THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1903, was as follows:

1	29,120	16	28,930
2	29,270	17	28,910
3	29,370	18	28,870
4	29,370	19	28,860
5	29,550	20	26,445
6	26,795	21	28,880
7	29,320	22	28,880
8	29,370	23	28,530
9	29,290	24	28,730
10	29,150	25	28,720
11	29,220	26	29,205
12	29,310	27	27,240
13	26,435	28	28,760
14	29,020	29	28,850
15	28,800	30	29,040

Total.....862,230
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Net total sales.....852,744
Net average sales..... 28,424

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1903.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

The campaign in Iowa will now consider itself duly opened.

The reorganization of the Union Pacific seems to be still on.

The corn crop must be pretty well saved by this time. Let Jack Frost come along.

So far Ak-Sar-Ben has not been troubled with the problem what to do with its ex-kings.

Nebraska university is starting out well on the gridiron. Let the boys only keep up the gait.

At all events it is to be a short campaign. But the campaign next year will make up for its brevity this year.

When the district judges let up on Omaha with injunctions and mandamuses they injunct and mandamus South Omaha just to keep in practice.

Municipal politics in Greater New York appear to be growing daily more muddled. By election time the situation should be as clear as mud.

The Servian prince who is looking for a good school in which to learn practical soldiery can doubtless be accommodated if he will come to this country and apply to the proper parties.

The Nebraska Retail Merchants' association evidently considers Governor Mickey persona non grata. For some reason not hard to find it neglected to elect him an honorary member.

Of course its different for congressmen and senators to accept the hospitality of William Hearst for a junket of the territories rather than to make it solely at the expense of the railroad companies.

Nebraska is the favorite visiting place of Congressman Cannon of Illinois, who is to be the speaker of the next house of representatives. Congressman Cannon is also a favorite visitor in Nebraska.

President Roosevelt is standing by Senator Hanna in his campaign for re-election to the senate. And Senator Hanna will be expected to stand by President Roosevelt for election to a full term in the White House.

The street repairs so long awaited by the people compelled to use Omaha thoroughfares are in progress, but the work is advancing altogether too slowly. These repairs should be entirely completed before the cold weather sets, otherwise a good job cannot be done. If there is any way of expediting the work it should be done at once.

The champions of the so-called nonpartisan judicial ticket, dictated over a lunch table by a handful of lawyers, try to make out that it is superior to the ticket nominated by the republican judicial convention, which includes three of the same candidates. The question is, if a republican nomination discredits a candidate, how can they discriminate in favor of the three who happen to be on both tickets?

The Nebraska commissioners for the Louisiana Purchase exposition are to be commended for their decision to expend the $35,000 appropriated by the legislature for a creditable exhibit instead of planting $15,000 or $20,000 on the grounds in a second or third rate building which at best could be used only as a reception resort for visiting Nebraskans. What the commission doubtless will keep in view is that the funds at its disposal should be expended for giving Nebraska the most impressive advertising that can be improvised.

ALLISON ON THE CURRENCY.

Senator Allison's reference to the currency in his speech at Clinton conveys the assurance that there will be no legislation at the coming session of congress that will revolutionize the existing system and as a member of the senate finance committee he speaks with authority. It is a fair inference from his statement that the senators who have been considering a currency bill do not contemplate proposing an asset currency. Mr. Allison said there will be nothing done which would deprive the government of the substantial control it now has over bank circulation, "nor will any modification be made that will not provide absolute security of the notes issued by or under the authority of the government and their convertibility at the will of the holder into gold." The opposition to the plan of asset currency is partly because it would operate to revolutionize the existing system and at least impair the control which the government now has over bank circulation.

It is not to be doubted that the substantial and legitimate business interests of the country will concur in the view of Senator Allison that under present conditions there is no pressing necessity for great changes as respects our money circulation. The president of one of the New York banks, writing in a current magazine, expresses the opinion that it will be enough for our present necessities if there is legislation making the treasury of the United States a co-operator with the business man and which will make the hoarding of money by the government impossible. Mr. Allison referred to the inconvenience caused by the hoarding of money in the national treasury and said that congress probably will adopt supplemental legislation so as to absolutely relieve this situation. This would simply allow the receipts from customs to go into depositories, as is now the case with revenues of the government from other sources.

As Senator Allison pointed out, our monetary laws have operated well. Under them the country has progressed and the credit of the government has been maintained. All legitimate business interests find them to be satisfactory. If faulty in some details these should be corrected, but no radical changes are required and it seems quite certain that none will be made by the fifty-eighth congress. At any rate such a conclusion is plainly warranted by the remarks of Mr. Allison.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

The arbitration agreement reported to have been entered into between England and France marks another step, and a very important one, in the advance of the principle of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. It appears that the model of this agreement is the Hay-Pauncefote arbitration treaty, which the United States senate rejected, and according to a Paris dispatch the officials view the negotiations as evidence of the sympathetic attitude of the United States, France and Great Britain on the practical adoption of the theory of arbitration.

The agreement means, of course, a complete restoration of friendly relations between England and France and provides a way for maintaining those relations. This is one of the valuable results of the earnest desire and the wisely-directed efforts of King Edward for the promotion of international good will. The very important service he has rendered in this direction cannot easily be overestimated and marks him as a ruler of worthy aspirations. It is suggested that the agreement is significant of the tendency toward a rearrangement of the European political alliances and possibly there is something in this view of it, though there is not any apparent tendency toward a rearrangement. The obvious fact in connection with it is that Great Britain will exert rather more influence in continental affairs than she has done for a considerable time, for being on friendly relations with France will certainly command for her increased respect from the other powers.

The United States has been foremost among the civilized nations in promoting international arbitration, so that every step in the progress of that principle has a peculiar interest for the American people.

WILL THERE BE WAR?

The latest advices in regard to the attitude of Russia and Japan appear to warrant an affirmative answer to the above question. What seems to be trustworthy information is to the effect that both powers are actively preparing for possible hostilities. The negotiations at the Japanese capital, looking to an amicable arrangement, continue, but the impression is that little progress is being made. The feeling throughout Japan is represented to be extremely bitter toward Russia and the people are protesting through petitions to the government against the action of Russia in Manchuria and Corea. While such popular manifestations may exert no great influence upon the situation the government will hardly be disposed to wholly ignore it, for the stand it has taken inspired the feeling. Every day strengthens belief that Russia does not intend to evacuate Manchuria or to relinquish whatever advantage she has in respect to Corea.

While the United States, in common with all countries having trade with Manchuria, has an interest in the far eastern situation, it is not of a nature that calls for any intervention on our part. There may be danger, indeed, of Russia shutting us out of the valuable Manchurian market. In the event of war and Russian success it is more than probable that that power would exclude all others from commerce with the Chinese territory she controls. We have her assurance, however, that our trade there will not be interfered with and we are bound to regard this in good faith. We cannot properly do anything upon the assumption that our trade interests or treaty rights may be invaded. This is understood to be the view at Washington and there can be no question that it is the proper position as conditions are at present.

CHAIRMAN GOSS' RULING.

The only test vote in the organization of the republican county committee was that precipitated by an appeal from the decision of Chairman Goss on the right of the members of the state committee to participate in the work of organization. The rule providing for the composition of the new county committee, as embodied in the draft adopted by the outgoing committee and reaffirmed by the convention, reads as follows:

The chairman of the county committee shall have power to appoint an executive committee consisting of five members who shall perform such services as required by the chairman. Said members of the executive committee and members of the state committee from Douglas county shall have the same voice in the meeting of the committee as any member from a voting district.

The amazing thing is that language so plain should be deliberately misconstrued by a man who pretends to be so fair as Mr. Goss always does in order to gain factional advantage. It is almost as surprising that Chairman Goss should find any member of the committee willing to support him in such an arbitrary ruling. The untenable position of Mr. Goss was re-enforced when he held further that a member of the state committee claiming a seat under this rule had no right to appeal from his decision because his name had not been placed on the temporary roll. As the roll had evidently been made up by Mr. Goss' direction in defiance of the rules, the committee had nothing left to it but to reverse the hold-over chairman.

It would seem that a man of Mr. Goss' reputed astuteness would learn that he has nothing to gain by such distortion of the fundamental law upon which the committee organization is based, and which was drafted and put into operation by his own factional friends.

The defeat of the first proposition for municipal ownership of street railways submitted to the voters of San Francisco affords by no means a conclusive proof that the city at the Golden Gate is committed to corporate ownership and control of public utilities. Out of a voting population of 70,000 only 25,226 citizens of San Francisco voted on the proposition, of whom 14,481 voted for and 10,745 against the proposition. But inasmuch as it required a two-thirds vote to ratify the proposed bond issue for the purchase of the street railway system that was to have become the experimental municipal line the proposition failed. When a test of public sentiment is made at a general election in which the whole voting population participates the outcome may be altogether different. On broad lines the municipal ownership and operation of street railways does not appeal to popular sentiment as much as the municipal ownership of other public utilities, unless assurance could be given of a material reduction in street car fares. The average voter is not half as much interested in the prospective profits to be derived from the operation of street railway lines as he is in the prospective cheapening of fares; hence the indifference manifested by the great majority of voters of San Francisco.

At the instance of Governor LaFollette an investigation of the accounts and records of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis railroad is now being conducted by the railroad commissioner of Wisconsin and two expert accountants, with a view to compelling that company, as well as other railroads operated in Wisconsin, to pay their just share of taxes and to comply with the statutory regulations of railway traffic. The charge has been made that railroads operating in Wisconsin have been paying rebates to favored shippers and thereby rendering themselves liable under the Elkins law, but at the same time they have evaded their tax burdens and thus deprived the state of the just tribute levied in the shape of taxes for the privileges enjoyed by them. The St. Paul officials are making no opposition to the investigation and deny most emphatically that rebates have been paid by them. In view of the fact that Governor LaFollette has publicly asserted that the railroads have not complied with the law the outcome of the investigation will be watched with a good deal of interest not only by taxpayers and shippers of Wisconsin, but by the country at large.

The registration of voters for the coming election has been completed in the cities of New York state, but in Nebraska it will not begin until next Thursday and will not be completed until the Saturday before election. This leaves no opportunity in Nebraska for purging the padded registration lists, while in New York they have three weeks for running down repeaters and nonresidents who are injected into the lists at nearly every election.

With the discovery of Chinese ginseng growing along the bottoms of the Platte it will be in order to prove again that Christopher Columbus has been enjoying unearned honors as discoverer of America when the real credit belongs to some inglorious Chinee.

When Rogues Fall Out.

Chicago Record-Herald.

When magnates get to quarreling over their stock the public is permitted to find out how it is called upon to transfer its cash for their green paper.

Inspiration for Piety.

Kansas City Star.

The Standard Oil company announces another raise in the price of oil—the third in ten days. No wonder Mr. Rockefeller wants to hire a hall to tell the world what religion has done for him.

The Bear and the Jap.

New York Tribune.

Japan is not going to war with Russia just now. But Argus himself never kept a closer watch upon any one, and the Bear commands no flute notes to bring sleep to those vigilant eyes.

Wringer Working Overtime.

Brooklyn Eagle.

It is growing more peaceful in Wall street. You hear only the noise of the wringer up in Mr. Morgan's laundry squeezing water out of stocks, and the sounds made by a noted philanthropist in skinning a few flints for dinner down in the basement.

The Way to Live Long.

Bill Barlow's Budget.

The time-tried truth would seem to be that there are no lead-pipe rules governing what we eat and drink—except, of course, that common sense ukase which lays down a law agin a man making a hog of himself. And that the best way to husband health and live long is for us to resolve that life is good and to take such of its good things as each may find are good for him or her. I've no diploma—but that's my prescription. Gratis.

Concerning the Theater Hat.

New York Sun.

A manager has the right to make any reasonable rule as to the conduct of those who patronize his playhouse. There can be no doubt that a simple regulation which is designed to give all who purchase seats an equal opportunity to see the show is "reasonable." Therefore anybody who makes a fuss and refuses to consider others is wholly unreasonable, and should be prepared to leave the theater or give way to reason. A woman who insists on wearing a big hat in spite of protests is just as absurd as if she took a squalling baby to a performance of a Duse play.

Patti Comes Again.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The announcement that Adelina Patti is actually and positively to make her concluding and final farewell appearance in this country must excite interest among those who have heard this fair woman and remarkable artist sing the florid music of the old operas in the past. No doubt, too, she will be a subject of curiosity among a younger generation that knows its Wagner, but has yet to hear a technically perfect performance of the Italian melodies. Taste has changed in the years since Patti was a familiar figure here, and neither the Italian opera nor the miscellaneous concert thrive with us as they did, but Patti's success has been partly that of personality, partly that of method, and these often survive change. Of one thing we may be sure—that if this singer keeps her voice, as many assure us that she does, those who attend her concerts will hear such singing as cannot be heard elsewhere. The bawling through an uproar of drums and trumpets that Wagner requires does not tend to lengthen the life nor preserve the temper of a voice, and in Patti we have a delicate vocal instrument, as accurate as a tuning fork, as flexible as a flute, as sweet as a violin. She will be welcome as long as she chooses to keep up her farewell tours.

JUDGE JOHN B. BARNES.

Syracuse Journal: The reputation of Judge Barnes as a jurist, a soldier and citizen is such that no voter can object to his election to the supreme bench upon other than partisan reasons. And no republican will object on this score for he is a life-long republican.

Post.

Ponca Journal: Judge J. B. Barnes was twice appointed supreme court commissioner by unanimous consent of the three supreme judges, including Judge Sullivan, which is pretty conclusive evidence that he is well qualified for the position he seeks and that his opponent so considers him.

Norfolk News: Hon. J. B. Barnes expresses himself as well pleased with the prospects for a republican victory at the coming election. He fails to find any reason at all why Nebraska will not come up with a good, old time republican majority in November. There is no evidence anywhere that there will be any defections from the republican ranks. The party is united on the state ticket, and all that appears to be necessary will be for party workers to get the voters out.

Crete Vidette-Herald: Forty years ago when Mr. Barnes donned the blue, and marched in the ranks at his country's call, he was considered a splendid young man and a patriot. He has devoted the past forty years to the profession of law, as a loyal citizen of Nebraska, and is now a candidate for judge of the supreme court, and all at once the World-Herald finds that Judge Barnes is a very unfit man for the place. Let me see, did not this same immaculate organ say the same about Judge

THE DIVORCE EVIL.

Moral Welfare of the Nation Demands a Radical Change.

Detroit Free Press.

Cardinal Gibbons has called renewed attention to an old and familiar subject, and the mere fact that he handles it revives an interest which it is the duty of the moral and legal agencies in this country to persistently sustain until a radical change for the better is brought about. In its strongest feature of his discussion the cardinal speaks for the church, and if its contention that marriage is a sacrament absolutely binding until the death of one of the contracting parties be correct, then there is polygamy in every state and every scriptural injunction as to the relation of the sexes is outraged. And the worst of it is, proceeding upon the same hypothesis, is that there is a sanction in law for it all and that some judges strain the meaning of the law in order to meet the wishes of applicants for divorce.

We have reached a point where matrimonial tragedies receive the treatment of farce comedies. Some states invite all upon whom the bonds sit heavily to come and be relieved. They make a business of it, as New Jersey does of creating corporations, manifesting the same disregard for the rights and wishes of the people of other states. It brings in money, adds to the revenues of court officials who are fed, helps the members of the bar and tends to increase rather than decrease the number of judges required to take care of the dockets. In such asylums for those discontented, almost any excuse for a divorce will procure it. And in many other states this comes pretty near being true. In very many instances the discretion of the judge is badly exercised. But for the supreme importance of the subject it would be laughable to hear a judge grant a divorce on the grounds of cruelty because a little woman was badgered into throwing a dish at a big, "husky," domineering man, kicking him out of bed, or occasionally lying down from sheer exhaustion when she would otherwise be preparing him a meal.

Unless a check be interposed it will soon be enough to legally release a husband if a wife burn a beefsteak, warm the coffee over or make a bed without tucking the covers in at the foot. Women succeed on applications with a backing in fact just as trivial. The whole thing is demoralizing in every material way and direction. Marriage becomes a convenience or an experiment to be discarded at will. The sterner moralities are held as lightly as the old-time prohibitions against card playing, dancing and Sunday outings. The only feasible way out would seem to be in the adoption of uniform divorce laws so rigidly drawn taht the discretion of the court would not extend to the sanctioning of the deplorable conditions complained of by the cardinal.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Henry Gannett of the United States Geological Survey is back in Washington, having completed the census of the Philippine islands. The result of that compilation is already known and the labors incident to it have furnished Washington correspondents material for many good stories. One of the features of life on the islands commented on by Mr. Gannett is the paucity of American investments. "The only industrial enterprise of any magnitude in which American capital is invested in the Philippines that I can recall," said Mr. Gannett, "is the Manila electric railway. A syndicate of Americans is building a large electric plant in Manila, to supply light to the city, and to operate a first class city railway system. There are several small mercantile establishments and one or two banks run by Americans, but comparatively speaking little money has yet been invested. Things will undoubtedly improve, however. One of the biggest forward steps that has been taken was the placing of the currency system of the islands on a stable basis. The Mexican dollars are being retired as fast as they can be turned in and the new Filipino currency is taking their places. The change has given an air of confidence and stability to all business operations which is very helpful."

The postoffice building in Washington, says a correspondent of the Chicago-Record-Herald, can boast of a unique gallery of pictures from the pencil of Dame Nature herself. The latter gives evidence, in these words, of a characteristic capriciousness both in the selection and execution of her subjects, not unmixed with a mischievous dash of caricature. For instance, the late "Ben" Butler is delineated much as a contemporary cartoonist might have pictured him in the act of delivering one of his sarcastic and pungent replies to an opponent.

The picture gallery in question is found at the extremity of the western corridor on the first floor of the building, in the neighborhood of the window of the registry division. Some of the carriers are generally to be seen around here, and any one of them is always ready to point out to the curious visitor the famous "cat." "Tom Reed," "Ben Butler," the "Abyssinian Warrior," "Lady looking Through Portiers," etc. The fame of these extraordinary natural delineations in the veined marble (Mexican onyx) of the walls in this portion of the postoffice building has spread far and wide, so that a number of persons come with the express purpose of seeing them. The pictures are purely of natural formation, and are owing to the peculiarly dark and numerous markings in the stone.

The "cat" is a most graphic representation of a plump, well-to-do domestic feline, sitting in prim attitude characteristic of the species. The picture is of heroic size and the variegated markings of the sleek fur are both striking and beautiful. From its prominent position this is the most noticeable, as it is the most famous of the natural pictures.

"Ben' Butler," however, can scarcely escape the notice of one familiar with the visage of that once prominent figure in law, politics and war. Benjamin is disclosed en profile, with the characteristic drooping eyelid and round head "like a cannon ball." His flowing outline of waistcoat is also clearly to be traced, although he is unceremoniously curtailed of the major portion of his lower extremities.

Facing the redoubtable Benjamin from the other side of a doorway is a figure which by some is held to depict the late Thomas B. Reed and by others to look rather more like nobody in particular. The likeness to the late gentleman from Maine is, sooth to say, somewhat dubious and requires much imagination to amend; the head is a great deal confused and so does not resemble in this regard that of the deceased "czar."

The "Abyssinian warrior," called also the "Nubian," is in some respects the most wonderful of the pictures. The characteristic African head, the poise of the figure and its distinct outline never fail to excite the surprise of one seeing it for the first time. Immediately above the Abyssinian is a tolerable representation of a woman in a ball dress peering through a curtain. It is said that an artist who saw this freak of nature conceived from it a very pretty painting depicting a woman, elegantly attired, looking out of a curtained window.

Roscoe Conkling is traced on the wall not far from the attractions already noted, though the markings which compose his visage are not as dark as those in other parts of the stone. There are a number of other curious delineations in the walls of this particular part of the building, such as the "Irishman smoking a pipe," "the horse race," etc. It is apparent that all are freaks of nature that have not been artificially "touched up" in any way.

One day last week a man and woman approached the business offices of the president. The former was pushing a baby carriage, in which was an eleven-month's-old child. One of the guards remarked that the man looked as though he came from Kansas, but a card which he exhibited proved that he was a New York "D. D." His hair was long and uneven, he wore a frock coat and felt hat, and in the center of a shirt that was only one-third covered by the vest of a dress suit, sparkled a brilliant stone. He hopefully sent his card in to Secretary Loeb, while the mother guarded the baby carriage on the outside. The stranger was finally admitted to the president's room. In about two minutes he came hurrying out to the office door, picked up the child and calling for his wife to follow, he disappeared inside the president's office again. After another period of about three minutes the couple came out, the face of each wreathed in smiles.

In a reply to a question as to whether he had seen the president, the man replied: "Yes, we saw the president, and he took a great liking to the baby. He is going to send it his photograph."

When the woman was asked if the president kissed the baby she declined to say, but her happy face led to the belief that she will have an interesting story to tell to the child after it grows up, about their visit to the White House.

It is said that Speaker-Elect Cannon recently prevented a frantic appeal to the president for an early extra session. Certain Wall street operators had become badly frightened by the slump in stocks and requested a number of leading congressmen to meet them in New York. Cannon listened to their scary talk about the condition of affairs and then said: "Why, I have not heard it was as bad as that. You know, I have just come from Illinois, and out there we had no notion the country was going to the dogs. The factories in the Mississippi valley are all busy, things are booming along in fine shape and no one imagines how close he is to destruction." He talked in this semi-humorous vein for ten minutes or so, the Wall street men became infected with his optimism and the meeting adjourned without the intended appeal being made to the president.

Holding on to a Good Thing.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Candidate McClellan has decided not to resign his seat in congress until he is safely elected mayor of New York. Mr. McClellan probably fully appreciates the seriousness of the predicament the nation would be in if he resigned now and were defeated later.

A Note to the Reading Public.

We are issuing this day the first number of a new monthly publication, "The Popular Magazine." It will be devoted strictly to fiction—the kind of fiction that appeals to readers with red blood in their veins—and will contain stories (by men who know how to write them) of Wall street life, of the stage, of college life, and of strenuous adventures at home and abroad.

Street & Smith.

At all news stands. Price Ten Cents.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Even the Salt trust is said to have lost its savor.

Colonel Bryan has delivered his three speeches in Ohio, but has thrown up the contract to deliver the goods.

It cost Boston $60,000 to give a banquet to the Honorable Artillery company of London, and it was Ralph Waldo Emerson who used to talk about "plain living and high thinking."

A roll of greenbacks in a Chicago man's pocket stopped a bullet which was speeding to his heart. This confirms our previous opinion that a large roll of money may be useful at times.

Dr. John Bates Johnson, who died in St. Louis the other day, founded in 1843 the first public medical dispensary west of the Mississippi river. He was one of the foremost medical practitioners in the country and a lecturer in several colleges.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired, for years a Tammany Sachem, as were his father and grandfather before him, announced that he was willing to accept the republican nomination for alderman in the Fifth assembly district.

They have attained a speed of over 126 miles an hour upon that electric road in Germany, but as all the passengers thought it necessary to have their lives insured before starting, the only practical result likely seems to be the booming of the insurance business.

Senator Depew congratulates Senator Platt upon the announcement of his approaching marriage. Senator Platt is 70 years old and his sprightly colleague, who is only 69, assures him that there is "no period when home and domestic bliss are so necessary to preserve youth in its realities and illusions as when one is past 60."

ROOSEVELT AND WALL STREET.

Opposition of Promoters Helpful to the Republican Party.

Baltimore American.

The attitude of the so-called Wall street crowd toward the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt will, if persisted in, prove one of the most helpful factors to the republican party during the progress of the campaign. Just at this time Wall street is hated with a bitterness difficult to describe. Its work during the past five years has been destructive rather than constructive. It is very true there has been a series of corporation developments which many argue to be wonderful pieces of constructive skill. The whole process, however, has turned out to be a monumental failure, filled with the elements which are productive of disorder.

Wall street has played so unenviable a role during the last five years that public wrath against it is as intense as was the popular rage of the Continental army against the treachery of Benedict Arnold. This popular resentment against Wall street is of much the same order as that of the loathing directed against Benedict Arnold, because it is founded more or less upon similar sentiments. Wall street has certainly betrayed the public. It has robbed the public. By a campaign of unmitigated deception it foisted upon a confiding following an enormous pile of securities which have since been found to be much like gold bricks. Nor is that the only way in which the public has been abused. Wall street, in its endeavors to partially carry out an impossibility, has created conditions which now threatens to breed a panic. These conditions have already exacted a disproportionate tribute from the great consuming public in order to meet the financial needs of over-capitalized corporations. It has also interfered with the normal flow of money, which flow is the indispensable preserver of sound commercial prosperity. The consequence is, the public in multifarious ways has suffered incalculable losses.

Mr. Roosevelt is disliked by Wall street because he first had the temerity to shake this colossal structure of wind. He is disliked because he first called a halt upon Wall street's march of imposition. He is disliked because he stands between Wall street and its future plans of oppression. The fact, however, that he is disliked makes him doubly popular among the great and vote-giving masses.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

"Some people," said Uncle Eben, "is kind o' unlucky in gittin' de kind o' friends dat is always wantin' favors instid o' de kin' dat is always tryin' to do favors."—Washington Star.

"I suppose your son is still studying hard to become a doctor?"

"Oh, no, he's taking a good long rest now, with nothing to do. He has graduated and started to practice."—Philadelphia Press.

Cannibal Chef—This young man we have just captured says he was a theatrical supe in his country, your highness.

Cannibal Chief—Well, let's see what sort of a soup he'll make in this country.—Yonkers Statesman.

"The weather's got quite cold," said one broker to another.

"It has," was the reply. "There must be something wrong with the idea that the wind is always tempered to the shorn lamb."—Town Topics.

"Don't be skeered," said the first footpad. "It's only two women."

"But one o' them's got a revolver," protested his pal.

"Aw! dat's nothin'. Come on, an'—Gee whizz! light out, Bill! De other one's got a hatpin."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Them there bunko men is up to everything, I s'pose," remarked the farmer.

"Not everything," replied the man from the city. "They don't send all their milk to the creamery and then sell the stuff that comes back, after going through the extractor, as one feature of fresh country board."—Chicago Post.

"Do you have any trouble supporting your family, Sambo?"

"No, indeedy; why, boss, I'se got one oh de best wifes in dis 'ere town."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Browne—And how is that pretty young widow? Is she reconciled to her loss yet?

Mrs. Malaprop—No, she ain't exactly reconciled yet, but they do say she's got the man picked out.—Philadelphia Press.

"Ask papa tonight," suggests the gentle girl to her adorer. "He is in such a good humor because he got the better of some man in a business transaction today."

The adorer shakes his head doubtfully.

"I believe I'd better not," he sighs. "I am the man he got the better of, and he would be sure to say that he couldn't let his daughter marry a man so unsuccessful."—Judge.

GREATNESS THRUST UPON THEM.

Chicago Tribune.

I know a lot of Dooleys and some Dinkelspiels and Bowsers,
A bunch of Chimmie Faddens, and some Katzenjammers, too;
I used to know John Henry and his crowd of boon carousers;
Some Spoopendykes and Hogans were among the folks I knew.

And yet I never heard them do this keen philosophizing,
Or talk on current topics in their dazzling style of wit;
I never saw them do a thing amusing or surprising,
Nor heard them say a single thing that ought to make a hit.

One reads of all the sparkling jests of Dinkelspiel and Dooley,
And notes the subtle fancy that John Henry has in print—
Why, there are David Harums all about—but I say truly,
Of all their mots and epigrams they never give a hint.

We wonder why it is that they in life are underrated,
And why these joy-inducing funny things they never speak
Until by some astuteness they are sold and syndicated
And put upon the market at a given rate per week.

Who knows but in the future one of us will be a feature—
Be fitted with a dialect and manner humorous,
And known the world around as quite a scintillating creature
Because some other fellow will think up our wit for us?

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