

GEN. LEE ON CUBA

HOLDS AMERICA MADE MISTAKE IN LETTING ISLAND GO

NEVER WAS BETTER GOVERNED

Lee Praises McKinley for Acting Where Cleveland Temporarily and Places Blame for Maine Disaster on Weyler's Young Officers.

NEW YORK—General Fitzhugh Lee addressed members of the Patria club Friday on "The United States and Cuba." He said in part:

"Cuba was never so well governed by Spain as it is today. Congress wearied of the wars in Cuba and passed resolution recognizing the right of belligerency of the revolutionists. Then came the war. I want to say that I reported to President Cleveland the exact condition of affairs that existed there. I reported the rebellion, with all its brutalities and horrors, and told him it would continue for several generations if not brought to a speedy end.

"Mr. Cleveland gave no attention to my reports and it was not until that great man now sleeping his last sleep in Canton, O., took charge of affairs in Washington that these atrocious conditions were brought to an end.

"Cuba is well worthy of the attention of the American people. It is the richest spot on God's green earth. No country ever rivaled Cuba in its products. It has been waiting for half a century for American energy and enterprise. If we had not sacrificed wisdom for sentiment we would own Cuba today. When we did have Cuba we should have held on to it, but some of the people wanted to show the world that they were acting for humanity's sake and not for the possession of territory.

"Prior to the war with Spain, when I was consul general in Cuba, there were repeated attempts to assassinate me. Wherever I went I had to sit with my back to the wall and a hand on my six-shooter. I received twenty and thirty letters a day in which I was threatened with all manner of deaths. Some threatened to waylay and strangle me, others to string me up to the nearest lamp post, and still others to tie me to a horse's tail and drag me around the streets in Havana. Five Spanish women called at my office one afternoon and handed me letters from some Spanish officers in which they threatened to come to my office, tie me hand and foot, put me aboard the Maine and drive me out of the harbor. I received reports that even the Cubans wanted to kill me because war with the United States would thus surely result.

"While these reports were current, a man came into my office with the purpose, as I thought, of killing me. He moved toward me inch by inch, and just as he came within reach I had him covered with my revolver. I asked him what he wanted and to my surprise he said in English:

"I have just come from General Gomez's camp, suffering from a wound in the thigh. I want to leave Cuba. I want to go back to the United States."

"I asked him where he came from and he said, in the drawliest kind of a way: 'From Kansas.' That man was General Frederick R. Funston. So you see I had much to do with the later capture of Aguinaldo."

BLOW AIMED AT AMERICA.

New German Tariff Especially Designed to Affect Trade.

BERLIN—During the debate on the third reading of the tariff bill in the reichstag Monday it was evident from many speeches delivered members of the majority that the bill is aimed chiefly at the United States. This was clear even when the United States was not named, for it was understood that the term "abroad" referred to America. Dr. Pasche, national liberal, made a pointed reference to the United States which most of the newspapers failed to print. These remarks were:

"We expect that the government will undertake a thorough going revision of all treaties containing the most favored national advantages. We have absolutely no occasion to concede any such thing to such nations as are glad to take what we give other countries without making us any concession in return. The United States having introduced the limitation of the most favored nation clause, we have every reason to act in precisely the same manner."

BEEF TRUST CASE REVIVED.

Arguments Are Renewed Before Judge Grosscup in U. S. Court

CHICAGO—The noted "beef trust" case was again revived Tuesday in arguments before Judge Grosscup in the United States circuit court.

In the demurrer which was filed in August the packers asserted that the bill for an injunction was "multifarious" and did not refer to any offense constituting a violation of the United States statutes with sufficient particularity.

John S. Miller representing the packers, declared that the bill did not allege any restraint of interstate or foreign commerce and that the shipment of commodities by the packers to their agents in any state did not constitute interstate commerce.

The acts of the packers, he said, were in furtherance of trade rather than in restraint.

CASH FOR CATTLE.

It is Voted by the Lower House of Congress.

WASHINGTON—The house on Monday passed the senate bill for a union railway station in this city, to cost \$4,000,000. The station is to be situated north of the present site of the Baltimore & Ohio depot at Delaware and Massachusetts avenues, and in front of it is to be a large plaza park.

The Pennsylvania is to remove its tracks from the Mall and reach the site of the proposed station through a tunnel to run between the capitol and library buildings. The government is to pay the Pennsylvania railroad \$1,500,000, and the Baltimore & Ohio \$500,000, in addition to providing for the plaza park.

The house also passed an urgency deficiency bill, which carried among other items an appropriation of \$500,000 for eradicating the foot and mouth disease in New England. A bill was passed to provide for the allotment in severalty of the lands of the New York Indians. The bill provides that prior to allotment the claims of the Ogden Land company should be decided in the courts, and if found good should be purchased for the benefit of the Indians for a sum not exceeding \$200,000.

The senate on Monday discussed the militia bill and also the omnibus statehood bill.

After agreeing to the house resolution for an adjournment from December 29 to January 5, Mr. Proctor (Vt.) called up the militia bill. An amendment by Mr. Pettus (Ala.), striking from the bill section 24, having particular reference to the reserve force of trained men, provoked some discussion, Mr. Pettus raising the point if enacted would be an infringement of the constitutional authority of the states, and put the custody of the militia into the hands of the general government.

The bill was laid aside for the omnibus statehood bill. Senator Dillingham (Vt.), who is opposed to the bill, occupying the remainder of the session in rehearing the testimony taken by the subcommittee on its tour of investigation.

Mr. Tate (Tenn.) submitted a report of the minority on the omnibus statehood bill, which was read. It favored the omnibus bill.

A message from the president was laid before the senate, recommending the payment of indemnity to the heirs of certain Italians killed in the southern states.

Consideration of the statehood bill was resumed. Mr. Quay (Pa.) said that as the senator from Minnesota (Mr. Nelson) had "suddenly and tumultuously" withdrawn the substitute it was his desire to know if Mr. Nelson intended to re-report the same. Replying, Mr. Nelson said that it was his purpose to re-report, but could not say at this time when he would do so.

DIRECTORS TO TAKE UP STRIKE.

Burt and Harriman Confer and Meeting of the Board is Called.

NEW YORK—President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific railway, who last Saturday had a three hours' conference with Union Pacific strike leaders in Omaha, reached this city Monday and had a long talk with E. H. Harriman, who is the real head of the railroad, as well as the actual head of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Burt brought with him the ultimatum of the Union Pacific strikers as given by John McNeil, president of the Boiler Makers' union, and other strike leaders. It was stated at Mr. Harriman's office that the whole matter of the Union Pacific strike would be thoroughly discussed by the directors of the Union Pacific before an answer would be given to the demands of the strikers. A special meeting of the directors has been called for this purpose.

SONS OF PATRIOTIC SIRE.

Plan is Proposed for Americanizing Foreigners

NEW YORK—The second fall meeting of the general board of managers and executive committee of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held here Tuesday. Edwin Warfield of Baltimore, president general, occupied the chair, and beside him sat Governor Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, former president general. Herman Knapp of Iowa was among the state presidents in attendance.

A plan of campaign was marked out for the use of the educational committee, to which the National Society at its recent congress entrusted the direction of a movement looking to the Americanizing of the foreigners being landed here. It was reported that the bill, urged by the society favoring the erection of a memorial at the tomb of the martyrs on Long Island, had become a law.

Choctaw Indians Moving.

ARDMORE, I. T.—The emigration of hundreds of Choctaw Indians residing in Mississippi to Indian Territory has commenced. Many families reached this city Friday to appear before the Dawes commission for enrollment. Under the law these Indians must reside in the Indian country for a certain period and prove they are Choctaw Indians before they are entitled to allotment.

The protocol of the commercial treaty between the United States and Cuba has been signed.

NEBRASKA IN GENERAL

BETTER TEACHERS NEEDED

The Forthcoming Report of Superintendent Fowler.

In his forthcoming report Superintendent of Instruction Fowler has much to say in regard to the qualifications of teachers and teachers' salaries. He states that the time has come when boards of education in cities and villages should require of teachers employed that they be either normal school, university or college graduates or holders of professional state certificates. Teachers with these qualifications, the report will say, can be secured if they are paid salaries commensurate with such training. As an example of this, Mr. Fowler refers to the large number of teachers who responded to the call for teachers in the Philippines. Only 1,000 were needed, but 5,000 applied.

The report will say further that all teachers in the grades should possess at least three years' high school education and one year's normal school training.

The state superintendent recommends that after September, 1907, no person be allowed to teach in the rural schools who does not possess at the minimum qualification a thorough knowledge of the common branches, such as would admit to the average school, and also one year's drill in a teachers' training class.

Judgment to Be Enforced

BEATRICE—James Walling, a deputy United States marshal of Omaha was here and served papers upon the mayor and city council to compel them to make a levy for the payment of the Flashburg judgment. This is one of the judgments secured against the city upon paving bonds where the districts defaulted in their payment and the city was sued. This particular judgment is for \$4,408, together with interest and costs, which amount to about \$5,000 at this time. The council having refused payment, a writ of mandamus was asked, and the federal court now serves the officers with a peremptory writ, commanding them to make a levy to provide for the payment of judgment, interest and costs.

VALUE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

What Commissioner Folmer's Report Will Show.

The report of Land Commissioner Folmer will show that the schools of the state will ultimately have more than \$11,000,000 of interest bearing values contributing to their support. At present the total interest bearing values belonging to the fund is \$9,746,451.25. More than half of this amount, \$5,459,228.25, is in securities of the state, counties and the recently purchased bonds of Massachusetts. The remainder is made up of the sale contracts and lease contracts, bearing interest. Besides this income the fund will have the rental of school lands, which under the present law cannot be alienated. The table giving these statistics is the first of the kind ever compiled. It is as follows:

Permanent common school securities	\$5,072,223.79
Cash on hand	131.20
Total	\$5,072,355.00
Permanent university securities	101,526.97
Cash on hand	643.05
Total	\$101,594.02
Agricultural college securities	\$24,821.14
Cash balance	\$74.51
Total	\$24,895.65
Normal endowment securities	\$9,000.00
Cash balance	812.49
Total	\$9,812.49
Total educational securities in permanent school fund	\$5,459,228.25
Value of sale contracts	2,571,241.11
Value of lease contracts	2,028,981.89
Total interest bearing values	\$9,746,451.25

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Commandant Cole of Grand Island Makes Report.

Commandant Cole of the soldiers' home in Grand Island has completed his biennial report and recommends quite a number of necessary improvements owing largely to the increased number of members cared for at the institution.

The report shows an increase in membership in the biennium of twenty-one per cent over that of two years previous. On November 30, 1900, there were, according to the records of the institution, 342 members. There were on November 30, 1902, 415 members, of whom 313 were men and 102 women. Among the recommendations are \$4,000 for a new brick building for the quartermaster and commissary's supplies. This would give room in the basement of the main building for another ward for members. An appropriation of \$7,500 is also recommended for better fire protection in and about the home grounds, including a better piping of the building and a pipe leading to the cottages and barns, resetting the boilers, the erection of a small building for laundry purposes and enlarging the engine rooms and improvements on the sewerage system.

Horse is Recovered

SEWARD—L. C. Johnston, whose horse and buggy were stolen the night the Elkhorn safe was dismantled, has recovered the same. They were found a few miles west of Crete. The horse had been unhitched from the buggy and the harness thrown in the rig, which had been turned over on its side in the road. The bride, whip and robe were missing.

Washing Dispatch

The following pensions have been granted: Nebraska—James Phillips Cook, Ponca, \$10; Lewis A. Ganson, Lodgepole, \$17; George W. Babcock, Ericson, \$10; John Shay, Hastings, \$8; Robert D. Robinson, Omaha, \$14; John M. Carter, Waterloo, \$8; Carrie B. Slothower, Papillion, \$8; Elizabeth S. Trusler, Plattsmouth, \$12; Margaret A. Brass, Juniata, \$8.

The faster a man is the slower he is about paying his debts.

TARIFF WILL STAND

REPUBLICANS HAVE NO IDEA OF REVISING IT.

Appointment of a Commission, If This Is Done, Will Result in Nothing—Scheme of the Party in Power is to Fool the People.

The statement which comes from Washington that the President is opposed to any attempt to revise the tariff before the next presidential election is strongly supported by the known fact that he is in favor of the creation of a commission to recommend changes in the tariff from time to time.

Everyone who is familiar with the history of such commissions knows that they never have accomplished the ostensible purpose of their creation.

That fact is well known to the President and to all other politicians of respectable intelligence. They know, therefore, that the only effect of creating a commission would be to provide congress with an excuse for omitting to take up the tariff question.

Not improbably Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of smothering the tariff question in congress because it would mar his own and his party's political prospects to take up the subject and fail to do anything through disagreement between the two houses or otherwise.

But he has never given the country any reason to believe that he is in favor of any downward revision of the tariff. He never has uttered an unequivocal approval of the views expressed by Mr. McKinley in his last speech.

So far from that, he has manifested a disposition to join the Grosveners and Dalzels in construing all the meaning out of that last speech in advocacy of a more liberal commercial policy.

There is reason also to doubt whether Mr. Roosevelt means much by his advocacy of additional tariff legislation. If he really meant much he would be at least as strenuously in favor of depriving the trusts of their tariff shelter as he is in favor of tariff concessions to Cuba. But he is opposed to disturbing the tariff even to that extent.

It is now intimated that the house will promptly pass a bill amending the Sherman anti-trust law on the lines indicated by Mr. Knox in his Pittsburg speech, but that the senate will put it to sleep in a committee which will take good care not to wake up.

This seems to be the program. The public is to be fooled, if possible, by the creation of a tariff commission, and congress will do nothing out of pretended deference to that powerless body.

Then the public is to be entertained by a lot of meaningless bluster about amending the anti-trust law.

In this way the party of the trusts will go into the next presidential campaign without offending the monopolies, while the people will be made to believe that it is opposed to trusts of the bad sort and in favor of the tariff revision when the commission gets ready to report.

Will the people be made to believe those things? Possibly not. There are evidences that there will be much kicking over the party traces in the middle West if this program is carried out.

Regulation of the Trusts.

Mr. Roosevelt's idea is to put the screws upon the trusts by proceedings under existing laws, and to strengthen the law where it may be found necessary by additional legislation. But this, while eminently desirable, is a slow and long process. There is a shorter way to secure protection for the public against present extortion in the matter of prices, and this is to remove at once the tariff duties on articles controlled by trusts. This would put a stop to the robbery of the people, and meanwhile the President could go ahead with his plan of regulation and publicity.

Doing Better Without Subsidy.

John Dalzell asserted with no little daring at the Union League banquet last Saturday night that the merchant marine of foreign nations has been built up by "subsidization." One of the nations that has made the greatest progress in ocean transportation in this age is Norway, without a dollar of government subsidy or support of any kind. Among the maritime nations, on the other hand, that have made the least progress are France and Italy, with the most subsidy. Three-fourths of all the ocean transportation is done by tramp ships, of whose owners government subsidy is unknown—Philadelphia Record.

The Inquiry Should Be Searching.

The probability is that there is a skeleton in every closet into which the coal combine is likely to look. This being so, it cannot open too many doors or inquire too curiously as to what may be behind them. The public interest will be served in the fullest sense by bringing them to light to the end that wrongs may be corrected, abuses reformed, the laws enforced, new laws enacted if necessary and the consumer given such protection as he is entitled to claim against everything in the shape of conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The Farmer "Pays the Freight."

Grain exports for ten months are \$31,000,000 smaller than last year; provisions and live stock have fallen off \$33,000,000. But manufactured goods were sold abroad in quantities greater than last year. The sorry joke is that the farmer gets the same prices for home and foreign sales, while the manufacturer "extends his market" by charging American farmers and other consumers 50 per cent more than the export price with the aid of the beneficent tariff.

Tariffites Welcome a Commission.

The fact that the tariff is a "local issue" with those enjoying its favors is again being demonstrated, together with the fact that no Republican is willing to sacrifice one cent of protection to the interests of his own section for the benefit of the country at large.

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Every tariff thief in the country and every juggler in protection false pretense welcomes the commission idea. It will at once appease the Republican protectionists against Dingleyism and extend the time of the protected buccaneers who are piling up loot by hundreds of millions at the expense of the great public.

Looking for Greater Profits.

Our esteemed friends of Massachusetts are making a hot fight for free hides. We wish them all success, for the duty on hides is absurd. But we wonder whether our friends would consent to free boots and shoes, free woolen and cotton goods, or free the serious reduction in the duties on any of the products which they manufacture. To leave these other duties as they stand now and to remove the duty on hides would be to give so much more protection to the industries using hides as raw materials.

The President's Position.

According to an administration journal the president "will not lend himself to the scheme for attacking the tariff through a tariff commission." As that was precisely the "scheme" which he hinted at during the recent campaign, we must conclude that Senator Aldrich and the other protectionist doctors have succeeded in driving the virus of free trade out of his excellency's system. It remains to be seen, however, whether congress has been similarly cleansed of the infection.

Will Not Avail Much Longer.

Mr. Grosvener—and he represents a large Republican element in congress—says that when revision comes it must come by the Republican party. But repeating this familiar statement and putting off the fulfillment of the promise is going to result very soon in passing the work of revision over to the Democratic party. The idea that the work must be done by Republicans but that Republicans must not do the work has had its run and will not serve much longer.

Before and After Election.

A month before election the little great men of congress were clinging frantically to the President's anti-trust policy as the life preserver. Now some of them are going back to Washington with all manner of objections to the President's plans. A statesman who refuses to take the same view of public opinion after election that he recognized while a candidate is not worth listening to.

Mr. Babcock's Cowardly Tactics.

Mr. Babcock is again to the front with his declaration for tariff revision. But Mr. Babcock is no longer taken seriously. In the last session, when he could have forced his free list remedy for trusts, he abjectly passed under the party yoke. He has the habit of subsiding when the battle surrounds and of coming forth to howl when all is peace.

Reform a Vital Necessity.

Tariff reform must be made a part of the Republican program. If it is not, then the faith upon which recent Republican success was founded will vanish and the Republican party will transfer the opportunity to its political enemies. Tariff reform is a vital issue with the people and it must be made so with any party which hopes for permanent success.

Allison's Attitude Changed.

Uncle William Allison states that "the tariff is, as Gen. Hancock once said, something of a local issue." This is interesting as indicating Uncle William's change of attitude as he waxes in years. If recollection be not at fault he was one of those whose deep haw-haw resounded the loudest when Gen. Hancock advanced that theory some twenty years ago.

Judge Jackson Outdone.

We fear for the health of that venerable infjunctonist, Judge Jackson of West Virginia, when he learns that a brother jurist in New Jersey has issued an injunction against a corporation at the petition of a labor union. At his time of life shocks such as this are likely to prove serious to the venerable Jackson.

Phrases Mean Nothing.

When the Republican leaders discuss tariff revision they elaborate fine phrases which on analysis are found to mean nothing. Mr. Roosevelt sets the pace in no such public question, but conforms to the opinions of those he thinks can do him the most good in the next Republican convention.

May Be Needed Again.

Secretary Shaw will do well to sleep in his clothes with a grip sack full of currency beside the bed. The Napoleons of finance are "hitting 'er up" again in Wall street and there is likely to be another loud and peremptory howl for the secretary's aid at any hour of the day or night.

Never Ready to Let Go.

The beneficiaries of bounty are never willing to give up their advantage. They may be depended on to find a plea against any proposed reform that would modify their opportunities to plunder the masses of their countrymen.

Marked Fish to Assist Science.

Scarcity of fish in the North sea is causing alarm in Europe. Several varieties of fish are said to be leaving the overfished zone near the land, and fishermen are obliged to look for them elsewhere. So serious a phase has the matter assumed that government investigation has already been started, and the Royal Biological Institute in Helgoland has set itself to discover where the fish have gone. A number of fish have been caught and marked with the sign "H.02" on small aluminum disks, which are fastened to a ring passed through the back, above the tail fin. The fish have been returned to the sea and the institute has asked all fishing stations of the North sea to let it know when and where fish so marked have been caught. A reward will be given for information. Place and sole are the two species of fish most seriously threatened with commercial extinction.

NOT A SERIOUS DRAWBACH

Terence's Love Still Strong Despite Loss of Teeth.

Bridget was engaged to be married to a young plumber, Terence Dolan by name, and when, two weeks before the day set for the wedding, she fell down the cellar stairs, she was in the depths of woe.

"I've broke out one of my front teeth," she wailed to her mistress, "and my teeth has been my best beauty, ma'am! Many's the time Terence has had me show 'em to his friends, and remarked how fine they were! Oh, what'll I do? What'll I do?"

"Tell Terence all about it when he comes to-night, and I'm sure he'll say he's only glad you were not more severely injured," said her mistress; but Bridget shook her head and refused to be comforted.

"'T would be better for me if I'd broke some of my bones," she said gloomily, "and maybe all of 'em."

That evening, after Terence had come and gone, Bridget appeared before her mistress, the gloom gone, and her face set in a broad smile.

"I told him all about it," she said gaily, "and he says to me, 'What's a tooth more or less when it comes to cookin'?' he says, 'careless like, and passed on to Cassidy's wake as if 'twas no matter at all!'—Youth's Companion.

MR. CANNON'S QUICK COUNT

Illinois Statesman Saw No Reason for Tardious Delay.

Last winter Speaker Henderson called Mr. Cannon to the chair on one occasion when a vote was to be taken on an amendment, the rejection of which was a foregone conclusion. It was one of those amendments to an appropriation bill which was made merely as a record, as the member who moved it had no idea that it would be passed. About six votes were in its favor and the balance of those to be cast were against it. Mr. Cannon began counting, the long forefinger of his right hand shaking over the House as he was telling them off.

"One—two—three—four—five—six—seven—eight—nine—ten—eleven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen—fifteen—sixteen—seventeen—eighteen—nineteen—twenty—twenty-one—twenty-two—twenty-three—twenty-four—twenty-five—twenty-six—twenty-seven—twenty-eight—twenty-nine—thirty—thirty-one—thirty-two—thirty-three—thirty-four—thirty-five—thirty-six—thirty-seven—thirty-eight—thirty-nine—forty—forty-one—forty-two—forty-three—forty-four—forty-five—forty-six—forty-seven—forty-eight—forty-nine—fifty—fifty-one—fifty-two—fifty-three—fifty-four—fifty-five—fifty-six—f