

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$3.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$3.50; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$1.50; Saturday Bee, One Year, \$1.50; Twenty-fourth Century Farmer, One Year, \$1.50.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1901, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Total. Rows include 26,045, 27,430, 27,270, 27,150, 27,110, 41,100, 47,710, 34,775, 38,990, 28,150, 28,180, 27,800, 40,210, 45,730, 32,190.

Total 331,710. Less unsold and returned copies, 12,317. Net total sales, 319,393.

Net total average, 30,644. GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

All things earthly must come to an end. So must the Schley naval board of inquiry.

The Douglas county populists are easily pacified. A few crumbs from the democratic pie counter go a good way to satisfy their appetite.

The Louisville (Ky.) girl engaged to marry Lord Charles Henry Augustus Frederick Lockhart Ross of England is certainly getting plenty of name for her money.

The time for filing Spanish war claims has expired. As \$50,000,000 worth of the claims have been presented the commission is not likely to run out of work for some time.

We are assured that the School Book trust is taking no active part in the republican city primaries, but the agent for the trust appears to be very much concerned over the selection of delegates to the nominating convention.

German builders have informed the Kaiser that at present they are not prepared to build a yacht which could successfully compete for the America's cup. The Germans need not be discouraged—there are others.

From the evidence adduced in the Schley investigation it might be in order for the Annapolis Naval academy to advertise for a new instructor in map-drawing who lays greater stress on accuracy than on artistic appearance.

A law has just become effective in Michigan providing a penalty for docking horses' tails. It is strange that it is unnecessary to enact laws to stop such an unnecessary practice, but fads of fashion take no account of cruelty to animals.

Some real western cowboys giving a steer-rope contest at the Des Moines festival have convinced the people of that city that they can rope a steer quicker than a summer resort hotel keeper can separate a man from his money.

Lord Roberts exhorts the British public to be patient over the untoward course of events in South Africa. The British public had a large stock of patience to commence on, but it has been drawn on heavily during the past two years.

The city electrician found the income of his office for September as \$107.82. This reminds us that the income of the gas inspector is only \$125 a month, and we think it is about time for the council to vote him an increase or a horse and buggy.

Mr. Rome Miller has raised a tempest in a chafing dish by the demand that the Commercial club be reorganized because it is extending the cheap lunch privilege to outsiders. The restaurant business would hardly seem to be within the province of the Commercial club.

A forecast of the findings of the senate committee that is now investigating the Manila hemp scandal predicts a mild dose of censure for former Acting Secretary McKeljohn by reason of admissions made in his own testimony. We apprehend that Mr. McKeljohn will take his dose of homeopathic medicine with serene composure.

A New York religious paper is again active in collecting money for the ransom of Miss Stone. The motive may be a worthy one, but this particular paper never misses an opportunity to pass the bat to attract attention to itself—it is so much cheaper than letting someone else pass the headgear and putting in something itself.

THE WAR ON BEET SUGAR.

The Sugar trust is prosecuting its war on the beet sugar industry with a vigor which plainly denotes a determination to destroy that industry if possible. The reduction in the price of granulated sugar for Missouri river points ordered by the trust last week was probably the beginning of the war and is likely to be followed by further action on the part of the trust and its western ally looking to the breaking down of the beet sugar interest. It is announced that the manufacturers of beet sugar will go on producing regardless of the trust's attack, but will not undertake to compete at the price made by the trust—3 1/2 cents a pound. They will instead store their product, believing that in a short time they will be able to sell it at a living price.

This scheme under the circumstances is the judicious course, though it is quite possible that the beet sugar people are somewhat too optimistic regarding the result. The trust may be in position to carry on the war much longer than the beet sugar interest apparently believes and there is no doubt the trust is prepared to make a very considerable sacrifice in order to break down the beet sugar industry, which stands in the way of its scheme to secure the free admission of raw sugar to this country.

The Springfield Republican remarks that the sugar war "is spreading out to envelop congress and make of Cuba—its annexation or its admission to reciprocity with the United States—the ground of a most bitter industrial and political struggle. The Sugar trust and the cane interest will stand for reciprocity or free trade with Cuba and the beet sugar association will fight this movement to the utmost limit of its resources." The Republican thinks that the national administration will throw its influence for reciprocity if not annexation and free trade and says: "The battle in its political aspects will begin on the assembling of congress in December and it will be a struggle of extraordinary character. And in the end Cuban annexation and free trade will prevail."

There can be no mistaking the motive of the war on the beet sugar industry. The trust has declared itself in favor of admitting Cuban raw sugar free and retaining the duty on refined. Under such a policy the domestic sugar industry would be destroyed and the trust would secure complete and absolute control of the American market. If it can now seriously cripple the beet sugar industry and discourage its further development it may achieve its object. We do not believe, however, that the administration and congress will promote the purpose of the trust by disregarding the just claim to consideration of the beet sugar interest. That interest has been developed and encouraged by republican legislation and we cannot think that now, when it has reached proportions which promise that in the not remote future we shall produce enough sugar to supply the home demand, it will be abandoned by a republican congress and administration in the interest of the Sugar trust and the Cuban sugar growers.

EDUCATING PORTO RICANS.

A published letter from the commissioner of education of Porto Rico shows that very satisfactory progress is being made in educational work on the island. He states that the school attendance is 76 per cent of the children of school age, which is better than in a number of our states, and demonstrates how general is the desire of the islanders to acquire an education. A like eagerness to learn has been manifested in Cuba, showing that the people of these islands fully appreciate the opportunity which American rule offers them to better their condition in this direction.

Since January 1 last the value of school houses built and permanent equipments acquired is \$295,000. The insular government devotes \$500,000 annually, one-fourth of its present income, to educational purposes and of course the expenditure will be increased as circumstances require and the income of the government will permit. The interesting statement is made by the commissioner of education that the children in the schools sing the "Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic anthems in English and doubtless with as much earnestness as they are sung generally by American children. At any rate the practice of singing these patriotic songs is a good one and cannot fail to have a wholesome effect upon the rising generation of Porto Ricans, if not upon the older people. The educational work of our government in Cuba and Porto Rico appears to have been more successful than was to have been expected and is certainly highly creditable to the judgment, zeal and industry of those in charge of it.

JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

The cordial friendship of Japan for the United States has been abundantly manifested and the visit to this country of the distinguished Japanese statesman, Marquis Ito—who has been called the Gladstone of his country—has for one of its objects the strengthening of the relations between the two countries.

A Washington dispatch says it is not known there just what Marquis Ito's mission is, but there is a feeling that in view of the attempts of Russia to shut the United States out of Manchuria and the complications that exist in China, there should be as close relations with Japan as is consistent with the policy of the United States in its relations with foreign governments. The interests of this country and Japan, so far as China is concerned, are to a very large extent identical. Both want the maintenance of the one door policy and both desire the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Chinese empire. Japan, in opposing the designs of Russia regarding Manchuria, is acting in behalf of the interests of the United States as

well as of her own and she should have the earnest moral support of the country. It is not necessary that we enter into any formal alliance with her. We should observe our well-established policy in this respect. But Japan can be assured of the hearty sympathy of our government with any pacific efforts she may make to protect China against the aggression of other powers and to maintain the conditions which give to all nations equal privileges in the Chinese market. In doing this we shall not depart from our traditional policy, while exerting an influence upon affairs in the far east that will be most helpful to Japan and to all the powers concerned in safeguarding China from spoliation.

REORGANIZING THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The demand for the reorganization of the Commercial club is timely and imperative. As a commercial body, the club has for years been handicapped by its promiscuous membership. Instead of being a body composed of merchants and manufacturers, the club has become a mixed organization, in which the commercial and industrial elements are in the minority.

As now composed, the Commercial club is long on lawyers, insurance agents, educators, doctors, railway clerks, real estate speculators and politicians and short on wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers, whose interests are often made secondary to the interests of insurance companies, franchised corporations and men who seek to use the club to gratify political ambitions or vent personal spite. Thus, when confronted with the question of fire insurance rates or railroad discrimination, the usefulness of the organization has been impaired and the chief object of its organization thwarted.

In other cities, notably in Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver and St. Joseph, which are rivals of Omaha in its trade territory, commercial clubs fight the battles of the merchants and manufacturers at every point where an advantage is to be gained or damaging discrimination is practiced. In those cities the officers and agents of the commercial clubs are constantly on the alert to prevent diversion of traffic into other channels and to build up a community of interests between their own members and their patrons.

Whether the Commercial club continues to maintain a cheap meal restaurant or restricts its privileges to members and invited guests, is of comparatively no moment to the general run of business men or to the city at large. What the Commercial club needs of all things is a revision of the membership roll rather than of the bill of fare. What it needs is reinforcements from the ranks of active business men and a weeding out of members who have neither commercial instincts nor commercial interests.

The assumption that everybody interested in the progress of Omaha is entitled to membership in the Commercial club is the rock that tends to destroy the efficiency of the club. Everybody is interested in the health of the community, but not by physicians entitled to practice are eligible to membership in medical societies. Every good citizen is interested in the administration of justice and the enforcement of laws, but only lawyers in good standing are admitted to membership in the Bar association. The basic principle on which the Commercial club should be reorganized is that it should be made up exclusively of men identified with some branch of commerce.

TRIBUTE TO SETH LOW.

Seth Low's farewell to Columbia university on the eve of another rough-and-tumble mixup in New York politics has its pathetic side. As an educator, no less than a public-spirited citizen of wealth, President Low has won lasting fame. It is nearly a foregone conclusion that the subject of republican and so-called "reform" elements in New York City will fall this year to wrest the mayoralty toga from the democratic organization. It requires a brave man to become a martyr to principle, and no one will withhold from President Low a tribute to his bravery.

STILL "DOING" THE CHINAMAN.

If the reports as to the conduct of the legation troops in Pekin are true the Chinese government has good grounds for making formal protest. It is a serious reflection upon the powers represented if their soldiers, under the leadership of an American republic, Mr. McKelzie will make a study of the life, the people and economic conditions existing in the country.

INCREASING HUMAN JOY.

Whatever stars may be over Captain Richard P. Leary, he remains a hero and whether in Guam or at the League Island yard, he emboldens the performance of duty with the golden threads of fantastic humor, thereby adding appreciably to the always insufficient sum total of human joy. His latest achievement is the establishment of a staging school on the receiving ship Richmond, and the men on board are allowed shore leave only when they can demonstrate familiarity with both the words and the tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Upon just what section of the articles of war Captain Leary depends for authority in the school of amusements, as it is called, he has given him what is known as the medal of merit, a great honor in Turkey.

TRUTHS THAT LIE AT THE FOUNDATION OF THE FREE TRADE.

It was a beautiful sentiment that Senator George F. Hoar uttered in his speech before the republican state convention, but it was more than mere sentiment. It was a truth that lies at the very foundations of the republic. The venerable statesman was speaking of the assailing of Mr. McKinley and the means that might be taken to prevent a recurrence of such crimes. Some additional safeguards might be provided, he thought, but nevertheless free speech or constitutional liberty could not be surrendered because of their abuse. The restraining of free speech is of a free press must come from the main from an involuntary sense of duty and not from law. Then he said: "You and I are republicans. You and I are men of the north. Most of us are Protestants in religion. We are men of native birth. Yet, if every republican were today to fall in his place, as William McKinley has fallen, I believe our countrymen of the other party, in spite of what we deem their errors, would take the republic and bear on the flag to liberty and glory. I believe if every Protestant were to be stricken down by a lightning stroke that our brethren of the Catholic faith would still carry the republic in the spirit of a true and liberal freedom."

"I believe if every man of native birth within our borders were to die this day the men of foreign birth who have come here to seek homes and liberty under the shadow of the republic, would carry on the republic in God's appointed way. I believe if every man of the north were to die the new and chastened south, with the virtues it has cherished from the beginning of love of home and love of state and love of freedom, with its courage and its constancy, would take the country and bear it on to the achievement of its lofty destiny. The republic must stay. It is 75,000,000 Americans before the republic." A great truth was never more beautifully expressed. The republic is 75,000,000 Americans, with no fundamental racial differences, with no fundamental sectional differences, with no fundamental political differences. One spirit animates all, and to blast this spirit beyond the power of the lunatic or the criminal.

condition for rapid and safe transit. There is no good reason why trains between Omaha and St. Louis over the Wabash should not cover the distance in twelve hours.

While a few members of the Commercial club are not in accord with the demand of the Real Estate exchange for more equitable taxation, the great majority of the taxing members will be found side by side with the members of the Real Estate exchange in the demand for a more equal distribution of tax burdens.

Rich gold diggings are reported to have been discovered 300 miles north of Cape Nome and a rush for the new field is on. If someone will only start the story that there are rich gold mines at the north pole the gold fever victims will speedily locate the place.

GUARDING AGAINST A POSSIBILITY.

Baltimore American. Spain talks of abolishing its navy. Perhaps it fears that the next time it would be compelled to pay for the court of inquiry.

DOING POPULAR THINGS.

New York World. President Roosevelt has a happy faculty of doing popular things. His revival of the name of "White House," instead of the stilted "Executive Mansion," is the latest example.

THIS SMACKS OF TREASON.

Brooklyn Eagle. The sultan of Jolo, or Sulu, has refused to accept a deputation of our congressmen. Aguinaldo was merely sent to our army, but when a little ten-cent sultan refuses to invite a North American congressman to have something, it is time to clamor for reform. That sultan will not keep his place long. See if he does.

TRIBUTE VICE PAYS TO VIRTUE.

Indianapolis Journal. Tammany's nomination of Shepard is the tribute vice pays to virtue. Shepard's acceptance of the nomination is well, we give it up. How a man who has been a reformer nearly all his life and who opposed Tammany in 1897, supporting Seth Low, can now consent to become Tammany's savior, involves mental processes that can be discussed only by psychological experts.

TRIBUTE TO SETH LOW.

Chicago Chronicle. Seth Low's farewell to Columbia university on the eve of another rough-and-tumble mixup in New York politics has its pathetic side. As an educator, no less than a public-spirited citizen of wealth, President Low has won lasting fame. It is nearly a foregone conclusion that the subject of republican and so-called "reform" elements in New York City will fall this year to wrest the mayoralty toga from the democratic organization. It requires a brave man to become a martyr to principle, and no one will withhold from President Low a tribute to his bravery.

STILL "DOING" THE CHINAMAN.

If the reports as to the conduct of the legation troops in Pekin are true the Chinese government has good grounds for making formal protest. It is a serious reflection upon the powers represented if their soldiers, under the leadership of an American republic, Mr. McKelzie will make a study of the life, the people and economic conditions existing in the country.

INCREASING HUMAN JOY.

Whatever stars may be over Captain Richard P. Leary, he remains a hero and whether in Guam or at the League Island yard, he emboldens the performance of duty with the golden threads of fantastic humor, thereby adding appreciably to the always insufficient sum total of human joy. His latest achievement is the establishment of a staging school on the receiving ship Richmond, and the men on board are allowed shore leave only when they can demonstrate familiarity with both the words and the tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Upon just what section of the articles of war Captain Leary depends for authority in the school of amusements, as it is called, he has given him what is known as the medal of merit, a great honor in Turkey.

TRIBUTE TO SETH LOW.

Seth Low's farewell to Columbia university on the eve of another rough-and-tumble mixup in New York politics has its pathetic side. As an educator, no less than a public-spirited citizen of wealth, President Low has won lasting fame. It is nearly a foregone conclusion that the subject of republican and so-called "reform" elements in New York City will fall this year to wrest the mayoralty toga from the democratic organization. It requires a brave man to become a martyr to principle, and no one will withhold from President Low a tribute to his bravery.

STILL "DOING" THE CHINAMAN.

If the reports as to the conduct of the legation troops in Pekin are true the Chinese government has good grounds for making formal protest. It is a serious reflection upon the powers represented if their soldiers, under the leadership of an American republic, Mr. McKelzie will make a study of the life, the people and economic conditions existing in the country.

INCREASING HUMAN JOY.

Whatever stars may be over Captain Richard P. Leary, he remains a hero and whether in Guam or at the League Island yard, he emboldens the performance of duty with the golden threads of fantastic humor, thereby adding appreciably to the always insufficient sum total of human joy. His latest achievement is the establishment of a staging school on the receiving ship Richmond, and the men on board are allowed shore leave only when they can demonstrate familiarity with both the words and the tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Upon just what section of the articles of war Captain Leary depends for authority in the school of amusements, as it is called, he has given him what is known as the medal of merit, a great honor in Turkey.

"I believe if every man of native birth within our borders were to die this day the men of foreign birth who have come here to seek homes and liberty under the shadow of the republic, would carry on the republic in God's appointed way. I believe if every man of the north were to die the new and chastened south, with the virtues it has cherished from the beginning of love of home and love of state and love of freedom, with its courage and its constancy, would take the country and bear it on to the achievement of its lofty destiny. The republic must stay. It is 75,000,000 Americans before the republic." A great truth was never more beautifully expressed. The republic is 75,000,000 Americans, with no fundamental racial differences, with no fundamental sectional differences, with no fundamental political differences. One spirit animates all, and to blast this spirit beyond the power of the lunatic or the criminal.

ALGER STIRS THE POT.

Detroit Free Press: For ourselves we prefer to accept the general's book as a brief in a case that can be decided only by dispassionate military experts—interesting, but not conclusive by the mere fact that it is of necessity ex parte. Possibly General Alger himself would not claim any more for it, and even his most malignant enemies cannot concede less.

Springfield Republican: The changes made in General Alger's book because of the death of Mr. McKinley may be guessed in a broad way. They probably affect President Roosevelt, who incurred Alger's displeasure by his part in the "round robin" episode at Santiago. As vice president he was a mark for the former secretary, but as president under the prevailing conditions he is not so happy a target. If General Alger has produced a work that does not deserve the title of "Alger's grudge book," the country will be pleasantly surprised.

Chicago News: The irruption of General Russell A. Alger into a peaceful and prosperous world with the evident purpose of fighting over again the battles of 1898, both naval and military, is startling, but not necessarily an occasion for alarm. Whether the sight of the hostilities in the court of inquiry at Washington whetted the general's taste for war or he has just come to his present frame of mind after three years of silence and wrath-nursing is not known. All that the published extracts from the advance sheets of his new book show is that he is still in belligerent mood and wishes to have the fact known.

Washington Post: As for the "denunciation of others and played conspicuous parts on land and sea," it is our opinion that the subjects of general Alger's comments have every reason to be astonished at his moderation. He has not "denounced" any one. He has simply told a truthful story, sustained at every point by official documents, etc., and his shortcomings in every instance have been of charitable and pitiful omission. Our advice to the friends of the general is to avoid those conspicuous parts on land and sea is to let the matter stand as General Alger leaves it and be thankful they have escaped so easily.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The sultan of Jolo, who declined to receive his congressional visitors, may expect to hear of something in the nature of "lose majesty" at the coming session.

The sultan of Turkey has six sons and seven daughters, who are kept in the seclusion of the harem. The former is the youngest, who are never leaving the grounds of the house in which they were born.

The amazement and surprise occasioned by the use of a "big, big D" on board the Brooklyn could not have been exceeded if Sir Joseph Porter himself had been endorsed by at least twelve organizations from the republican party down to Paddy Diver's clan. Two years ago the opposition to the hosts of the tiger were divided. Now they are apparently united for blood. Having cast a majority of the votes two years ago, success this time seems to be a question of getting the votes into the ballot box.

Although the campaign is barely ten days old, interest in the contest is intense and bitter. Even the women are taking a hand. Several organizations have been formed for work for Low and at least four women's clubs have pronounced for Tammany Hall.

Among the democratic voters there is now the aggressive spirit shown in former years. Many of the rank and file are dumbfounded by the variegated political record of Mr. Shepard, nominee for mayor. Two years ago he was one of the bitterest assailants of Croker and his crowd, and that was only one of his many inconsistencies.

Edward N. Dingley of Kalamazoo has nearly completed a biography of his father, the late Congressman Dingley, and it is expected the biography will be published this fall. It will consist of two independent volumes, one purely biographical, the other containing the most notable addresses and speeches of the late congressman. The author has been engaged for two years on this work.

PREPARING FOR RECIPROcity.

President McKinley's Last Speech Points the Way. Philadelphia Press (rep.). President McKinley's last speech has had an effect on the country which renders it certain that some action will be taken on the subject of reciprocal trade at the next session of congress. The country expects it, trade interests require it and the republican party at every stage of the tariff controversy has known how to combine protection and the security of the home market with increasing exports.

This policy flows as a natural result out of the past course of the party. It was the republican party which gave the Hawaiian islands reciprocity. It was a republican president who adopted this policy twenty years ago, when, as vice president, Chester A. Arthur succeeded the lamented Garfield. It was the first republican leader, by his own generation, who led not in this way in the first McKinley tariff was adopted. It was William McKinley himself who carried out the same policy in his first term as president.

Reciprocity is the natural aid of protection. Free trade clubs will seek to take advantage of reciprocal critics in both parties to seek to make it the stalking horse of lower rates and the reckless reduction of protection. Every effort will be made as in the past to confuse the public mind on one side by asserting that reciprocity is at war with protection and on the other that it leads to free trade.

Reciprocity has not led this way in the twenty-six years a republican president, Grant, and a republican senate established reciprocity with the Hawaiian islands. It will not in the next twenty-six years. The same predictions were made then that this treaty was the thin edge of the free trade wedge. It was not. The same assertion was made that nothing could be accomplished by reciprocity. Instead, the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian islands drew out British trade and annexed the group commercially years before the march of events brought on political annexation.

The policy of reciprocity is therefore a safe policy. It is efficient. It agrees with protection. It supplements the effect and working of a protective tariff. The difference is that the changes in rates it makes are for American trade, while the changes made by the democratic revision always did foreign trade. Reciprocity proposes changes in order to increase the sale of our goods abroad. Each democratic tariff has made changes which increased the sale of foreign goods in this country.

Care is needed in all changes made, in order to alter reciprocity to do its full work. Extensions in the tariff cannot be made haphazard. No interests must be sacrificed in this country. No market here is injured. President McKinley proposed reciprocity on this plan and on this plan President Roosevelt will carry this policy into effect. He will not act alone. He will call into consultation the republican leaders of the senate and house and both the country and the republican party may feel assured of a wise, conservative and republican plan to secure all the reciprocal trade that can be gained by judicious concessions.



Dr. King's Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes. 40 Years the Standard. A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Makes finest cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuit, delicious griddle cakes—palatable and wholesome.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO. NOTE.—Avoid baking powders made from alum. They look like pure powders, and may raise the cake, but alum is poison and no one can eat food mixed with it without injury to health.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Some Features of Life Observed in the Metropolis. The campaign just thrown wide open promises to be one of the liveliest ever witnessed in New York City. Practically all the political organizations outside of Tammany Hall have united, headed by Seth Low, president of Columbia college, for mayor. He has been nominated and endorsed by at least twelve organizations from the republican party down to Paddy Diver's clan.

Two years ago the opposition to the hosts of the tiger were divided. Now they are apparently united for blood. Having cast a majority of the votes two years ago, success this time seems to be a question of getting the votes into the ballot box.

Although the campaign is barely ten days old, interest in the contest is intense and bitter. Even the women are taking a hand. Several organizations have been formed for work for Low and at least four women's clubs have pronounced for Tammany Hall.

Among the democratic voters there is now the aggressive spirit shown in former years. Many of the rank and file are dumbfounded by the variegated political record of Mr. Shepard, nominee for mayor. Two years ago he was one of the bitterest assailants of Croker and his crowd, and that was only one of his many inconsistencies.

Edward N. Dingley of Kalamazoo has nearly completed a biography of his father, the late Congressman Dingley, and it is expected the biography will be published this fall. It will consist of two independent volumes, one purely biographical, the other containing the most notable addresses and speeches of the late congressman. The author has been engaged for two years on this work.

Reciprocity is the natural aid of protection. Free trade clubs will seek to take advantage of reciprocal critics in both parties to seek to make it the stalking horse of lower rates and the reckless reduction of protection. Every effort will be made as in the past to confuse the public mind on one side by asserting that reciprocity is at war with protection and on the other that it leads to free trade.

Reciprocity has not led this way in the twenty-six years a republican president, Grant, and a republican senate established reciprocity with the Hawaiian islands. It will not in the next twenty-six years. The same predictions were made then that this treaty was the thin edge of the free trade wedge. It was not. The same assertion was made that nothing could be accomplished by reciprocity. Instead, the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian islands drew out British trade and annexed the group commercially years before the march of events brought on political annexation.

The policy of reciprocity is therefore a safe policy. It is efficient. It agrees with protection. It supplements the effect and working of a protective tariff. The difference is that the changes in rates it makes are for American trade, while the changes made by the democratic revision always did foreign trade. Reciprocity proposes changes in order to increase the sale of our goods abroad. Each democratic tariff has made changes which increased the sale of foreign goods in this country.

Care is needed in all changes made, in order to alter reciprocity to do its full work. Extensions in the tariff cannot be made haphazard. No interests must be sacrificed in this country. No market here is injured. President McKinley proposed reciprocity on this plan and on this plan President Roosevelt will carry this policy into effect. He will not act alone. He will call into consultation the republican leaders of the senate and house and both the country and the republican party may feel assured of a wise, conservative and republican plan to secure all the reciprocal trade that can be gained by judicious concessions.

Philadelphia Press: Beggars—Won't yer drink when he is in trouble makes trouble for everyone he knows. Baltimore American: Mrs. Asht—What's the matter with yer little Johnny today? Mrs. Teller—He ate so much Johnny Food that it made him ill.

Pittsburgh Chronicle: Europeans are beginning to criticise our navy again. remarked Spullid. 'Till he'd let 'em the Spaniards that are talking about his inefficiency,' added McSwiggan.

Claveland Plain Dealer: "Jim Smartweed, you are keeping something back from me." "Pecore would be a beautiful to have insinuate that I'm no better than a Santiago naval captain."

Philadelphia Press: Beggars—Won't yer drink when he is in trouble makes trouble for everyone he knows. Baltimore American: Mrs. Asht—What's the matter with yer little Johnny today? Mrs. Teller—He ate so much Johnny Food that it made him ill.

Pittsburgh Chronicle: Europeans are beginning to criticise our navy again. remarked Spullid. 'Till he'd let 'em the Spaniards that are talking about his inefficiency,' added McSwiggan.

Claveland Plain Dealer: "Jim Smartweed, you are keeping something back from me." "Pecore would be a beautiful to have insinuate that I'm no better than a Santiago naval captain."

Philadelphia Press: Beggars—Won't yer drink when he is in trouble makes trouble for everyone he knows. Baltimore American: Mrs. Asht—What's the matter with yer little Johnny today? Mrs. Teller—He ate so much Johnny Food that it made him ill.

Pittsburgh Chronicle: Europeans are beginning to criticise our navy again. remarked Spullid. 'Till he'd let 'em the Spaniards that are talking about his inefficiency,' added McSwiggan.

Claveland Plain Dealer: "Jim Smartweed, you are keeping something back from me." "Pecore would be a beautiful to have insinuate that I'm no better than a Santiago naval captain."

Philadelphia Press: Beggars—Won't yer drink when he is in trouble makes trouble for everyone he knows. Baltimore American: Mrs. Asht—What's the matter with yer little Johnny today? Mrs. Teller—He ate so much Johnny Food that it made him ill.

Pittsburgh Chronicle: Europeans are beginning to criticise our navy again. remarked Spullid. 'Till he'd let 'em the Spaniards that are talking about his inefficiency,' added McSwiggan.

Claveland Plain Dealer: "Jim Smartweed, you are keeping something back from me." "Pecore would be a beautiful to have insinuate that I'm no better than a Santiago naval captain."

Philadelphia Press: Beggars—Won't yer drink when he is in trouble makes trouble for everyone he knows. Baltimore American: Mrs. Asht—What's the matter with yer little Johnny today? Mrs. Teller—He ate so much Johnny Food that it made him ill.