead of the general.

The soldier boys of the National Guard are just beginning to realize what an advantage it is to have their annual encampment within reach of the conveniences and hospitality of a great city. When they are asked to come again the noes will be decidedly in the minority.

The country has not only been liberal in its display of black crepe for the dead president, but black tar has also been provided in abundance for those unwise enough to make anarchistic remarks at this time. Men who hold such opinions will do well to take a thinking part for a while at least.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN AMENITIES.

The arrival of the czar in France was marked by extraordinary precautions for his safety. The Buffalo tragedy has more strongly impressed European rulers with the necessity for greater safeguards. The dispatches state that the ceremonies connected with the reception of the Russian emperor took place behind an impenetrable wall of soldiery, so that the people, who had made extraordinary preparations to do honor to the nation's guest, were not permitted to even see him. A further precaution was the guarding with troops of the entire track from Dunkirk to Compiegne, the number of men required for this constituting a large army.

Whether or not the visit of Emperor Nicholas to France has any political significance does not appear. It has been suggested that it was intended to facilitate the placing of a Russian loan at Paris of $200,000,000, but this is improbable, since the czar's influence exerted through his finance minister would be quite as effective as going to France himself. A more plausible view is that the czar desired to convey to the people of France a visible assurance of his continued friendliness and to all Europe his satisfaction with the alliance between Russia and France. It is to be remembered, however, that Nicholas was invited to visit France by President Loubet, after the Russian emperor had decided to attend the German naval maneuvers. This seems to dispose of the idea that there may be political significance in the visit and suggests that the czar was simply interested in the naval maneuvers and wanted to get away from his capital for a little recreation.

There was certainly no need of his going to France in order to impress the French people with his friendliness. They can have no doubt of this, because they know it is distinctly in the interest of Russia to maintain the most cordial relations with France. The alliance between them is mutually advantageous and enables them to exert a potential influence in European affairs. It makes for the security of each and also for the maintenance of the general peace. So long as this alliance continues France is safe against possible aggression and Russian interests in Europe will be conserved. However anomalous such a compact between a despotism and a republic may appear, there can be no doubt as to its expediency. This was recognized by the statesmen of both countries long before the alliance was entered into. With these two powerful military nations firmly bound together, as they now seem to be, and desiring the preservation of peace, the danger of any serious disturbance of European peace is small and remote. Undoubtedly the czar's visit to France and the enthusiastic interest taken in it by the French people will have a good effect, but there appears no reason to think that it has any definite political significance, or none other than the fact it shows that the two nations are on the very best of terms and propose to continue so.

AMERICAN CORN IN EUROPE.

The American consul at Liege, Belgium, reports that the consumption of cornmeal in that country has increased 400 per cent in the last five years. He expresses the opinion that our cornmeal will in time win favor in other countries and that our present export of corn will be very greatly increased. There is, however, an intense prejudice among the working people of most European countries against the use of corn for human food, in spite of the well understood fact that it is freely used by the American people.

According to the consul, in Belgium this prejudice has been to a large extent removed by actual demonstration of the food value of corn preparations. A like effort has been made in other countries, but with little success. For several years the Agricultural department had an agent abroad whose duty it was to demonstrate the food value of corn, but he accomplished very little and this experience discouraged further efforts, though there was a corn display at the last Paris exhibition.

The Philadelphia Record suggests that if in addition to practically showing the merits of corn as food our government should secure its entrance into European countries free of duty our shipments would doubtless greatly increase. It is not at all likely, however, that our government could secure a concession of this kind, though it would certainly be well to make the effort. While there is some encouragement in what has been accomplished in Belgium, progress in overcoming the prejudice among Europeans generally against corn for human food will be very slow. Perhaps some help in this direction will come from the advancing price of breadstuffs abroad.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Whether or not the United States is to acquire the Danish West Indies will probably soon be determined. It has been reported that the offer made by the American Department of State to the government of Denmark has been accepted by the ministry of the latter and it is expected that the Danish Parliament, soon to meet, will approve that acceptance. In that event the purchase will undoubtedly be made, as it is understood that the offer was not made until the sanction of it by two-thirds of the senate was assured.

It is only from a strategic point of view that the acquisition of the islands can be regarded as desirable. They have no real commercial value. Their population numbers only 32,000 and the entire area of the three islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John is but 132 square miles. St. Thomas possesses one of the finest harbors in the West Indies and it is urged that in other hands than ours it would be a constant menace to our safety, particularly after we shall have constructed an interoceanic canal. The New York Sun says that "in the hands of a strong maritime power hostile to us the harbor of St. Thomas would be a source of danger, not only to Porto Rico, but to our general interests in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico and in the prospective interoceanic canal. In our hands the same port, held in conjunction with San Juan, Porto Rico, would enable us to control the favorite passage for vessels coming from Europe to Mexico, Central America, Northern Colombia, the western part of Venezuela, Jamaica and the southern ports of San Domingo, Hayti and Cuba." The islands have been an expense to Denmark and probably would be to the United States.

THE MACHINE.

In every campaign we hear a great deal on both sides of the political fence about the machine. Most of the discussion is naturally indulged in by the political opposition anxious to stir up dissension in the ranks of those they have to meet in the political arena. Much of it is designed to create the impression that if the people could get rid of the machine everything would be harmony and purity.

As a matter of fact, the machine is simply the popular name for the party organization. Under modern political methods every party must have a political organization, and the party with the most complete and thoroughly worked out organization has the advantage of its opponents. Those who decry the machine, therefore, are insincere and are not in favor of wiping it out. They simply want to gain control of the organization and build up a machine under their domination in the place of what they are denouncing. This has been the history of all factional contests in all political parties. The organization may change, but it is never destroyed.

So far as the rank and file of the party are concerned, they are interested only in clean politics and party success. What they want to ask is whether the organization is properly performing its functions, whether it is well managed, whether it is vigilant and alert, whether it is truly representative of a majority of the voters on whose ballots the success of the party candidates depends; in a word, whether it is faithfully performing the trust reposed in it on behalf of the party.

These questions pertain not to the organization of any one party, but to the organizations of all political parties. Merely crying "Machine!" will not destroy the necessity of party organization nor improve the organizations that have been laboriously built up.

AN EGGS-ACTING DEMAND.

A suggestion offered at the convention of the Nebraska Retail Grocers' association, which has received the official endorsement of that body, deserves more than passing notice. The grocers have decided to request the cracker manufacturers to change the size of the wooden cracker boxes so that these boxes may be used, without alteration, as egg cases.

It is to be hoped that the cracker trust will meet this demand in the same friendly spirit in which it was made and comply with so reasonable a requisition. The cracker trust might, if it were disposed to be penurious and unaccommodating, suggest to the grocers the advisability of changing the size of their egg cases to correspond with the size of the cracker box. If that threatened to entail too great an inconvenience it might suggest to the poultry raisers and egg dealers the practicability of experimenting in a breed of fowl that will lay eggs of the precise size to fit in with the existing dimensions of the cracker boxes. Failing in this, an appeal might be made to the hens direct.

We certainly hope that between the grocerymen, the cracker trust, the egg dealers and the hens this weighty problem may be adjusted without resort to the courts and without exacting additional tribute from the consumers.

The loss of both the phenomenally fast British torpedo boat destroyers would seem to indicate that the effort to secure speed had been at the expense of rendering the boats more unsafe to the crew than to a possible foe. No other government has attempted to secure such speed in frail craft, or any other for that matter, and none are likely to until the constructors have shown themselves able to combine the great power necessary with stability.

Those who now express relief because President Roosevelt has declared in favor of continuing the policy of his predecessor have every reason to be satisfied, but they never had any real occasion for alarm. Nothing in the president's career indicates that he is anything but level-headed. Outspoken he has always been, but his speech has always been for the right as he sees it, and from that stand there has never been any fickleness.

China has called upon Germany to move out of territory which it occupied during the late troubles. Up to the present there are no signs of moving and the Chinaman is likely to wait a long time for possession of his property, if he ever secures it. The greed for territory among the nations of the world is too strong to expect them to yield quietly anything they get possession of.

By grace of the city council a $2,000 dog pound is to be erected in Omaha for the benefit of lost, strayed or stolen canines that may come into the dog catcher's net. When these sumptuous quarters are provided intelligent dogs will be in a quandary whether to stay at home or have themselves committed to the pound.

Steady Riding Now.

New York World.

The Rough Rider is a memory. It is for steady riding now.

All Agreed on This.

Globe-Democrat.

There is no politics in the popular movement against the menace of anarchy. Among democrats and republicans, north and south, the sentiment is the same.

An Admirable Start.

Chicago News.

President Roosevelt's retention of the old cabinet as his own shows from the start what that admirable and thoroughly equipped statesman thinks of civil service reform. It is a safe guess that this nation is going to be very proud of President Roosevelt before it gets through with him.

Temper Well Controlled.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The remarkable manner in which the American public controls its temper at a time when temper could not be more sorely tried, is highly gratifying to all lovers of good government.

A Button Buster.

Kansas City Star.

Here is one of the jokes perpetrated by the Nebraska populist convention: "We congratulate the republican party for adopting and putting into execution, so far as it has, populistic theories of finance."

The Less Said the Better.

Washington Post.

It is always commendable to reduce the amount of political talk, but we fear the manager of the campaign of the Ohio democrats was proceeding upon the selfish theory that the less said about the past the better for his party.

Unity of Action Needed.

Indianapolis Journal.

If every state in the union would pass a uniform law defining anarchy in a succinct and clear manner, and affixing a penalty of fine and imprisonment not so severe but that juries would impose a discretionary punishment, the evil could be effectually suppressed. But there should be concert of action.

Too High a Price to Pay.

Baltimore News.

It may be un-American for a president of the United States to avoid promiscuous assemblages, but it is a significant fact that President Carnot, King Humbert and Mr. McKinley were all three struck down in the midst of a crowd. Such a price is too high to pay even for the distinction of being an American of the Americans, and it ought not to be exacted of our executive until better provision is made for his security.

Ardent Desire of the People.

Philadelphia Record.

President Roosevelt has announced as a part of his forthcoming policy "the placing in positions of trust men only of the highest integrity." If he shall stick to that he will offend many men in his own party, but he will make himself invincible among his countrymen. There is nothing so ardently desired by the mass of the people of the United States as honest government, and honest government can only be expected at the hands of honest men.

New Name in the Roster.

Kansas City Star.

President Theodore Roosevelt has added a new Christian name to the roster of presidents. The name of Theodore is strange in the column. Most of his predecessors had plain, common names, greatly preferred in this country, especially in the earlier days. There has been but one George in the White House and he was the first of all the presidents. There have been three Johns, one Thomas, five Jamesses, two Andrews, one Martin, two Williams, one Zachary, one Millard, one Franklin, one Abraham, one Ulysses, one Rutherford, one Chester, one Grover and one Benjamin. It is rather singular that such common names as Henry and Charles do not appear in the list of first names of presidents.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF CROPS.

How This Year's Harvest Compares with Other Years.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The September 1 condition of the principal food crops, as reported last week by the Department of Agriculture, compares as follows with that of a year and two years ago and the September average for the last ten years:

September 1, 1901.	1900	1899.	Average. 10 years.
Wheat	82.8	70.9	89.3
Corn	81.7	85.2	82.7
Oats	72.4	87.2	81.6
Barley	83.8	86.7	83.1
Rye	84.9	82.0	86.4
Potatoes	52.2	86.3	78.8

The four especially valuable crops are those of corn, wheat, oats and potatoes. Together last year these four crops aggregated a farm value of $1,374,225,600, to which corn contributed $751,220,000, or more than one-half, wheat $323,525,000, oats $208,669,0000, and potatoes $90,811,000. This year three of the four crops are more or less of a failure, and in the case of corn, the most valuable, and potatoes, the least valuable, the failure is the worst known since the Department of Agriculture began its report, some thirty odd years ago.

The wheat acreage is given as 45,733,000, against 43,113,000 acres a year ago, and on the basis of the reported condition the statistician of the New York Produce exchange figures out a probable crop of 644,835,000 bushels, which is about 14,000,000 bushels less than was promised by the report of August 1 last, and compares with an actual crop of 522,229,505 bushels in 1900, and 675,148,705 and 611,780,000 bushels, respectively, for the years 1898 and 1891, when record yields were made. This year's wheat crop is thus the second largest ever gathered in the country, but in point of promised aggregate value it will compare less favorably with preceding harvests. The present price of cash wheat at Chicago is 68 cents, which is nearly 10 cents below what wheat was commanding a year ago, not much in excess of the average Chicago price of the crop of 1898, and nearly 20 cents below the average price at which the crop of 1891 was marketed. It is evident that the foreign need is not to be so urgent as the European crop statistics have been regarded as promising, and not so urgent as to make bread unduly expensive in this country. Regarded from the consumers' standpoint and in view of the failure of the corn and potato crop, this is a most fortunate circumstance.

The indicated yield of corn, as figured out by the Produce exchange statistician, is 1,335,093,000 bushels, against an indicated yield a month ago of 1,393,000,000 bushels, and comparing with an actual harvest of 2,105,102,500 bushels in 1900, 2,078,143,900 in 1899 and 2,283,875,000 bushels in 1896, when the yield passed all records. The greatest corn crop failures of recent years were those of 1894 and 1881, but the present one is the worst of all, as shown not only by reported condition, but by comparisons with average yearly yields. For the five years just past corn production has averaged about 2,058,800,000 bushels a year, and the present indicated loss from that figure for the crop of 1901 of 723,700,000 bushels amounts to a little over 35 per cent. The corn crop of 1894 was damaged to the extent of about 31 per cent of the previous average five-year yield, and that of 1881 to the extent of less than 20 per cent of what had been an average harvest. American agriculture in this important particular has thus suffered the worst blow experienced in at least thirty-five years.

The higher prices of corn will make good much if not all of the loss to the farming community as a whole, but the burden of the disaster will none the less fall upon the country in the higher cost of meat and provisions especially, for the production of which corn is the great staple. Altogether the year 1901 promises to be remembered as one of the worst known in agriculture. But for the single redeeming feature of the wheat crop it would have to be classed as the worst without exception since the civil war.

His Farewell Message

Philadelphia Public Ledger (rep.)

The speech made by President McKinley at Buffalo on the day before he was shot, although it was not intended as such, has all the force and effect of a farewell message. The president had no warning that it was to be his last public utterance, but he had prepared it with more than usual care, because it was to be delivered under circumstances that would make it a message to the world on the subject of America's business policy. In the brief period that elapsed between the time of its delivery and that of the assassination of the president the press of the country recognized the great importance of the speech, and very generally commended the president for the broad view he had taken of the future policy of the country. His assassination has given added force to this, his last public utterance.

Mr. McKinley was a pronounced advocate of protection to American industry. His advancement to the presidential chair was largely due to the association of his name with a high tariff bill that helped to revive the drooping industries of the country. Mr. McKinley's early purpose in his advocacy of protection to American industries by tariff duties was to hold American trade for American workers, to firmly establish American industries so that they could compete with foreign industries despite the cheaper labor of European countries.

That battle was won, partly through the development of our natural resources, partly by the skill and inventiveness of American workmen, partly because the latter were protected from ruinous competition while getting their industries established. Infant industries have grown to maturity; American mills and factories have been established capable of producing much more material than could be consumed in the home market, and President McKinley had begun to look forward to the development of our commerce with foreign countries. For this also the tariff could be employed, not for the exclusion of foreign products, but for obtaining concessions in the laws restrictive of trade that would be of mutual benefit. James G. Blaine advocated reciprocity treaties twenty years ago, but the time was less propitious then than it is today, when America has a surplus of manufactures for which it needs a foreign market and when it has already obtained a foothold in foreign markets in spite of obstructive tariffs. President McKinley was as loyal to the true principles of protection in his Buffalo speech as at any time in his career, but he was broad-minded enough to see that the time had come for an expansion of American trade. We have attained the purpose of protection—control of our home market—and now need for the continuance of our industrial prosperity such an opening to foreign markets as will enable us to dispose of our surplus of manufactured products. On this subject McKinley said:

"The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not. If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

President Roosevelt in taking up the work of his predecessor has distinctly pledged himself to continue the policy happily outlined by Mr. McKinley at Buffalo, and that policy was in the main to promote the industrial prosperity of the country by an expansion of its trade relations. Various means may be employed to this end—modifications of the tariff that will cheapen the cost of production in this country, improvement of our consular service by the application of civil service principles to the appointments to that service, the construction of an isthmian canal, the laying of a Pacific ocean cable and amendment of our navigation laws.

President Roosevelt can set himself no better or higher task than that of carrying out Mr. McKinley's main purpose by such methods as approve themselves to his judgment. There is no doubt of his sincere purpose to do this, nor that he will be a most earnest advocate of honorable peace, accepting as his guide without reserve the last words of President McKinley:

"Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come, not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but, more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship which will deepen and endure. Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth."

NEBRASKA FUSIONISTS.

Significant Features of the Recent Ghost Dance.

Kansas City Star (ind.).

As might have been expected, the Nebraska democrats, who closed their state convention early this morning, took their stand on the old platforms of the party in their brief reference to national issues. They also fused with the populists, in convention at the same time, by the making of a state ticket, taking the head of the ticket from their own ranks and the nominees for regents of the university from those of the populist faith. They condemned the proposed reorganization of the democratic party, declaring that those who proposed this adjustment of factions were merely the bolters who had assisted in the election of President McKinley in two national contests.

It is apparent that William J. Bryan still dominates the party organization in his own state, whatever his loss of strength may be in other commonwealths. He has especially urged the continuance of fusion, having taken the floor in a recent conference and opposed aggressively the proposition to re-establish democratic independence in Nebraska.

But the action of the Nebraska democrats will not have much effect upon the general tendency throughout the country to get away from the hopeless issues of the past two presidential campaigns and return to grounds upon which the whole democratic party may be reunited. The other state conventions of this year have indicated very clearly that the popular sentiment of the party is against the continued leadership of Mr. Bryan, that it is opposed to several of the principal articles in the Bryan confession of faith and that success can be achieved only through the reunion of the factions.

There is plenty of time to formulate the issues of the next presidential campaign, and when they are made up doubtless there will be vital questions not now under consideration. But in the meantime it seems almost certain that there will be a radical departure from the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. If not, then the logical candidate for nomination in 1904 will be William J. Bryan, and the inevitable sequence will be another defeat.

THREE NEW YORK PRESIDENTS.

Fillmore, Arthur, Roosevelt—A Bit of History.

Washington Post.

Of the five vice presidents, to-wit, Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur and Roosevelt, who have succeeded to the presidency to fill vacancies created by death, the state of New York has furnished three. The first of those three was Millard Fillmore, born in 1800, elected vice president in 1848 with General Zachary Taylor, who was inaugurated on March 5, 1849, and died on July 9, 1850. As presiding officer of the senate at a period of intense excitement Mr. Fillmore won the approbation of all the members of that body by strict and unvarying impartiality. On July 10, 1850, in the old hall of the house of representatives, in the presence of both houses of congress, Mr. Fillmore was sworn into the presidential office, the oath being administered by the chief justice of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, the venerable William Cranch, whom President John Adams fifty years before had appointed to that office. The Taylor cabinet at once resigned and President Fillmore selected a new one from among the ablest whig statesmen of the time, including Daniel Webster as secretary of state. Peace and prosperity blessed the country during his administration.

President Chester A. Arthur of New York, who succeeded the murdered Garfield in 1881, has a warm place in the hearts of his countrymen. His nomination at Chicago at the end of one of the bitterest factional fights ever waged in any party, a conflict which settled the third term question for all time, was a tub thrown to the stalwart whale. He was little known to the American people and there was nothing in his antecedents on which to base an expectation that if called to the presidency he would measure up to the height of that great office. But the occasion found the man. Coming in as a stalwart, the protege of Conkling, and supposed to be the antipode of Blaine, President Arthur ignored factional differences and remembered that he was not the president of either wing of his party, nor yet of the party as a whole, but president of the United States, the head of the government in which all the people of all sections had equal claims. In all of his appointments, as well as in his refusals to appoint, he aimed to allay animosities. During his administration the civil service law was enacted and the absolute fidelity with which he enforced its provisions has never been questioned. It was not his fault, not by any mistakes or failures on the part of his administration, that he was succeeded by a democrat, the first break in the line of republican succession that had occurred in twenty-four years.

President Roosevelt, the third of New York's contributions to the presidential office through the vice presidency, inherits none of the difficulties that surrounded Arthur. There is neither factional nor sectional strife, but a united party, and the people of all sections are desirous of the blessings that flow from a wise, well-ordered administration. Mr. Roosevelt brings to the discharge of his duties a wider and more varied experience than Mr. Arthur possessed. Let us hope that such honor as Arthur won may be in store for him.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The shah of Persia has become a camera fiend and has had a large darkroom fitted up in the palace at Teheran.

The Society of American Wars is raising funds for the erection in San Francisco of a monument to John Paul Jones.

The will of the late Herman O. Armour disposes, in bequests to his family and relatives, of $2,250,000 of real and personal property.

By breaking up Independence, Mr. Lawson endorses Lipton's opinion that a yacht built for a cup race is good for nothing else.

There will be assembled in and about New York harbor during the cup races steam yachts to the estimated value of $50,000,000. They represent the Argonauts who have found the golden fleece.

Robert Lebaudy, son of the rich French sugar refiner, was in New York last week and subscribed $10,000 to the hospital building which the French Benevolent association is to erect in that city.

J. P. Lyon of St. Paul, who is now at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cleveland, O., is said to be the youngest member of that body. Lyon enlisted as the drumer boy of Company G, Eighty-first Ohio infantry on October 12, 1861—five days before his eleventh birthday.

Memories of the execution of Maximilian, the emperor of Mexico, are revived by the announcement that the emperor of Austria has conferred the title of baron upon De Francisco Kaska of the City of Mexico. De Kaska accompanied Maximilian to Mexico and remained until the last a member of his suite.

The Navy department is soon to have a fine portrait of John P. Kennedy, who was secretary of the navy under President Filmore. A nephew and namesake of the former secretary has offered to loan the department a portrait until a copy is made. Secretary Kennedy was appointed from Maryland in 1854.

M. Wallon, a member of the French senate, who is known as the "Father of the Republican Constitution," recently assisted his son in rescuing three persons who were drowning in the sea near Petits Dalles. For his courageous conduct the senator, who is 80 years old, has been awarded a medal of the first class.

M. Marche, a French engineer, claims to have solved the problem of telephoning by submarine cables for great distances. His experiments are reported as having been very extensive and exhaustive and as having resulted recently in his being able to transmit a telephone message, with perfect distinctness, from Calais through a cable 400 miles long.

Kathryn Tynan, the Irish writer, is Mrs. Hinkson by marriage. She was born at Dublin 40 years ago. At 25 Miss Tynan published her first volume of verse, having then been writing for eight years. Since then several volumes of her verse have been printed, as well as some ten novels. D. A. Hinkson is also the author of several novels of Irish life.

Wolf von Schierbrand, the newspaper correspondent expelled from Germany, is well known here and in New York, where he recently arrived. He claims that the actual cause of his expulsion was not, as stated by German officials, because he had tried by illegitimate means to obtain advance copies of the new German tariff bill, but because in two of his letters the drinking habits of the emperor were described.

M. H. Fulton, manager of the Postal Telegraph and Cable company at Bucyrus, O., has bulletined the assassination of three presidents. When President Lincoln was shot Fulton was night operator at Allegheny, Pa., and received the bulletins announcing the tragedy. At the time President Garfield was shot Fulton was the day operator at the Western Union office in Bucyrus, and received the news of that event. He is now connected with the Postal Telegraph and Cable company in the same city, and in the regular routine of his duties received the news of the assassination of President McKinley.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PLEDGE.

Detroit Journal: The entire country will be gratified at the announcement of President Roosevelt that the policies of his predecessor are to be carried out to the letter and in the spirit in which they were conceived and in which they were being developed.

Chicago News: Coming from a man of Mr. Roosevelt's ability and personal force, his declarations mean far more than they would were he of second-rate powers. The public will accept them as further evidence of his broad-mindedness and freedom from mere personal ambition.

Washington Post: The McKinley policy is to be the Roosevelt policy. The Roosevelt policy, therefore, becomes the policy of the progressive American, and the president of the United States will have the same loyal and devoted support which has been accorded his martyred predecessor.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "I shall continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and the honor of our beloved country," says President Roosevelt. The country knows there is not an atom of doubt that the pledge will be scrupulously kept.

Boston Transcript: President Roosevelt is a man of his word and his promise is to be accepted as made without reservation. Elected on the same platform as President McKinley, which he had cordially accepted, there ought to have been no doubt from the first as to Mr. Roosevelt's shaping his policy to attain the same ends as those Mr. McKinley proposed.

Philadelphia North American: We are sure that no president beginning his term of service has had behind him a country more ready to accord applause for triumphs won or support in difficulties that may arise. In the North American's judgment Theodore Roosevelt has the brains, the heart and the patriotism to make an exceptionally good president.

Chicago Tribune: This declaration of President Roosevelt, promotive of confidence in the present and a good omen for the future, was only another illustration of his habit of doing just the right thing at the right time. He has been criticised for his impulsiveness, but here was impulsiveness of the right kind. He spoke promptly and he spoke in a manner to be clearly understood and without reservation of any kind, and his first words after taking the oath of office were just the words the American people were longing to hear.

New York Times: Every man who knows Theodore Roosevelt well will avow that these were the looked-for words, this the personal proclamation naturally and almost inevitably prompted by the character of his mind and the impulses of his heart. Under these great responsibilities the strong, self-reliant man the American people have known so well and studied with such interest in his various relations to public affairs becomes the safe, wise, conservative president, willing and content to pursue to the end the policies of William McKinley, because he was a safe, wise and conservative president.

Philadelphia Press: This sentence is the shortest inaugural in our history. It promises to prove the most comprehensive and satisfactory. It is pledge, platform and policy in one. It accepts the past, assures the future and calms the present. It gives a grief-stricken land the broad, general and generous assurance it desired that the principles and policy of an administration successful beyond any other in our day and generation are to be continued, entire and complete, by President Roosevelt. The country desires no more than an administration as prosperous as the one just sadly closed in universal grief and world sorrow, and the best friend and fondest admirer of the new president could wish him no greater success than to meet this desire, whose fulfillment is assured by his first, frank, full declaration of policy.

Coming Our Way.

Indianapolis News.

The British mail from Australia is to go across the United States instead of the Suez canal because much quicker time can be made than by the old route. Everything is coming our way.

POINTED REMARKS.

Pittsburg Chronicle: Mrs. Snaggs—The early bird does not get the worm this summer.

Mr. Snaggs—Doesn't he? What does he get?

Mrs. Snaggs—The caterpillar.

Chicago Tribune: "You know, of course, Colonel," remarked the bartender, "that Kentucky is producing about 30,000,000 gallons of whisky a year now?"

"Have you any idea, sah," asked Colonel Hankthunder, raising his glass with a steady hand, "whah we get the rest of ouah supply?"

Somerville Journal—Mistress—Have you any near relatives, Thomas?

Coachman—Yes, ma'am, I have an uncle in Philadelphia who is about as "near" as they ever make 'em.

Washington Star: "One gret trouble," said Uncle Eben, "is dat when a man is smaht enough to say anyfing wuf hearin,' he is also smaht enough not to talk much."

Ohio State Journal: "I am sorry," said the physician to the ossified man, "but you cannot live long."

"Well," replied the ossified man, "when the times comes I will die hard."

Philadelphia Press: "My good man," we said to the pagan Chinese, "do you not recognize the signs of the times?"

"Indeed," he replied in soft tones, "indeed I do. They are the ones that say 'Pay Indemnities Here,' are they not?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I see that a Connecticut pastor has been sharply criticised for dealing in stocks on margins."

"Does he offer any excuse?"

"Yes. He says other ministers do the same thing."

"Of course. That's a stock excuse."

Stray Stories: "Smithers can tell as good a fish story as anybody I know. I told him an awful whopper the other night, but he matched it."

"How?"

"He said he believed me."

Puck: First Correspondent—Aha! This is really important, if true!

Second Correspondent—What is it?

First Correspondent—There's a report that Russia and Japan have entered into a secret treaty not to let their crises go too far.

Washington Star: "Dere ain't no doubt about it," said Meandering Mike, "education pays."

"I s'pose you're speakin' from experience?" responded Plodding Pete, contemptuously.

"I am. I went t'roo one o' de biggest colleges in de country while de students was asleep."

SOME TIME WE SHALL UNDERSTAND.

(Sung at the State Funeral, National Capitol, Washington.)

Not now, but in the coming years,
It may be in the better land,
We'll read the meaning of our tears,
And there, some time, we'll understand.

CHORUS.

Then trust in God through all thy days;
Fear not, for He doth hold thy hand;
Though dark thy way, still sing and praise;
Some time, some time, we'll understand

We'll catch the broken thread again,
And finish what we here began;
Heav'n will mysteries explain,
And then, ah, then, we'll understand.

We'll know why clouds instead of sun
Were over many a cherished plan;
Why song has ceased when scarce begun;
'Tis there, some time, we'll understand.

Why what we longed for most of all,
Eludes so oft, our eager hand;
Why hopes are crushed and castles fall,
Up there, some time, we'll understand.

God knows the way, He holds the key,
He guides us with unerring hand.
Some time with tearless eyes we'll see;
Yes, there, up there, we'll understand.