THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1	35,550	17	37,590
2	36,640	18	36,630
3	36,390	19	36,890
4	36,430	20	36,690
5	36,870	21	36,590
6	36,660	22	36,400
7	36,190	23	36,900
8	35,500	24	36,720
9	36,480	25	36,680
10	36,300	26	36,840
11	36,670	27	36,700
12	36,800	28	36,570
13	36,120	29	36,350
14	35,970	30	36,550
15	36,350	31	36,920
16	36,660		

Totals 1,123,250
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1908.
(Seal) ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Welcome, Mr. Taft.

Nebraska is for the big war secretary.

Mme. Anna Gould seems determined to waste not only her money, but also a lot of wholesome advice.

The approach of Arbor day is again signalized by the occupancy of the vacant lots by the nurserymen.

At any rate, the populists are showing more nerve than the democrats in pitching a candidate they do not want.

The World-Herald explains that its bad German is not intentional, but simply because it does not know any better.

Two boys at Shawnee, Okl., set fire to a carload of powder to see if the powder was still good. It was, and they saw.

"What has President Roosevelt done?" asks Mr. Bryan. The list of what he has not done would be easier compiled.

Speaker Cannon insists that he is a progressive republican. If that is true, he should prove it by declaring for Secretary Taft.

Tom Watson is just as good a populist now as he was four years ago when Mr. Bryan was whooping it up for Gold-bug Parker.

The testimony in the gas contract case simply serves to recall how quickly events are forgotten that at the time create a huge uproar.

Colonel Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, still insists that the democratic nominee for the presidency should be Woodrow Wilson. That's all.

The National Corn Show is every day getting bigger and bigger and attracting attention all over the country even at this early stage. Corn is king.

The newly appointed United States senator from Florida bears the name of Milton and he is said to be a long way from being of "the mute, inglorious" kind.

As the warships are busy in the Pacific, the next best punishment the administration can inflict on Castro is to send Lincoln Steffens down to write up Venezuela.

According to the forestry bureau's report, the wood that is used in hammer handles is becoming very scarce. The knockers will find some substitute equally as good.

The wonder is that the attorneys and officials of "the only good railroad in Nebraska" continue to associate with the attorneys and officials of all those naughty, bad railroads.

Senator "Jeff" Davis has issued a formal statement in which he declares that the fight in which he got his eye blacked was a "fight between the masses and the classes." The record shows that he was outclassed.

One of the Vanderbilts says that no New York society woman can dress properly on less than $20,000 a year. Most of the New York society women do not seem to be able to dress properly, no matter what the income may be.

LEEWAY FOR THE RAILWAYS.

The railways that own coal mines or deal in other commodities in competition with individual enterprise are to be given an opportunity to test the new law, effective on May 1, without incurring cumulative penalties until its validity may be determined in the proper courts. One section of the Hepburn rate law forbade roads engaged in interstate commerce from transporting after May 1, 1908, commodities in whose sale they are financially interested. The section was aimed directly at the so-called coal roads.

The railroad have been contending that this section of the law is unconstitutional. Although suit could be commenced against all the roads owning such properties, it would only pile up litigation in the courts and, therefore, to avoid such conditions and to give the railways the fairest possible treatment, President Roosevelt has directed the attorney general of the United States to bring this part of the law before the courts just as soon as practicable after May 1, in order to have it tested on its merits. In the meantime the roads are to be permitted to go on otherwise unmolested, pending a decision by the federal tribunals. On their part, the railroads have made a formal agreement for immediate compliance with the law, if declared valid by the federal courts.

The president's temporary solution of the problem proposed is welcomed by the railroads and all interested in the issues involved. It is generally admitted that immediate rigid enforcement of the requirement as it stands would greatly embarrass the roads, affect their securities and perhaps delay the free movement of coal, and thus hamper factories and industries. In the interest of all concerned, the final decision on the validity of the new law should be had with the least possible interference with the industries.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

While our trade balance has been largely increased by the diminution of imports in the last few months and the steady maintenance of the volume of exports, the effect is being shown in a marked dropping off in the government revenues. For the month of March the receipts from customs were about $7,000,000 less than for the same month last year, while the decrease in internal revenue was some $3,000,000, a total shrinkage of about $10,000,000 for the month. The drop in internal revenues is not explained, except on the theory that men are smoking and drinking less than during the more prosperous times.

The embarrassing feature of the situation is the difficulty in reducing federal expenditures to meet diminished income. In the very nature of things, the tendency is for increased appropriations for all branches of the federal government. The expenses of the government for March were about $10,000,000 more than for March of last year, as against revenues about $10,000,000 less. For the nine months of the fiscal year the government has a deficit of $35,000,000. The remaining three months of the fiscal year are usually the heavy import months and restoration of normal business conditions may offset the present deficit, although there is small hope that the year will end with the usual surplus.

Of course, a deficit in federal revenues does not mean a debt. The government has a cash working balance of about $60,000,000 and nearly $200,000,000 additional on deposit with the national banks. The working balance will not be allowed to go much below its present size and any deficit in revenues will be made up from the surplus in the banks. The outlook, while far from alarming, warrants the practice of rigid economy by congress in its appropriations.

GROSS CARELESSNESS.

The tragedy in the court room at Terre Haute, Ind., in which a man convicted of arson shot and killed a chief of detectives and wounded four other officers, must be charged solely to gross carelessness on the part of the sheriff and law officers who had the prisoner in custody. The man on trial had been accused of using dynamite in the destruction of a church and several stores. According to the reports, he was "known to be a bad man," and yet he was permitted to sit in the court room, as a prisoner at the bar, with a pistol in his pocket.

The man who carries a pistol, except in rare instances, carries it for the purpose of using it, and no excuse can be offered by the officials at Terre Haute, who knew the dangerous character of the man, for their neglect of duty in failing to take the precaution to search him. It was their business to see that he was not armed and the tragedy emphasizes their negligence, if not their incompetence.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

It will doubtless occasion surprise among American people to learn that we have a painfully small membership, compared with other nations, in the Red Cross society. While the American Red Cross society has heretofore been a leader in the relief of distress in times of war, plague, flood or fire, it is numerically very weak. From a statement just issued by the registrar of the society, it appears that the membership and resources of the organization in the different countries where it is officially recognized are as follows:

	Members.	Resources.
Japan	7,300,000	$3,196,483
Prussia	500,000	2,889,945
France	250,000	3,971,478
United States	11,000	21,000

The next International Red Cross conference will be held in Washington in 1912 and, in order to encourage larger membership in this country, it has been decided to invite every good American, man, woman and child, to enroll in the ranks. Each member, upon payment of an initiation fee of $1, to be sent to William Howard Taft, president of the American Red Cross society, at Washington, will be entitled to the honorable badge of the society and to participation in its work. The purpose of the organization is entirely humanitarian and the object of the present plan is to put it on a more effective basis and to enhance its usefulness in times of emergency.

A POPGUN BOLT.

The dramatic bolt amidst stage heroics of a handful of delegates claiming to represent Nebraska and Minnesota at the populist national convention at St. Louis furnishes food for the comic opera librettist.

The last vice presidential candidate, now employed on a salary by the local democratic organ, going to the front for Mr. Bryan, whose preference for Parker and Davis over Watson and Tibbles he denounced so furiously four years ago, has a vein of real humor in it.

For the Nebraska delegates, who appointed themselves, to object to recognition of other delegates on the ground that they are self-appointed, is almost as funny.

For the Nebraska spokesmen to justify the walkout by charging irregularity due to failure to give proper notice of the national committee meeting which called the convention would do credit to the blandness of the heathen Chinee. If there was no legitimate call, how did the Nebraska crowd come to arm themselves with credentials? If they had found themselves in the majority, enabling them to carry out the bargain for future delivery of a populist nomination to Mr. Bryan, would even their eagle-eyed vision have discovered the pretended irregularity?

But the game of politics is entertaining to the spectators, no matter whether the deck is shuffled or stacked, whether the cards are well played or badly played. The only demand, however, is that the game be played fairly, and that the loser take it just as he would expect the other fellow to do if the tables were turned.

Viewed from this standpoint, the popgun bolt of the Nebraska delegates to St. Louis does not reflect very creditably upon their political acumen. Former Senator Allen occupies a better position for having announced in advance that he was for Bryan irrespective of what the makeup of the populist ticket might be and that, although chosen a delegate to St. Louis, he would not go there nor take a hand in the game.

MR. BRYAN'S SURPRISE.

Mr. Bryan admits that he is surprised that the New York National Democratic club refused to invite him to be one of its speakers at the Jefferson banquet on April 13, and that it did not invite him to be present as a guest until after several meetings of the committee at which the question was debated at some length.

It is difficult to see why Mr. Bryan should be surprised at the action of the New York democrats. They have done nothing to indicate a change since they opposed him in 1896, in 1900 and kept him out of the race in 1904. They do not take kindly to what they are pleased to term "Bryanism" and have determined to oppose his nomination at the convention at Denver in July, although they realize they are undertaking an almost hopeless task.

If Mr. Bryan is nominated at Denver it is not probable that the New York democrats will make any extraordinary effort to insure his victory in their state. He has practically notified them that he wants all his enemies in front of him and they have, honestly at least, declined to face about. There is really nothing surprising in the fact that the New York democrats did not invite Mr. Bryan to speak at their banquet. The only surprising feature is that he should care to talk to them, realizing their feeling toward him.

What is Omaha going to do about prevailing on the railroads to issue stop-overs on excursion tickets that will bring convention delegates through this city on their way to Chicago and Denver? The form of these tickets will be in preparation very soon, and after once being printed and distributed it will be impossible to get the conditions changed. If anything is to be accomplished on the stop-over line it must be soon.

"I do not believe," says Governor Johnson of Minnesota, "that any American citizen should be an active, open candidate for the nomination for the presidency." Mr. Bryan will doubtless endorse that statement if made to read "Minnesota citizen," instead of "American citizen."

The Base Ball trust wants an advance of 25 cents on each league ball used this year. As something like 6,000,000 base balls are used annually in the different leagues, the increase will mean an additional tax of $1,500,000 on the cost of living.

One critic declares that it will take ten years' experiment with the Des Moines plan of government by commission to demonstrate the success or failure. Des Moines, then, is entitled to pity instead of congratulations.

The bureau of insular affairs at Washington is trying to determine whether a turtle is a reptile or an animal. As soon as the problem is solved the bureau should decide whether a cheese lemonade is a drink or a food.

Mr. Bryan may now begin to figure whether his candidacy will be injured the more by the populists, who are to fight him in the west, or by the Hearst followers, who are trying to crowd him into third place in the east.

"Housework, if properly done," says a writer on the woman's page, "gives women beautiful figures." The woman who desires a beautiful figure will continue to have the housework done by the servants.

Prof. Garner writes from South Africa that he is having great difficulty in talking with monkeys. The professor should come home and attend a few dinners at Newport.

Some of the populists at St. Louis raised the question as to whether Mr. Bryan belongs to their party. That is the first time that any doubt has been expressed on that subject.

Nebraska is bound to occupy the center of the stage in the national conventions this year. Nebraska populists have started out by bolting their convention.

Prince de Sagan says he has the honorable record of never having worked. He has also a record of having successfully worked others.

A Texas man claims that he has visited Hades. It evidently was not warm enough for him there, so he returned to Texas.

The Parade is the Thing.
St. Louis Republic.

As the original middle-of-the-roader, General Coxey stands for the proposition that there is no need for an army to win victories as long as it has a chance to go marching on.

Did You Notice It?
Indianapolis News.

Just how seriously politics would be disturbed by a plit in the populist national convention can hardly be foretold. Some folks, however, would probably never notice the difference.

Cool Weather Prophecies.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The coal dealers are the first in the field with the prediction that next winter will be in many respects one of the most severe we have experienced for years, especially as regards the price of coal.

One of the Has-Beens.
Indianapolis News.

Notwithstanding the large majority of delegates to the St. Louis convention that are instructed for him, nobody seems to have much curiosity about what the policy of Tom Watson of Georgia would be in case anything should happen.

Preaching and Practice.
Minneapolis Journal.

The paramount issue, says Mr. Bryan, is, "Shall predatory wealth dominate politics and through politics control the government?" In Illinois Mr. Bryan has agreed that predatory gas stock shall continue to control the party, provided he is given the instructed delegation. The issue is gradually being settled.

Master Instructing Agent.
New York Tribune.

Massachusetts doesn't seem to be filled with holy horror at the idea that a delegate to a national convention should be "hampered" by an expression of opinion or preference on the part of his constituents. Commonsense suggests that in Massachusetts, as elsewhere, an agent should try to discover and follow the wishes of those for whom he acts.

Export Duty on Heiresses.
Wall Street Journal.

International marriages have a financial effect. They mean money taken out of the country with no equivalent in return. Then there is the loss of the girls, which is more than money.

We put import duties on foreign merchandise; why not put an export duty on American girls?

Suppose a law was passed imposing a heavy tax on every American fortune taken out of the country by marriage?

Pace Checked, Progress Certain.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Senator Allison says in an interview that the senate has not deteriorated in his time. He believes that "the development of the country is continuous. We are advancing in education, in methods and in processes. We are an active people and in my opinion will continue so. We lie in a favored geographical situation. Our land is rich in all that makes for prosperity." The nestor of the senate, who is credited with extreme caution in making up his opinions, is a strong optimist on the subject of the American people.

CANNED MUSIC COPYRIGHT.

Treaty of Peace Between the Makers and Venders.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

Reports from Washington announce agreement on the part of those directly concerned for an extension of the copyright law to cover devices for conveying impressions to the senses. In the familiar language of the street the agreement professes the protection of composers against the so-called piracy of their compositions by the manufacturers of "canned music." Since the latter are parties to the agreement, we suppose there can be no objection from any quarter, unless, indeed, there shall be an advance in price to the consumers of the "canned music" aforesaid.

Mutual agreement in this instance has simplified a rather complicated controversy. It was held, on behalf of the composers, that they were deprived of just returns because the music canners gave their productions to the public without so much as a courteous "by your leave." The retort from the other side was that, having purchased the music at the list price, the "canneries" had the same right to produce for their clientele as that acquired in the same way by bands or pianists. In fact, the music canners held they were no more entitled to the epithet of pirates for producing music than the publishers of speeches or lectures delivered for profit.

Apparently the dealers in canned music have seen new light. At any rate, they have dropped their contentions and agree to an extension of copyright that will compel them to pay a royalty. Possibly they have decided the public will have to foot the bill and possibly they have also reasoned that it will be good for the public if a higher price discourages in a measure the popular consumption of "canned ragtime." Whatever the reasons the question is happily settled insofar as the producers are concerned.

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

Progress of Campaign for Party Standard Bearers.
Chicago Record-Herald.

In last week's conventions Taft added six to his list. Cannon obtained fourteen—all from Illinois; Fairbanks, four; Hughes, four, and four were uninstructed. Cannon would have had two more but for a slip in the First Illinois district, which broke away and instructed for Taft. West Virginia's first pair of delegates are for Taft. Indiana gave Fairbanks its four at-large, and the delegation is now complete. Hughes garnered his first real delegates—four from the two Buffalo districts—and will gather several more this week, as the New York state convention will be held Saturday. The new uninstructed men are from Porto Rico and Virginia. The summary is:

Total number of delegates to Chicago convention	980
Necessary to a nomination	491
Delegates selected to date	300
Instructed for Taft, total	192
Instructed for Fairbanks	32
Instructed for Cannon	40
Instructed for Hughes	4
Uninstructed (14 friendly to Taft)	32
Contested (4 by Taft)	34

STATE, ETC.	Selected.	Instructed for Taft.	Instructed for Fairbanks.	Instructed for Cannon.	Instructed for Hughes.	Uninstructed.
Alabama	8	4	..	..	..	2
Florida	8	8	..	..	..	..
Illinois	40	2	..	36	..	2
Indiana	30	..	30	..	..	..
Iowa	26	26	..	..	..	..
Kansas	20	20	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	2	..	2	..	..	..
Louisiana	4	..	..	..	..	4
Maryland	4	..	..	..	..	4
Michigan	4	2	..	2	..	..
Mississippi	2	2	..	..	..	..
Missouri	30	30	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	16	16	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	2	2	..	..	..	..
New York	4	..	..	..	4	..
North Carolina	2	2	..	..	..	..
Ohio	36	36	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma	14	14	..	..	..	..
Philippines	2	2	..	..	..	..
Porto Rico	2	..	..	..	..	2
Rhode Island	8	..	..	..	..	8
South Carolina	2	..	..	..	..	2
Tennessee	18	16	..	2	..	..
Virginia	16	6	..	..	..	10
W. Virginia	2	2	..	..	..	..
Totals	300	192	32	40	4	32

Bryan and Johnson.
Cincinnati Enquirer (ind. dem.).

The Omaha World-Herald has been classified as the personal organ of William J. Bryan. The classification may be wrong. That paper says, "If Governor Johnson and the old Parker gang that is backing him should succeed in defeating Bryan's nomination, Johnson's nomination would be the last thing that would come of it. If Bryan should be beaten, his following in the convention would never turn to the man who lent his name to the discredited plotters, who today are directing their fire against the strength and success of the democratic party."

Mr. Bryan is too well educated in politics to select an organ that plays so out of tune. It is not Mr. Bryan's fault, but he has the misfortune to have attached to him a lot of amateur journalists who think that the way to advance his interests is to denounce and lie about other public men whose democratic admirers are urging them for leadership. Johnson, Bryan and all of them are entitled to their chances for the leadership of the democratic party, and it is pressing the matter impertinently to assume that Mr. Bryan is the owner of the democracy and that every other ambition must supinely lie down before his chariot. What school of common politeness and decency was the Omaha World-Herald raised in? What is its provocation for speaking of "the old Parker gang?" Wouldn't it be just as reasonable to say that the "old Bryan gang" that played treacherously to Parker is now opposed to Johnson?

Don't throw stones. The canvass is at the danger period. The rocks are coming from all directions, and flying viciously. Mr. Bryan is not too sacred to avoid intercepting some of them.

Mr. Bryan's Rainbow.
New York World (ind. dem.).

Mr. Bryan began his speech at Kansas City last night by saying:

In this great city on the boundary line between Missouri, with her rock-ribbed democracy, and the west, which until 1896 was counted as republican territory, we have met to begin the campaign of 1908.

The latest inventory of the "rock-ribbed democracy" of Missouri showed eighteen republican electoral votes, a republican United States senator succeeding a democrat and a state administration republican except for the governor.

As for "the west, which until 1896 was counted as republican territory," Mr. Bryan presumably refers to Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California. These states, which "until 1896 were counted as republican," now have a total democratic representation in congress consisting of two senators and two representatives—exactly four democratic congressmen in thirteen states.

They are as surely republican as they ever were, and Mr. Bryan could not get a solitary electoral vote from any of them, with the possible exception of Nevada.

All these thirteen states combined have only sixty-five electoral votes. New York and New Jersey alone have fifty-one. The only chance of democratic victory must come through the nomination of a candidate who will appeal to these great debatable states.

Sounding a Note of Distress.
New York Sun (Anti-Roosevelt).

That Cannon, Knox, Fairbanks and the others have thousands of earnest advocates, and that these are bound to make their impression on the public mind at some later period, is of course evident. But why, meanwhile, are we confronted with this Taft sound and fury signifying nothing, and all the rest of them dumb and inarticulate?

As a matter of fact the Taft campaign is managed with address and vigor, while the causes of Cannon, Knox and the others have behind them no boom whatever. The public is immersed in a showing of Taft's predominance, and of opposition it hears nothing. All over the country, in the west and south at all events, we hear of Taft and no one else. The press bureau is at work and the country at large absorbs the apparently unchallenged deduction.

Why do not the others get busy?

Going Taft's Way.
New York World (ind. dem.).

Secretary Taft's managers claimed only half of the Massachusetts delegates. Apparently they have that many if not more. The Parsons victory in Tuesday's primaries means that nearly half of the delegates from this state will be for Taft after the complimentary ballot to Governor Hughes. Evidently as between "Taft and me" the republican voters are doing their best to take Taft.

MARGINAL DEALS.

The Problem of Regulating Stock Exchange Speculation.
Baltimore American.

Is there an open way for the national government to regulate speculative deals in stocks and in agricultural products, even as a way has been found for the regulation of interstate commerce? That is the latest problem which the president has taken up for solution. Herbert Knox Smith, chief of the bureau of corporations, has been instructed by Mr. Roosevelt to make an exhaustive and comprehensive investigation with the view of ascertaining to what extent marginal gambling may be controlled by the federal government. The intent of the investigation is directed against so-called stock gambling in particular, but the actual range of dealing in "futures" is a much wider one than pertains alone to the stock exchanges. The cotton crop of the world is sold about twenty times over during each year on the New York Stock exchange, with an actual stock in hand of less than 250,000 bales, and about twenty times as much wheat as is grown in the entire world during any one year is sold annually upon the floor of the Chicago Produce exchange. Besides, it is easy to gamble over the wires in oil, pork, lard, oats, corn or spare ribs.

Marginal gambling is not a method of quick winning or quick losing that is exclusively American. Speculative deals in stocks and produce are, however, in no European country so intermixed with the business of banking as in the speculative centers of this country. And yet marginal transactions have at least a quasi legitimate recognition in Great Britain, France and Germany. The Prussian government forbids the short selling of industrial stocks on the Berlin Bourse and transactions on margins generally are forbidden except in certain cases between registered parties. Transactions in futures on agricultural products are entirely prohibited. The French government imposes a double tax upon every speculative transaction on the Paris Bourse—one tax when an order is given to buy or sell and another tax upon the completed transaction. The French and German governments even go so far as to decide in what stocks and bonds they will permit speculative dealings. But the main difference from the methods prevalent in this country consists in the fact that the business of speculating in stocks and commodities is kept rigidly apart from banking transactions—in other words, dealing in futures is recognized as gambling and not as legitimate business.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Senator Jeff Davis was fined for disturbing the peace and getting licked in a street brawl in Little Rock, Ark. The victor was assessed $10 only.

John D. Rockefeller tells the people of the south that their women are the handsomest, and still he expresses surprise that he should be so well treated in Dixie.

President Fallieres of France has practically decided to visit Emperor Nicholas the middle of July. Later the president will go to Stockholm, Christiania and Copenhagen.

James Douglas, vice president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, gave the historic land on the New York Palisades which the government has accepted through an act of congress. The property is said to be worth $35,000.

What smacks of revolution in jurors' qualifications has broken out in a Chicago court. The case turns on the value of women's fineries. As bachelors are presumed to be ignorant on that subject, they have been excluded from the jury. The "world do move" when knowledge is admitted into the inner sanctum of justice in Chicago.

An industrious hod-carrier in Boston has been honored by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy with knighthood as Sir Dominic d'Alessandro in recognition of his services to his laboring countrymen in America. Whatever good the title may do him, he is certainly deserving of honor from all accounts of his services in combating the padrone system.

The municipality of Odens, Denmark, the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen, has completed a collection for the museum which will be established in honor of the writer of the fairy tales. The museum, which will be located in the house where Andersen was born, will be opened on April 2. Many of the objects secured by the municipality were exhibited at the world's fair in Chicago.

The search for railroad ties has reached into Mexico, where the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroad companies have just placed a contract with a City of Mexico concern which owns a vast tract of hardwood timber land in the state of Campeche, for ties made of the zapote tree. This wood is said to be almost indestructible, and the claims that it will last more than fifty years in the worst kind of soil and climate. The ties are to be shipped by water at small cost for freightage.

Joseph Howard, jr., a native of Brooklyn, well known as newspaper man, magazine writer and lecturer, died in New York City April 1, aged 57. "Joe" Howard, as he was familiarly known, was educated for the profession of civil engineering and drifted into journalism accidently in 1859, by writing, for his own edification, an account of a shoemakers' strike in Lynn, Mass. As a bluff the account was sent to the New York Times and proved so satisfactory to the elder Raymond that he engaged Howard on the spot and retained him as correspondent in the field during the civil war. At one time or another Howard was identified with every newspaper in New York and held front rank in his profession.

Cornerstone of Patriotism.
Portland Oregonian.

Ownership of the home is the cornerstone of patriotism, the incentive of thrift, the surety of good citizenship. The anarchist never makes a proselyte of a man who spends his spare time in his garden or in efforts to improve and beautify his home. As the small farm, well tilled, is the safeguard of agricultural prosperity, so the suburban home, beautified and improved by care, labor and time, is the safeguard of industrial prosperity. The state that is making steady gains along these lines is increasing in a legitimate and substantial way both the individual and sum total of its insurance against disaster from sudden panic in the financial and prolonged depression in the industrial world.

Booked for a Long Wait.
Baltimore American.

In the Gould matrimonial muddle this romance-loving country is waiting still to hear the princely lover declare that he loves the lady for herself alone and that her family may keep her fortune for all he cares. And the waiting threatens to be tedious.

Coming Out of It.
Washington Post.

The president's last message was so mild that a number of captains of industry have again mustered up the courage to go out after dark.

Twin Knockers.
Philadelphia Press.

Socialism is the thought and anarchism the murderous arm with which it strikes at civilization and progr

DIPLOMATIC REJECTIONS.

Instances of Refusals to Accept Foreign Ministers.
New York Evening Post.

Our history shows five instances involving the exercise by a government of the right to refuse to receive a diplomatic agent accredited by another government. In two cases it was our own government that made use of the right against a foreign agent. The French directory's refusal to receive as our minister C. C. Pinckney, who was appointed in 1796 to succeed James Monroe, was not based on personal objections, but on the fact that the French government had grievances against the United States which must be redressed before an American representative would be received. In 1811, while Napoleon was in occupation of Spain, the Central Junta in that country dispatched a representative to the United States, whom President Madison refused to receive, because of "personal objections * * * of a very serious nature." In 1819 our government refused to receive an agent from the republic of Venezuela because of his connection with the noted Amelia Island affair. In 1885 the Italian government objected to the nomination of A. M. Keiley as American minister at Rome, because fourteen years before, at a meeting of Catholics held at Richmond, Mr. Keiley had joined in resolutions of protest "against the invasion and spoliation of the states of the church by King Victor Emmanuel." Mr. Keiley, therefore, resigned his commission and our government formally recognized the full and independent right of the king of Italy to decide the question of the personal acceptability to him of an envoy from another government. Later Mr. Keiley was nominated to the Austrian court, but there, too, he failed of acceptance, on the ground of his "want of political tact," and the circumstance that his being wedded to a Jewess would make her position "untenable, and even impossible, in Vienna." Finally, in 1891, the Chinese government refused to accept as our minister H. W. Blair, because of his expressed contempt of the Chinese race and his activity in connection with the anti-Chinese legislation. China's right to act as it did was acknowledged by our government.

HARD KNOCKS FOR OSLERISM.

Notables Who Kept the Pace at Four-Score and More.
New York Times.

Bishop Fallows, who is 73 years old, has told his church brethren that people ought to be "ashamed" that they do not live to be at least 100; that 80 instead of 45 should be the prime of life.

W. A. Norman Dorlan, in the Century Magazine for April, gives a catalogue of genius embracing 400 records of men famous in literature, science, art and war, and he finds that, whereas they "struck their gait" at an average age of 24, men like von Moltke, John Wesley, Michael Angelo, Theophrastus, Izaak Walton, John Adams, Pope Leo XIII, Cornaro, Fontanelle, Titian and Chevreul, showed that they could keep up the pace well into the nineties and past the century mark. "Many of the finest achievements in business, statesmanship, literature and in all activities have been wrought by men long past 60," says Mr. Dorlan.

Dr. Osler was, of course, misinterpreted. He said the foundations and superstructure of a useful life were built before 40, not that the edifice was not habitable after that period. Elie Metchnikoff reinforces Bishop Fallows' view about the practicability of living to be old, if men will kill off harmful bacteria by taking daily doses of lactic acid germs. The leading dietetists are busy demonstrating their theory that a like result may be gained by abstemious living. Carlyle said that the history of the world was the biography of its heroes. But if the lives of the present generation could be prolonged to beyond 100, it might be thought that history would change more rapidly than in the previous six generations of men, both heroes and common people, cut off in their age of usefulness.

MERRY JINGLES.

"Is that rich young widow pining for her old husband?"

"Not exactly pining, but from the way she is making his money fly one might say she is wasting away."—Baltimore American.

Johnny—What is a bucket shop, pa?

Father—A place where you get soaked.—Lippincott's.

"But," said she, pouting, "I don't see why it is you find poker so fascinating."

"Well, you see," replied her husband, "it's the queens in the deck, my dear. They remind me so much of you."—Chicago News.

"Father," asked little Rollo, "what is prosperity?"

"Prosperity, my son, as far as I can make it out, is something that certain eminent financiers announce as evidence that they approve of the administration."—Chicago News.

"Darling," said the American heiress, "it is not true, is it, that you want to marry me for my money?"

"No, dearest," answered the Duke de Ragges et Patchez, "but I don't hold it against you."—Philadelphia Press.

"I notice," observed the sporting editor, "Bishop Fallows sees the psalmist's threescore and ten years and goes him fifty better. Well, the world has wised up and got a good deal niftier since David's time—but I'm still betting on David."—Chicago News.

"And now, ladies," concluded the lecturer on woman's rights to her downtrodden sisters, "I am ready to answer any questions."

"Would you mind telling us," ventured one fair auditor, "where you got that perfect love of a hat?"—Philadelphia Ledge.

"Yes, he's her third husband."

"How were the other two?"

"Both worthless."

"Then he must show up pretty good by comparison?"

"Not by comparison with the men his wife says she might have married."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That young doctor hasn't been located in our town very long, but he's very friendly."

"Yes, he believes in reciprocity. He makes acquaintances in the hope that his acquaintances will make him."—Philadelphia Press.

MUNCHAUSEN AND THE BEARS.

New York Sun.

"I grabbed that b'ar," says Uncle Ike,
Down to Binn's grocery store,
"An' ez I held it, lookin' 'round,
I jocks! Thar stood two more!

"An' jest beyond 'em, schroochin' low,
Ez them 'ar critters do,
Jest 'fore they spring to chaw you up,
I seen a panther, too!

"Ez I was gazin' at that beast,
An' wond'rin at his size,
Off to his left I see three great
Big wolves, with glarin' eyes!

"'Wull, shucks!' says I, 'I've go on hand
A job o' quite some heft!'
But I pitched in an' rasseled all
Them critters, right an' left.

"I grabbed an' yanked an' scuffed 'em
Around an' down an' up,
An' lugged each glarin' varmint off
Dead as a pizened pup!"

Then Deacon Pennington he riz,
An' vexed ez vexed could be,
He shuck his fist at Uncle Ike,
An' hollerin' out, says he:

"Ike Starbton, of whar liars hail
Their portion all is true,
That burnin' brimstone lake won't be
Half hot enough for you!"

The deacon's fist it quivered nigh
The tip of Isaac's nose,
But Uncle Ike jest mildly says,
"I never did suppose.

"Till I helped move that museyum,
An' at 'em tugged an' puffed,
That varmints setch ez them could be
So true to natur' stuffed!"