

that the government will be cinched to give him a good job on the bench or somewhere. Very soon after the fall election is over things will begin to take form. Taft is to picnic in Ohio, try and get on terms with his home state. If he gets that in shape then administrative power will be turned hard for him. This being well defined and the cry started that only those who have no faith in Roosevelt are opposing Taft, the other elements will begin to take form. They will get around someone with some sort of plan and platform. They will talk 'conservatism, some policy' and seek to bring support from various states. This may form around Fairbanks, or Cannon or some one of this stamp."

THE LATE RUSSELL SAGE figured so conspicuously in finance that it is not generally remembered that he ever took part in politics. A writer in the Houston (Texas) Post says that it is strange that none of Sage's biographical sketches refer to his political career. The Post writer says: "Sage was elected a representative from the Troy district to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth congresses as a whig and served two full terms, beginning March 3, 1853, and ending March 3, 1857. It was in the congress succeeding Sage's last term that John H. Reagan and Guy M. Bryan made up the Texas delegation in the house. There are few members of the Thirty-third congress who survive, Galusha A. Grow being the only one recalled at this moment. Sage had as his colleagues men who are yet remembered as among the country's greatest men. Robert Toombs was one of the Georgia senators and Alexander H. Stephens and Alfred H. Colquitt, an uncle of O. B. Colquitt, were in the house from the same state. Stephen A. Douglas and James Shields were in the senate, and Elihu B. Washburne and Richard Yates in the house from Illinois. Thomas A. Hendricks and William H. English were representatives from Indiana and both were democratic candidates for vice president after the war. James A. Bayard and John M. Clayton were senators from Delaware; S. R. Mallory a senator from Florida and John C. Breckinridge a senator from Kentucky."

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, John Sidell and Pierre Soule were, according to this writer, senators from Louisiana during the same congress. William Pitt Fessenden and Hannibal Hamlin were senators from Maine. Edward Everett and Charles Sumner were senators from Massachusetts, and General N. P. Banks a member of the house from the same state. Lewis Cass was a senator from Michigan and Thomas H. Benton a representative from Missouri. From New York Hamilton Fish and William H. Seward were in the senate and Reuben E. Fenton, Rufus W. Peckham and Boss Tweed were in the house. North Carolina had George E. Badger, a former secretary of the navy, and David Settle Reid in the senate and Thomas Clingman and Thomas Ruffin in the house. Salmon P. Chase and Ben Wade were senators from Ohio and John Bell a senator from Tennessee. Sam Houston and Thomas J. Rusk were the senators from Texas and P. H. Bell and George W. Smyth the representatives. R. M. T. Hunter and James Mason were the senators from Virginia. The Post writer adds: "It would be difficult, even with greater membership, for any congress of recent years to show so many men of such marked ability as the congresses in which Russell Sage served. While many of the old financier's colleagues will fill a much larger place in history than he, it is a fact that he died leaving a fortune many times in excess of the combined fortunes of the 310 men with whom he served."

ALL IS NOT HARMONY within republican councils in the state of Iowa. The defeat of the Perkins men left them in exceedingly bad humor, and they make no effort to conceal it. The Des Moines Register and Leader, the leading Cummins organ, does not show a disposition to readily drop the talk about the theft of convention seats alleged to have been contemplated by the Perkins men, while Mr. Perkins' newspaper, the Sioux City Journal, does not even pretend to be enthusiastic over the ticket, nor does it hesitate to say unpleasant things either on its own account or by the way of reproduction of editorials from other newspapers. The Cedar Rapids Republican charges that the Cummins men resorted to "a bare faced theft of delegates." The Clarinda Herald says: "We honestly believe there has been a great mistake made and that the party

will suffer for it." The Waterloo Reporter says that the "state convention can make a ticket, but it can not make the voters support it." The Woodbine Twiner says: "The standpats went down to defeat shouting defiance, and it will be heard until next November, when the final verdict of the republicans of Iowa will be recorded without any scheming of politicians for place or power which may be in prospect. We have not been a Cummins follower, and can see no reason why we should be."

THE RESENTMENT is not all limited to Governor Cummins, but his associate, the nominee for lieutenant governor, Mr. Garst, comes in for his share; for instance, the Central City News-Leader says: "They say that man Garst is as much of a political knave as Cummins is a political bluffer. Both should be defeated at the election. In case anything should happen to Senator Allison that the office is vacant, their scheme, should they be elected, is for Cummins to resign, thus giving Garst the governorship, and he is to appoint Cummins United States senator. They are playing for high stakes. A democratic victory would head off this conspiracy." The Nevada Representative says: "No one can expect any standpatter to say he likes the outcome."

THE FEDERAL GRAND jury at Chicago returned an indictment August 8 against the Standard Oil company as an incorporation. The company is charged with receiving rebates in the form of storage charges on oil from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway amounting to \$8,501.72. The time covered by the indictment extends from August, 1903, to March 1, 1905. Judge Bethea fixed the bond for the company at \$25,000. Nineteen counts are included in the indictment and it is said that Mr. Roosevelt and his attorney general are greatly pleased with the result. It is promised that the prosecution will be "vigorously pushed" and that the oil trust will be given the limit in the way of penalty.

SPEAKING IN THE house of commons, Winston Spencer Churchill, parliamentary secretary of the colonial office, outlined the government proposition regarding the new constitution to be granted the Transvaal. "The guiding principle," he said, "would be not to make any difference between Briton and Boer, but to extend to both the fullest privileges of British citizenship. All males twenty-one years of age who had resided in the Transvaal for six months would be entitled to vote and each district would have a single member of parliament irrespective of population. The old Dutch magisterial districts would each constitute an electoral area. It is the intention to give the Rand thirty-two seats, Pretoria six, Krugersdorp one and the rest of the Transvaal thirty seats. The members of parliament will be elected for five years and will be paid for their services. For the first parliament there will be a second chamber of fifteen members nominated by the crown. During the first session arrangements will be made for an elective second chamber. The constitution will contain a clause abrogating the Chinese labor ordinance after a reasonable time. The recruiting of Chinese labor will cease entirely November 15."

ALBERT ROATH, of Worcester, Mass., claims to be the oldest living railway conductor. He recently celebrated his 78th birthday, and for fifty-eight years has been a conductor on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. Every day in the week he runs from Worcester to New London and back, and as a conductor he has traveled 2,500,000 miles, or 100 times the distance around the earth.

WILLIAM WOLFF SMITH, writing to the Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat from Washington, tells a good story on Senator Tillman. Shortly after the enactment of the South Carolina "jim crow" car law five years ago, Senator Tillman visited the state fair at Columbia. To avoid the crowds on the evening trains the senator took a noon train. But he found the cars crowded to the limit. Proceeding through the train he came to a coach empty save for a couple of negroes sitting near the front end. Senator Tillman took a seat in the rear, thinking, as he afterwards admitted: "If I behave myself my colored fellow citizens will not object to my presence." The rest of the story is given in Senator Tillman's own words, according to Mr. Smith: "After a while several colored men came into the car, among them a bright, copper-colored fellow-citizen of

mine, who took a seat opposite me and began conversation. 'I know you, sir,' began my colored friend. 'I went to Benedict college while you were governor.' Senator Tillman replied that he hoped he had never heard anything bad about him, to which the colored man added: 'No, we colored people like you. Some of us, though, make a terrible racket about some things you have said. Your bark is worse than your bite.' Finally," said Mr. Tillman, "the colored fellow, with a gleam of humor, which simply convulsed me afterwards, although I did not relish it right off, said: 'Governor, don't you think that the white folks ought to obey the laws they put on the books?' I did not need any more hint. I reached for my grip and said: 'You are all right. I surely believe in obeying the law, because we would not let you ride either in the cars for the whites, and if you object to my riding here, I will go back.' And I walked back and stood on the platform the rest of the journey to my house."

SERIOUS CHARGES are preferred against the Red Cross management in San Francisco. The Denver News says: "Banqueting Dr. E. T. Devine, head of the Red Cross society in San Francisco, and spending money for expensive dainties while thousands of hungry refugees gathered about the building and protested stormily, is the charge made against those who have been supervising relief work in San Francisco. Mrs. Isetta George, who has had charge of the relief work for former Coloradans under the direction of the chamber of commerce since the earthquake, will return this week. In a letter to the Denver office, she tells of conditions that have caused protests from the sufferers of the city by the Golden Gate. Suffering from cold and even hunger has not ceased, according to her letter, and in spite of the large amount of money and supplies given the stricken city, there are even now cases approaching starvation that are discovered frequently. The night of August 1 a banquet was tendered Dr. E. T. Devine, head of the Red Cross society, who has had entire charge of the distribution of a large portion of the supplies. It was given in the St. Francis hotel, and hundreds of dollars, it is alleged, were spent on this occasion. Resolutions of appreciation were adopted, praising Dr. Devine for the good work he had done in the relief of suffering. While the banquet was in progress 2,500 refugees in need of the actual necessities of life, gathered in front of the St. Francis and protested against the display of selfishness that feasted and dined while they were forced to go hungry. 'We have protested and appealed, and what has been the result? We are given food that would cause a dog to revolt, while such a banquet is given a man who was sent here to distribute charity among us,' was the substance of a resolution adopted and sent to the San Francisco papers. Mrs. George also cites other instances of heartlessness and suffering."

JAMES A. MANAHAN, attorney for the Minnesota Shippers' association, brought out some interesting testimony from A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago, Great Western railway. It was at a hearing before the Minnesota state railroad and warehouse commission. Mr. Manahan asked if it were not true that coal was often carried between Chicago and St. Paul at less than the published rate of 10 cents. Mr. Stickney admitted that this was true, and on being asked when, replied: "Oh, that takes place when the boys get gay." Mr. Stickney further said: "Instead of giving rebates the railroads now manipulate their tariff schedules. I have called the attention of the interstate commerce commission to the fact that the constant filing of new tariff schedules by the companies ought not to be allowed. The manipulation of these tariff schedules by the railroads has taken the place of rebates."

A CLERK EMPLOYED in the postoffice department has, according to the Columbus (Ohio) Press-Post, made a compilation of newspaper publications, showing that there are 2,307 daily papers, 15,639 weekly and 2,918 monthly publications in the United States. Of this number Ohio has 171 daily and 779 weekly publications. Pennsylvania leads in the publication of dailies with 214, followed by New York with 210, Illinois 181, Ohio taking fourth place. In weekly papers Illinois takes the lead with 1,104, followed by New York with 1,025, Pennsylvania 926, Iowa 905, Missouri 791, Ohio 779 and Texas 682. In monthly publications the leading states are New York with 570, Illinois 301, Pennsylvania 245 and Massachusetts 166.