

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Truszuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has examined the complete copies of the Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of November, 1903, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation type and Amount. Rows include Total, Less unsold and returned copies, Net total sales, and Gross total sales.

Subscription to GEO. B. TRUSUCK, 1233 Broadway, N. Y. City. Before me this 30th day of November, A. D. 1903. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The Nebraska state game warden intends to do a little gunning himself.

President Roosevelt, as usual, bows to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

A foreign court without a scandal now and then might have difficulty in exorcising its own existence.

At last Omaha has an official paper and the blockade of city ordinances and paving contracts is raised.

When it comes to lassoing Nebraska steers Governor Micky does not take a back seat with his bull-fighting predecessor.

The Unemployed Men's union, just organized in St. Louis, affords fine opportunity for Tom Johnson to begin all over again.

If anybody has any more bricks and black balls to throw at General Wood, he will have ample time and opportunity for that kind of sport.

Dowd gives his resources at \$18,845,200 and his liabilities as \$4,508,300. We would not question his veracity, but we do wonder if he hasn't forgotten something.

The new Republic of Panama has been recognized by so many nations that there will be no chance for Colombia to submit its claims of sovereignty to arbitration.

Presidential messages are usually heavily loaded and about as indigestible as cannon ball soup, but President Roosevelt knows how to put spice into the soup tureen.

With the committees of both houses all organized and the machinery of legislation fairly lubricated congress can do a great deal of work before the holiday recess if it wants to.

Attorney General Knox asks for a drastic new law that shall discourage more naturalization frauds. Very well, but in the meantime let the old ones be used for all there is in it.

The recent government report showing too little cotton for current needs, and no surplus upon which to draw, suggests the compensating possibility of silk umbrellas that shall really be silk.

The Louisiana Purchase exposition receives another send-off in the president's message. This is virtually saying to the St. Louis expo managers, "If you don't see what you want, just ask for it."

The substance of President Roosevelt's reply to the request of the Western Federation of Miners is that Uncle Sam does not interfere in neighborhood quarrels until they cease to be neighborhood affairs.

It is quite safe to predict that should the Lincoln Post be made distinctly and aggressively an anti-Bryan daily, the Commoner will enlarge its proportions to accommodate a refutation department about the size of the present publication.

The solid line of the adjutant general's office is to be aired before the federal grand jury and it is to be hoped that personal malice and political spite will be passed through the clothes wringer before the military laundry is hung on the clothes line.

South Omaha finances are holding out well, we are told. So long as South Omaha can run up big overlaps and have them converted into bonds South Omaha finances will hold out well, but a day of reckoning is sure to come, when the burden created by these involuntary mortgages will be too burdensome to bear.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The third annual message of President Roosevelt is a thoroughly practical document, which every citizen can read with advantage to his knowledge of the material and political conditions of the nation. The president has pursued the course with which he started out in his first message of giving the country his views in regard to existing conditions and outlining the elaborate statistics of the several departments of the government. It is not to be doubted that this plan of discussing public questions by the chief executive of the nation is the proper one and meets with the popular approval.

What the people want to know of their president is his opinion in regard to the questions in which the people are especially concerned and not a lot of statistical information as to which they have generally very little interest.

This is what President Roosevelt evidently had in mind in writing his annual message and the result is that every citizen will find it a state paper not a sentence of which is unnecessary or which he would desire to omit. From beginning to end the message possesses an interest and makes an appeal to the thought of the American people which all of them should regard. It is not too much to say that this state paper takes rank among the most powerful and important executive documents that have ever been issued, especially with regard to what it says in respect to our domestic interests. It will be seen for one thing to be magnificently favorable to the principle of protection to American industries and American labor. On this proposition there is no doubt as to the position of President Roosevelt. The very first sentence of the message is pregnant with significance. "With a nation as with a man the most important things are those of the household." While he refers particularly to what has been done for the control of corporations, the remark applies equally to the policy of the republican party, with which the president is in full accord, in respect to the upholding of American industries and American labor.

Not the least important part of the message is that relating to capital and labor. In regard to which the views of the president, conceived without prejudice and expressed with absolute fairness, ought to receive the most thoughtful consideration of those who are interested. No fair-minded man can have a doubt respecting the absolute impartiality of President Roosevelt respecting the relations of capital and labor. He has demonstrated unmistakably his desire to justly conserve the interests and welfare of both and in what he says in his message there is renewed evidence of his earnest wish to do whatever he can to improve the relations between the great forces upon which the progress and prosperity of the nation depend. No man sees more clearly than President Roosevelt that the necessity to national progress is industrial peace and he proposes to do whatever he can to promote that condition. What he says in regard to this should be read by every citizen.

The message gives extended attention to the subject of frauds in the public service and it is safe to say that the views expressed by the president in this regard will receive universal endorsement. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the general opinions of President Roosevelt, it is safe to say that no one will question his absolute desire for an honest and incorruptible public service. It is impossible to conceive of Mr. Roosevelt excusing or condoning anyone who should be charged with fraud or corruption in the public service, and what he has to say in respect to this will be accepted by the country with absolute confidence.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the message and certainly the part which will be subjected to the greatest criticism, is that relating to the creation of the new republic of Panama and its recognition by our government. This occupies a large part of the message and the discussion of it is thorough and comprehensive. The presentation of the matter by the president seems to us to be so absolutely sound and conclusive, as a defense of the action of the government of the United States, that we cannot conceive how anyone can have a reasonable doubt of the complete justification of our course in the matter. No fair-minded man who reads the facts as presented by the president can have any doubt that the course taken by our government was absolutely justified by the circumstances and defensible upon every principle of international law and justice. As a portion of the president's message ought to command and undoubtedly will command the most careful and thoughtful public attention, because it involves a question of the very highest importance to the American people, upon which the senate of the United States has yet to render its verdict.

There are other matters in the message which merit the careful consideration of the American people, all of which receive from the president intelligent and careful attention, and in regard to which we shall hereafter have something to say. The message is a thoroughly practical and admirable state paper in all respects and should be carefully read by all who wish to be well informed upon public affairs. It may be remarked that President Roosevelt has adhered to the plan of his first message in excluding the statistics of the various departments—a plan which has received general public approval.

Senator Lodge has reintroduced his bill to bar all immigrants above the age of 16 years who cannot read some language. If the senator would apply his educational test to naturalized foreigners who want to vote there would be no objection. The demand of the hour

is a radical revision of the laws concerning citizenship and the right of suffrage upon aliens. The immigration laws are already sufficiently drastic if impartially and fearlessly enforced.

NOT BANKING ON MOONSHINE. Grave charges have been preferred against The Bee by a Fremont contemporary of its alleged hostility to the electric power canal. The indictment goes so far as to charge that The Bee has never had any encouraging words for the great project "that would mean so much for Omaha and all eastern Nebraska." This is tantamount to the charge that The Bee, out of pure cussedness, is working against its own interests and willing to sacrifice its future just to spite somebody.

The Bee has just as large an interest in the prosperity and future growth of Omaha and Nebraska as any other individual or concern in the state, and, what is more, everybody knows that The Bee has never yet knowingly or wittingly sought to defeat any project that would materially benefit Omaha. It never, however, has believed that Omaha can be built up by building air castles or banking on streaks of moonshine.

In the matter of the power canal it has notably been foremost in its advocacy when the project was first mooted, and it is a matter of notoriety that it urged the mayor and council to grant conduit privileges to the electric light company because, and only because, the assurance had been given that the passage of the ordinance was all that was needed to insure the construction of the power canal. When The Bee discovered that it had been confided it naturally began to doubt the sincerity of the promoters, and this doubt has been strengthened by the periodic blasts of hot air from New York, Omaha and Fremont.

A few months ago it was announced with a grand flourish of trumpets that a company with ample means, and backed by the Arnoums, had been organized and would proceed with the work of construction at an early day. Four weeks ago Mr. J. Ogden Armour assured the editor of The Bee that he had never discussed the scheme beyond the general proposition to patronize it if cheaper power can be had than is now procurable by the use of steam.

An interview with Mr. Halsey, the New York banker who was expected to finance the project, elicited the information that it had not reached the stage where capitalists could be induced to venture into an investment of two or three million dollars, and under the existing conditions of the money market negotiations for raising the necessary capital would have to be deferred.

With this knowledge in its possession The Bee has not been willing to stimulate false hopes by deceptive and unreliable reports concerning the prospects of the canal project. Whenever tangible proof is afforded that its promoters have met with success in raising the necessary capital The Bee will cheerfully exert its influence, if any is needed, to expedite the enterprise.

President Roosevelt's appointment of a special commission of qualified experts to examine the public land laws and investigate the frauds perpetrated under them is another evidence of his intention to do what he can to remedy abuses and expose evildoers. The trouble in this case grows largely out of the loose land laws. Congress should revise them, but so far those interested in preventing revision have met with success.—Philadelphia Press.

The trouble in this case is not with the law, but with the men who are expected to execute the law. The revision of the land laws will not keep land grabbers from appropriating the public domain through fraudulent homestead entries so long as venal public officers can be found to assist them in perpetrating the frauds and crooked prosecuting attorneys manipulate federal grand juries to prevent their indictment. What is wanted for the protection of the public domain is not new law, but better enforcement of the laws we already have on the statute books. In Louisiana, for example, the federal grand jury has brought in 220 indictments for stealing public lands by fraudulent entries. While fraudulent trespasses upon the public domain are just as frequent and just as flagrant in Nebraska, there has been practically no attempt made to vindicate the law.

The cruise of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., over the Chicago street trolley lines, is a notable event. Young Vanderbilt made his voyage on board the private trolley car "Sunbeam," which was provided with six pint bottles of mineral water and eighteen ham sandwiches. With such a modus vivendi Vanderbilt had no difficulty in taking a very sober view of the Chicago traction lines.

Secretary Root's proposition for the construction of a military railroad in the Philippines is worthy of serious consideration. Uncle Sam operated several hundred miles of military railroad during the civil war and there is no good reason why a military railroad could not be operated successfully and to advantage in the Philippines.

Captain Pershing enjoys the high distinction of being complimented in President Roosevelt's message, but fine words butter no parsnips. What Captain Pershing wants is promotion to the rank to which he is entitled by the force of achievement, without the aid or consent of any army officers of higher rank.

The Cause and the Cure. Milwaukee Sentinel. Dr. E. Ben Andrews opines that the moral prospects of the country are bad. Dr. Andrews should take one pellet every night before bedtime until the feeling is relieved.

"Bouncing Bill Springer." Philadelphia Record (Dem.). Perhaps "the Bouncing Springer" could not be placed in the same rank as the great democratic speakers of his time (Kerr, Randall and Carlisle), but he would

have stood head and shoulders above the men who addressed on the democratic side of the house during the Bryan era.

Some Political Funerals. Providence Journal. Somehow a considerable portion of the general public does not seem to be over-aware of the fact that Bess knows that she has been deposited on the other hand, there is not yet entire forgiveness that not long ago he announced his expectation of living to attend several political funerals.

Uncle Joe is Laid. Louisville Courier-Journal. The insolent lobbyist who tried to relieve Speaker Cannon of his duties in forming one of the house committees and, falling, insulted the speaker by charging him with packing the committee, was summarily fired from the room by the old gentleman. No one should ever mistake Uncle Joe for an unladen cannon.

Slight Fumble in Necessaries. Boston Transcript. Apparently the prices of the necessities of life are coming down to accord with the general falling off in incomes. Radium, for instance, which a few days ago was selling at \$1,000.00, has now been dropped down to \$300.00 a pound, and may go lower yet, if the Yale professors who are trying to extract it from the soil of the Nutmeg state meet with success.

On His Good Behavior. Baltimore American. Mr. Bryan is behaving beautifully in England, and is, apparently, forgetting himself entirely so far as his grievances are concerned. He seems not to care even if the people of Great Britain should couple his enthusiastic praise of the people of his own country with the fact that these people with great unanimity threw Mr. Bryan down on two occasions.

Great Men as They Are. New York Sun. The story that Bismarck was dropped because he threatened to throw an inkpot at his august master is so good that it ought rather to be a good description of the man standing before the fire with his hands under his coat tails than the best account of any battle that was ever printed.

Flowers of Fancy from Bench. Missouri Judge Glides the Dry Rot of Judicial Verbiage. New York Sun. The supreme court of Missouri has been stern to editors that have dared to criticize it; but there is at least one tender and poetical soul on it. A St. Louis man was fined in a police court for permitting weeds to grow up a lot owned by him. He appealed to the state supreme court to test the validity of the city ordinance under which he had been fined. He also set up the defense that one-third of the so-called weeds were sunflowers, an ornament to the city. The court upheld the ordinance. Judge W. C. Marshall, who wrote the opinion, wrote into this flowery fancy:

"With truly rural instincts and with a commendable and lively recollection of his boyhood days and tastes, the defendant eloquently objects to the sufficiency of the evidence to convict him of wrongdoing, because, he says, the seeds of which one-third of the weeds were sunflowers, the emblematic flower of our sister state, Kansas, the queen of our mother's garden, the flower that has been immortalized by Moore in the following lines:

"The heart that truly loves never forgets, But as truly loves on to the close, As the sunflower turns to her god when she rises. The same look that she turned when he rose, Apparently the defendant would have been protected by the court if he had covered the whole lot with sunflowers. Judge Marshall held that if "the city was offended against the poetic, the aesthetic or the rustic tastes of the defendant, or has blurred in ever the slightest degree the memory of his happy boyhood days, then the court should closely scrutinize the act of the city and protect the rights of the defendant." Evidently the defendant should have shown that a field two-thirds weeds and one-third sunflowers were essential to the proper enjoyment of his poetic, aesthetic and rustic tastes and to keep unblurred the memory of his happy boyhood.

MR. BRYAN'S TRIUMPH. Tribune of the Plain People Does a Few Turns Abroad. New York Sun. The Hon. William Jennings Bryan is now enlarging his experience and collecting material for his future work as a journalist in public life.

At last the Hon. Joseph Hodges Choate has entertained him graciously, chaffed him only mildly and given him exceptional opportunities of meeting the nobility and gentry. He has been received with an honor which was not known to him until he has won what it is only superficially impolite to him to call golden opinions. He has unctious, everlasting readiness, a good temper, seldom ruffled save by the thought of Grover Cleveland and the curse of gold. His conversability, fluency and delight in himself, shining pleasantly in the English reserve, there is something in him of the undeveloped Garrick of Whitefield turned politician. Finally, there attaches to him the interest it is impossible not to feel in a man who twice hypochondriac and eloped with a great political party.

Chicago courts are getting mighty particular about divorces. One judicial tyrant refused relief to a woman whose stepchildren played ragtime on mouth organ and piano to the patter of her scalding tears. No wonder so many people jump into the lake.

Sixty-two years ago a man named Jones moved from Kentucky to Dade county, Missouri, taking him and his family of ten children. At a reunion recently held at Everton 1819 of his descendants were present and there are a few who were unable to attend. Almost all his descendants have married and settled in the same neighborhood in southwestern Missouri.

Chicago waxes eloquent about the fat stock show, whereat Nebraska captured the prize. "The Behemoth of shows," explains one civic poster scribble, "it sprang full orbed into dazzling existence, and, unlike some events which shrink and shrivel with multiplying years, this exposition will ever loom like a mountain peak, perpetually unskinned." Just then a cowpuncher broke in upon the scribe and invited him to take something for his nerve.

The pathos of the career of the Chicago battler lies in talent woefully misdirected. The energy and courage displayed was but poorly recompensed. Had it been applied along promotion lines, in mergers or in stock watering, or had they broken into the municipal machines of St. Louis, Grand Rapids or Philadelphia, they would be classed as exemplars of high finance and good citizenship.

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MAKE THE INDIAN WORK.

Proposition Calculated to Spoil the Romance of the Tepee. Portland Oregonian. At last the report has been issued from the Indian bureau at Washington in which a plain and practical solution of the Indian question is suggested.

Let the Indian be taught the rudiments of the English language, says Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, "protect him only to the extent that he may gain confidence in himself, and leave nature and civilization to do the rest." Thus equipped for self-help, it is further urged that the Indian be given to understand that he "must work or starve."

Discarding sentiment, yet instinct with the principles of justice and the logic of kindness which seeks to equip the individual for life's battle, leave him to fight it and insist that he must fight it or perish, is this tardy official presentation of a so-called solution of the Indian question. By contrast with the government's long pursued policy toward its Indian wards, it is startling. It discards as useless Indian education that runs into the sciences, places a sharp and speedy limitation upon the practice of issuing rations to Indians and, instead of the government's long pursued policy with agriculture, cloth and handicrafts and instructed in the elements of industry, and decrees that the Indian must make use of the knowledge of farming or other handicraft that he has gained for his own preservation, or drop out of existence.

There is no humanity in this plain and simple proposition. It is a death sentence to the Indian, as a race or as an individual, to keep him or permit him to hang upon the outskirts of civilization—a strong, able-bodied vagabond—satisfied with the assurance that in the past, that if he does not feed, house and clothe himself, the government will, when a time of stress comes, supply him with food, shelter and apparel.

A fair sample of the lives that reservation Indians live, and of the death that they are to frequently die, under the mistaken policy that the government has undertaken toward them, has been presented to the public before the United States court in this city within the week. The thriftless, vicious, without thought of the morrow except to wonder whether they can manage to elude the law and procure whisky; nursing him and laying his plans for vengeance and plots for murder; filthy beyond description in their homes and lives, the mass of reservation Indians mock by their daily existence the methods that have long been pursued for their civilization.

Against these methods and utterly discarding them, a more efficient and merciful policy, at last a voice from the Indian bureau says: "Let the Indian be taught that he must work or starve." Supplementing this, Commissioner Jones expresses the opinion that this policy would be a general blessing upon the work of regeneration of the race. It would certainly accelerate the race or cause it to become extinct. In either event the requirements of humanity would be met by the policy recommended.

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL.

Circulating the World's Best Literature in Country Districts. Saturday Evening Post. A way of bringing the public library and the public school in harmonious relations is to be tried this winter in Oregon. Fifty or a hundred volumes have been selected from the Portland public library and these are to be boxed and sent the rounds of all the public schools in Multnomah county.

This means that in every isolated farmhouse throughout the region, if the dwellers there so will, some of the world's best literature is to find a lodging. These books will not lie unopened on shelves and tables. They will be read, and read thoroughly. The winter tasks and privations of the dwellers in the wild will be lightened and made profitable by companionship with great minds.

The Oregon plan of circulating good books in the farming districts is only one of several ideas for giving people in the country the benefit of city advantages. In Illinois the advisability of having county schools under discussion, with the prospect that the experiment will be tried before long on an extensive scale. Instead of the little district schools scattered over the prairie, there is to be one large graded school for each county, built in accordance with the latest improvements in school architecture.

And competent teachers, who will be paid salaries that under the district system would be out of the question. Pupils are to be transported to and fro at the expense of the county, and it is contended that the entire cost, when equitably divided among the districts, will not be much, if any greater, for each district than the maintenance of separate schools.

With trolley cars, the telephone, rural free delivery, big public libraries to draw upon, and county schools for the children, life in the country is going to be a very different thing than it was in the nineteenth century. What has been in the past, it is to be a better thing to look at if the country people would have the benefits of city life without its distractions and dissipation. If their intellectual advancement shall be proportionate to their opportunities, they will develop a standard of civilization that dwellers in the cities may regard with envy.

PERSONAL NOTES.

B. W. Findon, a nephew of the composer, is writing a new biography of Sir Arthur Sullivan. An attempt is being made to have Dr. Sletten, the son of a Norwegian, come to this country next year and lecture on his father's plays.

The crown prince of China will come to the United States next summer and will witness the annual Yale-Harvard boat race under escort of Wong Kai Kah, a Yale graduate, who is Chinese commissioner to the St. Louis exposition.

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DOINGS IN THE ARMY.

Matters of Moment Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

Much difficulty is being experienced in the military corps in procuring suitable candidates to fill the position of master electrician in that branch. So far only six have been appointed, two of them being from civil life. This is one of the most attractive of the subordinate places in the army, and to those who are qualified to discharge the duties the positions should not go begging. The law provides for twenty-five master electricians and efforts are being made now to fill the nineteen vacancies.

The general staff of the army will hereafter consider all proposed amendments of the army regulations. This work has hitherto been performed by a board of officers which, until recently, was composed of the assistant secretary of war, Judge Advocate General Davis, Colonel George Andrews, adjutant general's department; Major A. C. Sharpe of the adjutant general's department, Colonel W. S. Patton of the quartermaster's department; Major L. B. Brant of the ordnance department. Of these members only General Davis and Major Brant remain on duty in Washington. A committee of the general staff will take up the various questions and will, of course, consult the judges advocate general whenever a legal point is involved.

Some of the ex-volunteer officers who served in the war with Spain are considerably wrought up over the publication in various newspapers throughout the country to the effect that the general staff of the army had prepared a list of officers of volunteer organizations to be discharged from their duties. The same paragraph stated that among the states which failed to make a creditable showing was Massachusetts, and this has led to an inquiry from the state authorities. No such list has been prepared by the general staff, and no such comparison of the services rendered by officers from different states was ever attempted. If it had been, of course, Massachusetts would not have been found lacking in the demonstration of efficiency.

The War department is in receipt of four or five requests from the governors of states who desire the services, as instructors of militia, of that number of retired officers of the army. Details of this kind are permitted under the militia law and six assignments to duty of this character have been made already. Each state which is the source of the strong organized militia is entitled to one of the fourteen remaining details has been advised that the period, during which a request for an officer may be filed, will expire on January 1. New York stands at the head of the list, but it is not expected that any request will come from that state. After January 1, if all the states which are regarded as entitled to first choice do not take action, other states will be asked to file these requests. Among the projects which are likely to be presented to congress during the present session is one which will increase the number of retired officers who may be detailed to duty with the militia in the capacity of instructors.

Much interest attaches to that passage in the annual report of the quartermaster general of the army which states, in great detail, the work of the general staff of the army in the remarks of the quartermaster general on that subject which indicated the comment was inspired by, and intended as a reply to, certain criticisms, the source of which was not more specifically disclosed. By General Humphrey than the reference to "an official report" in which, says the quartermaster general, "it was thought proper to refer to the army transport service as a most costly luxury." This was a great opening for the quartermaster general and he was able to take advantage of it to defend the public expenditure in the direction of decent comfort for officers and enlisted men who are obliged to make, under the new conditions of military service, a long trip on shipboard, and his defense is both convincing and convincing. It now turns out that the official report to which General Humphrey made such adequate rejoinder was the annual report of General George W. Davis as commanding general of the division of the Philippines, the contents of which comment were not known to the public when the quartermaster general's annual report was given out to the press. This fact gives added interest to the comment of General Humphrey.

The quartermaster general of the army has rendered an important service which has been a practice of making contracts in his department, which custom, while advantageous enough for the government, was very unjust to bidders. The other day a recommendation came from one of the quartermaster's depots in favor of awarding a contract to a bidder whose proposal was not represented in the formal opening of bids. The lowest bid on that occasion was evidently made the basis of obtaining a still lower bid in open market. In other words, the bids formally presented were used to drive a better bargain so far as the government was concerned. This method of obtaining satisfactory bids is regarded by the quartermaster general of the army as "irregular and improper." He admits the right of the government to reject any or all bids, but the reasons for rejection, he insists, must be businesslike and fair to the reputable people who submit proposals. When there is no objection to the lowest bid received after due advertisement, General Humphrey has decided that the contract must be thereupon awarded and that there is no authority for, and no justice in, rejecting such a bid and going out into the market to obtain better prices. The fact that this has been a practice more or less permitted by the War department officials is not regarded by General Humphrey as a precedent which should not be followed. His decision is entirely in the interest of the government, since it is a protection to reputable bidders who expect fair and decent treatment at the hands of the authorities. If such sharp practices were permitted it would not be long before people who might bid would not care to have their prices exposed for no better reason than the employment of them as an inducement to the irregular and informal bidder.

Objections to Jury Duty. New York Independent. The other day a man was to be tried in New Orleans for the murder of a district attorney. There were 311 talesmen summoned for jury duty. Of these 119 declared under oath that they would not condemn a man to death for any crime, and fifty-six others that they would not convict on circumstantial evidence. That is, 165 out of 311 more than half the number, declared themselves unfit to serve on a jury. They were asked if they would desire the death by law of one who murdered or ravished one nearest to them, and they said so. But some of these men took part in

the lynching of the Italians a few years ago. It would appear that this tenderness of conscience was temporary and only lasted as long as there was danger of being called from business to do jury duty.

POINTED REMARKS. "Who gets your divorces for you?" "Why, our business is getting so large now that we think it cheaper to have a divorce lawyer in the family and a divorce court just across the lawn."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dyer—Miss Ferris is 25 years old. Would you think it? Pueli—Not out loud.—Town Topics.

"Why don't you do something to improve yourself as one of the notable men of your time?" "That's a good idea," answered Senator Borahum. "I'll write to some manufacturer this afternoon and find out what it will cost to have a brand of cigars named after me."—Washington Star.

The party then passed on to the next one. "This is the hippopotamus," said one of the children. "No," said the high school girl rebukingly. "The attendant says it's a female. It's a hippopotamus. They ought to change that sign."—Chicago Tribune.

Professor—The three elements are fire, water and air. Each is separate and distinct from the other two. Student—Yes, but fire-water and hot air usually go together.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Mr. Henpeck—You seem to be busy all the time these days. Mr. Marryat—Yes, I'm getting ready for my wedding. Mr. Henpeck—Ah! That's a reminder of what Washington said. Mr. Marryat—What was that? Mr. Henpeck—It was the time of peace prepare for war.—Philadelphia Press.

Your new typewriter girl uses very strong perfume. I didn't notice it. You see I'm smoking one of those cigars which you gave me on my birthday last week.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Briggs—Do you have the courage to take a cold bath on these winter mornings? Briggs—Indeed I do. But I missed it this morning. Briggs—What was the trouble? Briggs—There was no hot water.—Town Topics.

"My husband has strange ideas of economy." "How is that?" "Why he seems to think he saves money by drinking so much at the club that he has no appetite for breakfast."—Chicago Post.

"It's the last scrap of turkey left lying alone." "All its toothsome companions." "An' scraped to the bone." "No bit of it left." "No morsel doth stay. 'Tis all now slowly it dwindles away."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HEARTS TO MEND.

Isaac Anderson in Town Topics. "Hearts to mend! Hearts to mend! Broken hearts made whole and sound! My native will heal Love's deepest wound. Hearts to mend! Hearts to mend!" As thus the wand'ring charlatan Loud hawked his wares through street and lane. From house and shop the people ran To hear again and yet again!

"Hearts to mend! Hearts to mend! Bring out your crumpled and bleeding hearts! 'Till they are whole and true again!" "Hearts to mend! Hearts to mend!" "Hearts to mend! Hearts to mend!" "Hearts to mend! Hearts to mend!"

A maiden called the man said, Where none might hear, and whispered low, "My sweetheart's love for me hath died; Canst help me? Tell me, yes or no?" "Hearts to mend! Hearts to mend! 'Tis I that cure the broken-hearted. To heal thy hurt within the hour. Hearts to mend! Hearts to mend!"