THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	28,830	16	30,450
2	29,460	17	30,370
3	29,250	18	30,350
4	29,050	19	31,540
5	29,050	20	30,570
6	28,980	21	27,320
7	25,810	22	31,040
8	28,850	23	31,180
9	30,660	24	33,990
10	33,870	25	34,240
11	32,160	26	31,490
12	32,120	27	31,720
13	30,040	28	27,060
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15	30,250		

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, A. D., 1904. M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal) Notary Public.

The republican gubernatorial situation is rapidly clarifying.

Chicago has again proved its right to be called the Windy city.

A good motto for the Civic Improvement league: Actions speak louder than words.

Panama is the only nation which has so far followed the czar's advice on the subject of disarmament.

Now look out for trouble in the Balkans. Turkey is said to have agreed to the reform plan in earnest.

This belated cold wave may teach the Georgia peach crop that it is not safe to halloo until it is out of the woods.

St. Louis could not resist the temptation to report pleasant weather while Chicago was suffering from wind and rain.

Iowa coal miners might look to southeastern Colorado and then conclude that a strike is worse than a poor compromise.

Despite the effort of its governor, Colorado has not yet been able to rival Manchuria this year as a source of war news.

The Jacksonians are going to discuss the county funding bond proposition. It is up to the County Democracy now to make a demonstration.

The next time the local democratic harmony committee meets it should see to it that the prearranged program is nailed down more tightly.

The man who can tell just what has been done in the present Oriental war must have gotten his information by revelation rather than from the war correspondents.

Admiral Togo may feel repaid by a vote of thanks, but there are several American admirals who would rather be in on the prize money than the resolutions of respect.

There is a growing impression that while the managers of the recent railroad merger may be willing to carry out the decree of the court, they want to do it in their own way.

Democrats need worry little over the phraseology of the national platform. Conditions are such that the record of the candidate will be the real platform, despite the language of the resolutions.

The auditorium-completion fund is steadily growing, but there is room for several more subscriptions which ought to be forthcoming from those who will share the benefits but have not yet contributed.

Editor Hearst's candidacy for the democratic nomination for president has at least one commendable feature—it is causing the conservatives of that party to take a renewed interest in the affairs of the organization.

Japan may get more than it is looking for if it attempts to use New Chwang as a base of supplies. This place is considered by the nations of the world as the one oasis in the desert of war which all desire to keep a neutral port.

Reduced to homely fractions 20 per cent is one-fifth. Any assessor with a knowledge of the mere rudiments of mathematics will be able to figure out the taxable 20 per cent, if only he be able to discover what 100 per cent is. That's where the rub comes.

In his reply to the man who tendered him a nomination for president at the hands of the prohibition party General Miles had not the heart to refuse, but rather broadly intimated that he would prefer to take it as an endorsement of the work of another convention

PARKER OR HEARST?

All present indications point to the probability that the real contest for the presidential nomination in the democratic national convention will be between Judge Parker and W. R. Hearst. While two months ago the Hearst candidacy for the nomination was very generally regarded as in the nature of a joke, it is now recognized as a factor in the democratic situation that is to be taken seriously. When Hearst captured a majority of the Rhode Island delegation it began to be apparent to the so-called conservative element of the party that here was a man who meant business and subsequent developments have confirmed them in this view. The Hearst boom has not halted, but on the contrary has been steadily gaining in force, in spite of the efforts of the conservatives to decry and depreciate it. Not only has it made headway in the south and west, but it is strongly manifesting itself in New York. The prediction is made that Hearst will have supporters in the delegation from New York to the St. Louis convention, though up to this time it appears probable that the delegates from the Empire state will be a unit for Parker. Meanwhile the Hearst agents are active in every section of the country and especially in the south.

The movement for Judge Parker does not appear to be making much progress, although it has undoubtedly made some gain within the last few weeks. The uncertainty is in regard to the ability of the Parker following in New York, which is under the leadership of David B. Hill, to secure the delegation from that state to the national convention and hold it together for their candidate. There has recently been developed in the south, among the conservative democrats, a more favorable tendency toward Parker and if he can secure the support of his own state it is very probable that he will get a large southern support, as the democrats of that section are disposed to accept anyone who receives the endorsement of the New York democracy. The supporters there of Judge Parker, however, have thus far had to struggle hard to gain what they have and the contest with the Hearst forces is not yet ended. A New York paper says that the chances of sending an instructed delegation to St. Louis for Parker are about even and that if this is not done Tammany will throw off its Cleveland mask and cast its influence into the scales with the radicals against Parker.

According to report the Hearst boomers are making the most liberal promises as to what their candidate will do in the matter of a campaign fund should he receive the nomination. There is no doubt that he would be generous, as he is abundantly able to be, and it is the knowledge of this fact that is winning him followers everywhere among the democratic politicians who are hungry for spoils. "We do not want a man who has to buy the nomination," recently said the venerable Senator Pettus of Alabama, but he speaks as a democrat of former days and does not reflect the feeling in the party today.

THE STATEHOOD QUESTION.

The stock growers of New Mexico have declared their unalterable opposition to the union of New Mexico and Arizona, as proposed in the bill agreed upon by the republican sub-committee of the house committee on territories, asserting that such a union is neither desirable nor practicable. The proposition is to create two new states—the one out of New Mexico and Arizona and the other out of Oklahoma and Indian Territory It is said that the bill agreed upon by the sub-committee is acceptable to the republicans in both houses, but the democrats, on the other hand, favor the creation of three states—New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma including Indian Territory.

The republican proposition is a compromise, intended to do away with much of the opposition to the admission of the new states. It has been urged that even those opposed on general principles to the admission of any new states will recognize that it is better to have two new states now than to take the chance of having four new states erected out of the same territories in the future. The democratic opposition to the republican plan promises, however, to prevent legislation in the matter at the present session. The bill agreed upon by the sub-committee of the committee on territories may pass the house, but as the differences between the parties would doubtless cause a long debate in the senate, the question is likely to be postponed for the sake of a short session. The action of the cattle growers of New Mexico, who claim to represent one-half of its taxable interests, against union with Arizona, will probably have a good deal of influence with the democrats in congress. It seems pretty safe to say, therefore, that there will be no statehood legislation at the present session.

STRIKES ARE COSTLY.

The New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, in a report to the legislature, presents an estimate of the cost of the building trades' strikes in New York City last year. The report states that over 37,000 workingmen were out of employment for a total of 1,700,000 days, with a loss in wages of nearly $6,800,000. No estimate is given of the loss sustained by the employing builders and not only in this respect does the computation fail to give an adequate idea of the losses incident to the strike. As the New York Commercial points out, not only was the purchasing power of 37,000 workingmen cut off for many months by reason of the building-trades dispute, but production in a multitude of industries that, directly and indirectly, furnish building supplies, was also affected. Retail dealers in all lines suffered from the inability of those out of work to buy necessaries and pay old debts, with the result that these tradesmen purchased less stock from manufacturers, wholesale dealers and farmers. Thus the ill effects of the strike were widespread, though the severity of the loss suffered fell chiefly upon the men engaged and their families.

There is no information at hand as to how many workingmen were involved in strikes during last year, but the number was large and tens of millions of dollars were lost to labor in consequence. That money being kept out of circulation was a drawback to the general prosperity. Not only were those whose earnings were stopped injured thereby, but the communities of which they were a part also experienced more or less injury. Such a fact as that presented to the New York legislature should command the earnest attention of workingmen generally, for it is they who as a rule suffer most from conflicts between labor and capital. It is to be hoped that the present year will witness fewer of such disturbances than did last year and that greater progress will be made in the cause of industrial peace.

THAT FINE ITALIAN HAND.

The fine Italian hand of the School Book trust, which has owned school superintendents and dominated the school boards of Omaha for the last fifteen years, is again visible in the effort to foist a successor to Superintendent Pearse upon our public schools who has no scruples against pulling its chestnuts out of the fire. In no city in America has the beneficent benevolence of the School Book trust been exhibited so strikingly as in Omaha.

Ten years ago the trust lifted a very efficient and popular superintendent of Omaha public schools bodily out of his job to place him on its own pay roll at double the salary. Those familiar with the inside working of the trust have never entertained a doubt that it distributed thousands of dollars in Omaha since the advent of Mr. Pearse to prevent a change, and the transfer of Mr. Pearse to Milwaukee was accelerated not merely as a token of gratitude, but chiefly to enable him to exercise his talents in a much wider field. The Milwaukee agent of the School Book trust was, next to Mr. Pearse, the most conspicuous guest at the recent schoolmaster banquet in this city and the promotion of Mr. Pearse must have appealed to the schoolmasters in other towns as an object lesson which the pedagogues ambitious to rise from obscurity to high place should emulate.

Whether Omaha is to continue under the dominion of the School Book trust for another indefinite term of years remains to be seen. It would be far better if the school board could make a contract direct with the trust book agent to pay double the price for the books it buys and allow the trust to dictate the text books than to have the trust dictate the superintendent. It will be preferable for the taxpayers of Omaha to contribute $10,000 a year for the salary of a first-class superintendent who is free from School Book trust contamination than to let the trust steer upon us an inferior man subservient to its wish and will at one-fourth of that sum.

Down at Lincoln the excise board has been prevailed on to reduce the fee for druggist's permit to sell liquor for medicinal purposes from $200 to $50, with a view to issuing more permits to druggists who have refused to take them out at all at the former figure, but who promise to do so at the reduced rate. Here in Omaha some druggists grumble because they are required to put up $10 for a liquor permit as if it were a great hardship. The abuse of the druggist's permit presents one of the ticklish points in connection with the high license law.

The suggestion is made that the Board of Education might find a western man quite likely to be just as satisfactory as a superintendent of our schools as an eastern man. We do not believe the question of geography enters into this problem. It is not the locality in which the man happens to be, but his educational qualifications and his experience as an educator which should be the determining factors. The taxpayers of Omaha want the ablest school superintendent they can get for the money they can afford to pay.

There is no immediate danger of another theater being erected in Omaha. Omaha has three theaters now and stands much more in need of new hotel buildings, store buildings and warehouses than it does of additional theaters. Men with money to invest in improvements here may be depended upon to size up the demand with special reference to the probable profits.

The World-Herald's solicitude for Mr. Burkett's senatorial aspirations will, as usual, be confined to the pre-nomination period. Should he, or any one else for that matter, be endorsed as the republican candidate that organ would proceed promptly to the task of persuading the voters that he is not a fit man for the place.

Real War in Sight.
Chicago Record-Herald.

General Kouropatkin is expected to reach the front by the end of this week. He will begin operations by chewing up a few Corean villages and spitting them into the sea.

Surely a Reminder.
Indianapolis Journal.

Some congressmen oppose the acceptance of the statue of Frederick the Great on the ground that he was a despotic example of militarism. But it would be a constant reminder that he is dead, wouldn't it?

Extraordinary, for Kansas.
Kansas City Star.

A stone weighing a ton fell yesterday from one of the approaches to the state house at Topeka without hitting any person. It is enough to make the public shudder to think what might have been the result if this accident had happened at the beginning of Governor Bailey's administration instead of occurring near its end. Still, it is most extraordinary that a piece of masonry weighing 2,000 pounds could fall from an entrance to the Kansas capitol, at any stage of the game, without striking someone.

Easily Consoled.
Chicago News.

Proprietors of the Northern Securities company take great comfort in the fact that four members of the supreme court were on their side. However, they will not be able to draw dividends on this consolation.

No Cause for Worry.
Indianapolis Journal.

Some people are worrying about the form in which we are going to pay that $50,000,000 for the canal. One thing is certain: whether it is paid in gold, bills of exchange or coonskins, this is the only country on earth that could do it without borrowing or pinching.

Effect of Retaliation.
Indianapolis News.

The sultan of Sulu, it is reported, has accepted the abrogation of the Bates treaty without any evidence of excitement. The sultan presumably has changed his mind about making war on us since he has heard of our possibilities in the way of retaliation as evidenced by George Ade's opera.

Hotel Rates at St. Louis.
Philadelphia Press.

The St. Louis hotels agreed with the exposition authorities not to increase rates; but they have found an easy method of evading the agreement. If a person occupies a room big enough for two beds he must pay the price charged for four persons. But four persons can occupy the room at the same price. That is the method adopted by Chicago hotels to be put in force during the republican convention. It is unfair and unjust, but will be followed all the same.

Certain Games of Skill.
Boston Transcript.

The senators' quiet game of "Jai Alai" behind closed doors reminds one of the circumstances under which, according to one of the humorists, the game of seven-up was declared in Kentucky to be one of skill and not of chance. The pastime had always been supposed to be in the latter class until an attorney one day protested against the popular impression, and called for a ruling. As a test, the court impaneled a jury of twelve, six of them professional gamblers, together with six ministers and deacons, and bade them do their best. As a result of the extraordinary manner in which the money in that jury changed hands, seven-up was adjudged to be a game of skill.

Health Fads on the Brain.
Medical Talk.

To get all sorts of health fads on the brain is a disease in itself. It is a very prevalent disease, too. With a few foolish rules to observe, a whole lot of hygienic quirks to adjust to and a schedule of superstitious sanitary notions diligently followed by day and dreamed of by night is a malady which begins as a mental derangement and ends in a complete physical fizzle. No room left for a spontaneous life, no place for free, joyous liberty. Not a minute's space for rollicking disregard. Everything fixed, every minute disposed of, introspections without number. Forebodings, misgivings, hovering vaguely about the mind like flocks of carrion crows. Such a life is not worth living. One might a thousand times better go back to the reckless regime of a rough rider.

Time Softens Asperities of War.
Chicago Post.

Time softens, and there is none so forgiving as the soldier. Who in the year 1861 would have supposed that the time ever would come when a brigadier general in the confederate service would be standing on the floor of the senate of the United States pleading that justice should be done to the widow and heirs of Commander Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., the man who took the confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, by force from the deck of the British steamer Trent and brought them as prisoners to the United States? This thing, however, has just come to pass. Brigadier General John T. Morgan, United States senator from Alabama, is championing on the floor of the senate the cause of the widow and heirs-at-law of Commander Charles Wilkes, whom forty-three years ago the whole south was execrating.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Democratic reorganizers are doing the shouting, while Hearst is coralling the delegates.

Erskine Hewitt, son of the late Abram S. Hewitt of New York, has announced his intention to enter active politics in New Jersey.

The gaiety of the country is largely increased by the weird antics of democrats who call Roosevelt "unsafe" and at the same time shout for Hearst.

The New York Sun declares that a contest for the presidency between Judge Parker and Mr. Roosevelt would be "a race between an Edam cheese and a centipede."

George Carnegie, proprietor of Dungeness, once the home of General Nathanael Greene, and a nephew of Andrew Carnegie, has announced his candidacy for the Georgia senate on the democratic ticket.

Tammanyites in congress are shaking hands with themselves because their names did not appear in the Bristow report. It is the first bunch of political grafting that escaped their palms, chiefly because they couldn't break in.

Senator John Hughes, jr., of Iowa county, Iowa, has achieved quite a reputation in the Hawkeye state as author of an anti-pass bill which has been reported favorably by the senate judiciary committee. Senator Hughes is 62 and is a wealthy lumber dealer with leisure, which has afforded him opportunity to make a study of reform legislation.

The democratic editor of the Crawford County (Mo.) Mirror draws this picture of the harmony prevailing in the bourbon camp: "Away up above us somewhere we hear the republicans having a general jubilee and an old-time brotherly handshaking, while we are down here in the dark fighting and cussing each other like a gang of wildcats. It don't better our condition for us to cut up so, but we can't help it. We've got to do something to let the wrath out or we would bust."

Whether the people of Kentucky shall return to the system of viva voce voting is to be decided by them at the state election in 1905. During the discussion of the matter in the house of representatives one member said that the open ballot would prevent voters from sailing under false colors, and another member retorted that it would result in the corporations getting control of the election. Only two democratic members of the house voted against the measure, and only one republican voted in its favor.

Judge Alton B. Parker of New York was offered the post of first assistant postmaster general by President Cleveland. The salary was $5,000, but Mr. Parker, who was then surrogate of Ulster county, declined to accept. His salary was $3,000 and as he was building up a good practice he said he could not afford to accept. Postmaster General Vilas commented: "I gave up a practice worth $30,000 a year to accept an $8,000 cabinet position." To which Parker retorted: "Yes, and if I had been making $20,000 annually for ten years I should not mind doing the same."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The good understanding between France and England is being utilized, it is stated, to harmonize differences between the two powers as to Egypt, Newfoundland and Siam. Egypt bristles with difficulties, the English wishing a free hand and the French desiring to retain all that is left of their former predominance. M. Delcasse is said to insist on retaining the international debt commission, which dominates the finances of Egypt, much to the annoyance of the British. He also wishes to preserve the "mixed tribunals," which maintain a foreign influence that is often distasteful to British administrators. There are also certain distinctively French institutions which M. Delcasse wishes maintained. As respects Newfoundland, he asks, in exchange for fishing rights along "the French shore," compensation for existing French fishing plants and a general right to fish without the exclusive privileges hitherto claimed. Access through Nigeria to French territory about Lake Tchad and on the upper Niger is also asked as part of the Newfoundland arrangement. Siam gives less trouble, each power being content with a fuller definition of the zones already allotted. The questions at issue are of a thorny character, but it would be worth some sacrifice to get rid of them.

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Emperor William is inaugurating at Hanover a scheme which cannot fail to commend itself to the attention of the entire civilized world, and which marks an altogether new departure. It is nothing more or less than a species of high school for the training of police officials. He has long since realized, like so many others, that whereas the most dangerous criminals and anarchists are, as a rule, men who are not only of a high order of intellect, but, moreover, frequently possessed of all the advantages of the most advanced order of education, many of them being university graduates, equipped with all sorts of scientific knowledge, and their mental faculties rendered acute and keen-edged to the last degree by study, the police, to whom is entrusted the responsibility of protecting the community from their evil designs, have been recruited from an entirely different class of society, inferior not merely in inherited intelligence, but likewise in all those accomplishments which education of a high order and rearing among people of culture can alone bring. In this way the police have been terribly handicapped, and it is only now and again that the governments are able to find a man who is so exceptionally keen-witted and brilliant that his gift in this respect in a measure atones for his lack of the higher order of education.

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In his speech in the French Chamber in support of the bill supressing the monastic schools, M. Combes said that teaching by religious associations has had its day. The religious association was utterly incompatible with modern society, he declared, and it was the duty of the state to prevent the congregations from deforming the minds of the French youth. The state could provide for all the requirements of secondary instruction. As for primary education, the bill would only require a total expenditure of $12,000,000 for the establishment of schools and an annual grant of $1,600,000 for the creation of new posts for male and female teachers. He insisted that the congregations were a menace to the republic, and declared that the government desired peace, but a peace based on the disappearance of the principal cause of French dissensions. M. Ribot, who opposed the bill, said that it was the negation of the law of 1901, which was to serve as a guarantee to the authorized congregations. He defended congregationist instruction and denounced the measure as the destruction of the liberty of instruction. M. Razimbaud tried to secure a postponement of the debate, but as already reported, the government motion for urgency was carried by a substantial majority.

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The Irish Anti-Emigration society, which was founded last year under the presidency of Cardinal Logue, appears to have set to work energetically and systematically. The cardinal's appeal to the Irish in America, of which the cable has already conveyed the intent, declares that the greatest danger threatening Ireland today is the danger of the extinction of the Irish race within its own shores. For now nearly sixty years the flow of emigration has gone on continuously till the population of the country is reduced to one-half what it was before the famine. In the space of twenty years no less than 910,000 men and women have emigrated from Ireland to the United States alone. Of these 755,000, or 83 per cent, were in the prime of life, between the ages of 15 and 35. In Ireland at the last census the whole number of persons of these ages was only 1,500,000; so that the loss of its young population to one country alone in the last twenty years has been fully one-half of the present adult population in the prime of life. The appeal then proceeds: "This enormous withdrawal of the most vigorous portion of the nation has had its natural results. The native population is steadily falling; the marriage rate and birth rate are the lowest of any civilized country; lunacy is increasing to an alarming degree; and the scarcity of labor is felt in many branches of agriculture. Moreover, while the stream of Irish emigration sets toward the west, there is a steady, silent influx of foreigners who are rapidly constituting themselves the dominant commercial and industrial interest.

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Although the motion to censure the government for advising the approval of the Transvaal coolie ordinance was defeated in the House of Commons, the opposition, nevertheless, gained a moral victory. After most strenuous efforts of the government whips, Mr. Balfour was enabled to sustain himself by a majority of only fifty-seven votes—considerably less than one-half the number with which his ministry began. That the country no longer stands behind them had been made evident enough to the unionists themselves in numerous by-elections; by their support of the coolie ordinance they practically confessed that their justification for the war against the Boers, as a struggle to create a white man's Africa, was a hollow pretense, and that the welfare of the gold mining syndicates, and not that of British colonists, was and is their chief concern. They have thus surrendered the one principle which was their strongest claim upon the suffrages of the people—the principle of consolidating and unifying the British empire. The ordinance is a slap in the face of the Australian and other colonists as well as of the British masses, who loyally supported the ministry in the dark days following Colenso and Magersfontein.

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It is generally admitted that the war, and especially the Russian reverses, have inspired the Polish patriots with new hope. The Russian government was therefore obliged to order a general increase of the police force throughout Poland, including even small villages. The Polish contingent in the Russian army is limited to 15 per cent of the whole. Latterly, however, so many Poles have been sent to the far east that this limit has been greatly exceeded in Manchuria, where more than double the usual number of Poles are in the ranks. Last October, when the annual batch of recruits drew lots for active service, the number of exemptions was much reduced. At Lodz many arrests have taken place. On February 29 nearly 400 persons were arrested in the twenty-four hours. The police told them that they were suspected of being socialists, but that if they would volunteer as soldiers they would not be prosecuted.

HANNA AS A WRITER.

The Late Senator's First Contribution to a Magazine.

Joe Mitchell Chapple in National Magazine.

I must here and now pay my personal tribute by saying that the success of the National Magazine was made possible through Senator Hanna. It was he who gave the first friendly grasp of the hand and insisted that it could be made a success. It was he who withstood all other offers of larger and greater publications to become a contributor, preferring rather to give what he intended to write to those whom he felt it would most help; and from the moment that his first article on "McKinley as I Knew Him" was published in the National Magazine, the growth and prosperity of the periodical seemed assured. His only protest to me was, "Don't put so much Hanna in the National!" And when I insisted that that was what made the magazine favored, he would blush like a boy and declare that if I persisted he would sever all relations with me.

Among the treasures that I possess are the first pages of the article on "McKinley as I Knew Him," written by Mark Hanna for the National Magazine, and which was, in fact, the first contribution he ever made to any periodical. There is something pathetic in these first pages, indicating the difficulty he had in writing about his friend in such a manner as to do him such justice as may be done by human judgment. These pages had been torn up and cast aside in the wastebasket as worthless when I rescued them, but they serve, to my mind, to show the courage and perseverance of the man in accomplishing what he had undertaken, and not only in accomplishing, but in not being satisfied with less than his "level best." That all this work was done as a labor of love there can be no doubt, and this and all of his writings show that, though he entered this field late in life, he had sterling natural gifts as a writer. The simplicity and lucidity of his style make his writings more valuable than many more ornate compositions, and in all he wrote there was the simplicity and sincerity that wins the hearts of the great American people for whom he wrote.

SCRUPULOUS CITIZENS NEEDED.

Need of Stronger Opposition to Official Wrong.

Downright unscrupulousness makes the knave. A partial lack of scruple characterizes the large numbers of respectable men who as members of boards, as merchants, as taxpayers, as politicians, as voters, wink at evil practices in others, timidly avoid all opposition to official wrong and themselves commit slight and not too conspicuous irregularities, or give support for selfish reasons to venal candidates for office. Such "respectables" are the despair of the patriotic men who in our day and in a thousand communities are trying to stay the tide of that political corruption which, according to so good a friend of America as John Morley, "for the moment obscures the great democratic experiment."

It comes to this, that "the period of corruption" which friends of Americans abroad are called upon so often to apologize for—a corruption which, while bad enough, is not so deeply rooted as our enemies believe—can be brought to an end only by the growth of a sense of honor, of scrupulousness backed by moral bravery upon the part of individuals in the republic. It is not fantastic to aver that a gift of imagination would assist some people to be virtuous. If a citizen should feel that his own lack of scruple in any direction was a contribution to the corruption and dishonor of his country, and that his personal withstanding of temptation to do wrong was not only an act of private virtue, but had patriotic uses as well—if he were convinced, for instance, that his refusal to vote as a trustee for a contribution to a bribery fund or to a dishonest boss was a means of doing away with a national disgrace—if he had the imagination to grasp the large bearings of his individual action, it would be easier for him to take a stand for righteousness instead of weakly acquiescing in some customary wrong.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Late and Early Dates in Presidential Years.

New York Sun.

The dates of the summer adjournment of congress in the presidential years since and including 1864 are given in the subjoined table, reading downward toward the past:

1900, Fifty-sixth congress, first session, June 7.
1896, Fifty-fourth congress, first session, June 11.
1892, Fifty-second congress, first session, August 5.
1888, Fiftieth congress, first session, October 20.
1884, Forty-eighth congress, first session, July 7.
1880, Forty-sixth congress, second session, June 16.
1876, Forty-fourth congress, first session, August 15.
1872, Forty-second congress, second session, June 10.
1868, Fortieth congress, second session, July 27.
1864, Thirty-eighth congress, first session, July 4.

During the past forty years the earliest date of adjournment of the regular session preceding a presidential election has been June 7, and the latest October 20. The mean of all the adjournments in presidential years falls exactly at midsummer; that is, on July 15. That point in the calendar, therefore, may be assumed as marking the normal time when the members of congress in a presidential year finish their work on the public business and are ready to go to their respective homes to take part in the politics of the campaign.

POINTED REMARKS.

"But," said the crafty manufacturer, "you wouldn't advertise the stuff as 'pure,'" "Oh, no," replied his partner, "we'll advertise that it 'has a reputation for purity.'"—Philadelphia Press.

"What's that you say? A footpad held up a coal dealer?"
"Yes. But I didn't expect you to look so sorry over it."
"Sorry? Old man, you are not a good judge of facial expression. The look on my face is not one of grief. It's one of incredulity."—Chicago Tribune.

The whale wept sadly.
"Jonah will have no trouble," he remarked, "but the fellows at the club will never believe my man story."
True to the prediction, they derisively inquired why his catch had gone up the spout.—New York Sun.

Methuselah was glancing over his papers. "What a chump I was," he said, "not to take an endowment policy instead of an ordinary life."
But making the best of it, he started to sing:
"A man's just as old as he feels."—Chicago Journal.

Mrs. Myles—And your husband sleeps all right now, you say?
Mrs. Styles—Oh, my! He sleeps like a child.
"You don't mean to tell me that your husband sleeps with one of his toes in his mouth?"—Yonkers Statesman.

It was in one of our police courts the other morning that a lawyer asked: "You are absolutely certain about your statement?"
"Absolutely certain," said the witness.
"You swear that it is true?"
"I do."
"Would you bet on it?"
"Er—well—yes, if I got the right odds."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Marguerite desired publicity.
"It's a pipe, Maggie," said Faust, as he whispered something in her ear.
Immediately thereafter she warbled the jewel song.
This is the first press agent jewel story on record.—Chicago Journal.

A FREE SHOW.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

Ever notice the man who gets into the show
On a pass?
They will give him a seat in the very front row,
But, alas!
He will look at the stage as though it were a tomb
All the while,
And there's never a change in his face full of gloom—
Not a smile.

Yes, the dancers may trip in their frolicsome glee,
Full of life;
Or the hero may rush just as bold as can be,
To the strife;
The comedians, too may enliven their jokes
With the drum—
But the man with the pass, in dejection he soaks,
Very glum.

He will sit through the play from the act that is first
To the third,
And he'll vow that the songs are by all odds the worst
Ever heard;
He will claim that the jokes are exceedingly old,
Weak and stale;
And declare that the house such a drama could hold
Is a jail.

Ever notice the man? It is natural, though,
For we all
Get a pass to come into "Existence"—the show
On this ball.
And we all seem to live to discover what flaws
We can pick.
We are here on a pass, so that must be the cause
Of our kick.