

Romance of the Year

Time Civil, Ecclesiastical and Astronomical-Date of New Year Variable-Equinoxes Alone Constant Customs of New Year's Observance In Ancient and Modern Times.

all and the second for a state of the second for th

ticular epoch from which they date new full moon, there is something the san shines; hence some other the era in which they may have lived. more than twenty-nine days, which is measures of time became a necessity. The Romans dated their chronological called a synodical month, or lunation. The Egyptians were successful in inevents from the founding of the city. The expression, "The year of Rome," or the letters A. U. C. tab urbs condita) refers to that particular epoch. The Mohammedans express their se- as the Chaldeans, reckoned the year flow of water at a uniform motion. quence of time by "the year of the as 360 days. This is the principle of The Clepsydra is first mentioned by prophet." The date is from the Hejira, that most ancient astronomical term, Empedocies, who flourished in the or the flight of Mohammed from the Zodiac. The Zodiac is a belt en- fifth century before Christ. It was Merca (Hejira is pronounced Hej-ira, circling the heavens on each side of brought to a high degree of perfecand is an Arabic word meaning flight). the ecliptic, within which the planets tion by a philosopher of Alexandria, which occurred A. D. 622. The Jews known to the ancients always revolve. named Ctesebius, and continued down reckon their dispensation from the It extends eight degrees on each side to the invention of clocks, probably in creation of the world, but in reality of the ccliptic. It is divided into the fourteenth century. Watches foltheir chronology begins with the twelve equal parts, called signs of the lowed in due course, till they have Exodus. Moses intentionally intro- Zodiac. It is a great cycle, and is di- become an almost necessary requisite duced a new calendar, and makes | vided into 360 degrees, like all cir- of everyday use. Abib their first month. It has been cles; hence 360 days in the Chaldean Most people are under the impressupposed that the Jewish Sabbath is year. hanged the first month to Abib, he changed the first day also. The first day of this new year was the first day of the first month and the first day of the first week. The Sabbath being held on the seventh day, it must of necessity have been changed also. But being changed, it could not be in correspondence with the seventh day of creation on which God "rested." Christians date their epoch from the birth of Christ, the expression for which is the Latin words Anno Domini, or A. D., the initial letters of the words. Five centuries elapsed before an attempt was made to authoritatively fix the date of the Nativity. This was then undertaken by Dionyslus Exiguus (little), who fixed our present chronology. It is now generally allowed that he was four years out in his reckoning, and that B. C. 4 is the correct year. This corresponds with the statement by Ireneus and Tertullian that Christ was born about the year of Rome 751. Different nations have begun their count of time at different parts of the twenty-four hours. The ancient Accadians, Babylonians, Syrians, Perstans, the modern Greeks and the inhabitants of the Balearic isles reckon their day from sunrise to sunrise. Why the ancient nations began the day at sunrise is evident from their early religion, which was Magism. Fire was a chief object of reverence with them, and the sun as the grand symbol of their worship received especial veneration. Hence they began their day as they began their devotions-with the rising sun. Others, like the Athenians, the Chinese and the Jews have counted the day from sunset to sunset. Why the Jews begin the day from sunset is potent from their religion. The characteristics of the Jewish religion are in sharp contrast to those of other nations. The aim of Moses was to wean them from the grossness of oriental religions. Hence the contrasts and antitheses. If the worshipers of the elements begin the day with sunrise, then the followers of Jehovah will begin theirs with sunset. Moses can have no concord with error.

All nations and people have a par- 1 days, so that from new full moon to f But sundials are only useful when No nation up to the present time venting such a contrivance. They has devised a system of absolute ac- called it the Clepsydra (kleps, to curacy in the measurement of the steal, and hudor, water), by which colar year. Some ancient nations, such time was measured by a continuous

sion that the rotation of the earth the same as the seventh day on which The Egyptians counted 365 days in has never varied from one complete God ended His work, but as Moses their year. As the year contains turn in tweaty-four hours. But this is 26514 days nearly, such systems could an error. The motions of both earth not fail to work great inconvenience. and moon have not been invariable. for the seasons would move round in There was a time when the lunar a cycle from one time of the year to month was twenty-nine days instead of the other. Let me make this quite twenty-seven, as it now is (Sir R. plain. Take the winter solstice, for | Ball: Time and Tide). The synodical instance, which happens on Dec. 21. month, therefore, was between thirty At the end of four years the solstice and thirty-one days. (A synodical would be not on Dec. 21, but on Dec. month is the interval from one new 22. The sun would be behind time. In moon to the next.) So that primitive order, therefore, that the seasons man, reckoning the month as a synodishould occur at the same time in the | cal period, or lunation, may not have civil year, it was necessary to take been so inaccurate as we in our suaccount of this fraction of a day. Julius Caesar, the great Roman emperor, determined to rectify the error. He called the celebrated Egyptian astronomer, Sosigines, to his aid. Sosi- of equal duration-about four hours gines suggested the addition of a day each! Going forward to the old age every fourth year. This day was add- of the earth, we come to an epoch ed to February, and is known to us as when the day and month are again "Leap Year," but to the Romans as Bissextlle (Bis, twice, sextus, sixth). four hours each, they will be 1,400 This corrected calendar became known as the Julian. But as it made the year consist of 365 days, 6 hours, it was in excess of the actual time by

GROSVENOR ON SNAG never were so well and perfectly em

FOXY GRANDPA" FROM OHIO of Iowa, who, when he is speaking GETS A SETBACK.

Boasting in the House of Our Achievements in Foreign Markets, He Finds Congressman Benny Exceedingly Well Posted on the Subject.

was coasting along beautifully in one | Republican paper, said:

of his brilliant, boastful, grandiloquent speeches in Congress the other day, when he suddenly ran over a tack and punctured a tire. While boasting of close of the year the big employing our achievements in foreign markets, concerns of the country will have dishe read the following news item from | charged nearly 1,000,000 men." the New York American of Nov. 16, 1903:

Zeitung's Constantinople correspond- in this country, said ent says the Pennsylvania Steel company has been awarded the contract to the fact that industrial and in turn for 20,000 tons of steel rails for the Mecca railway, in competition with right along in the wake of the finanthe Krupps and several other German | cial collapse. Mills are shutting down; and Belgian establishments." Naturally he supposed that his hear-

ers would assume that he had read the whole article. It happened, however, that Congressman Benny of New Jersey had this same newspaper item possible during the flush times of a in his pockel. The rest of it was year or more ago. What is still more as follows: "The price is \$22.98 per ton deliv-

ered at Beirut. The price of steel good, or at least for an indefinite rails in the United States is \$28 per time." ton, which is the highest average price in ten years."

Foxy Grandpa was much disconcerted when Mr. Benny read the rest of about Dec. 5th: the item, but soon recovered himself

to sav: Now if the gentleman gets the floor

. . will he tell me in an official manner how much harm has been preparations are making to effect a done to the people of the United States by breaking into that monopoly of the Krupps on the other side of Jan. 1st." the water and selling steel rails even at a price lower than they can be af- dustry, we may note the falling off in forded for?"

Mr. Benny did get the floor and he Age of Dec. 10 says that the producmade it quite clear that these rails tion fell from an average of 1.600,000 sold in Beirut were not sold at a loss, tons a month for July, August and He said, in part:

at \$22.88 per ton delivered in Beirut.¹ the short space of two months is al-



ployed as now." That great Republican leader, Congressman Hepburn

will not brook interruption by any new member, said on Dec. 1: "To-day overy man in the United States who wants to work finds employment in the great labor fields of the United States, and at compensating wages." How do the facts bear out these

strong optimistic assertions? On Oct. Foxy Grandpa Grosvenor of Ohio 22 the Boston Transcript, a leading

"Organized labor is facing the greatest wage crisis since the panic of 1893. It has been estimated that before the

On Nov. 11 the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulle-"Berlin, Nov. 15 .- The Frankfurter | tin, the greatest journal of this class

"It would be folly to shut our eyes commercial depression are following mining is being restricted."

The National Labor Tribune of Pittsburg said, Nov. 21st:

"There is still more idle mills throughout the country than seemed unpleasant to contemplate, a number of the shut-downs appear to be for

International Mercantile The Agency, of which ex-Director of the Census Merriam is the head said,

"The week is characterized by further slackening industry. Wages of 200,000 industrial employes have been reduced 10 per cent or more, and similar reduction with respect to 300,-000 others in various lines on or about

As indicating the slackening in inthe production of pig iron. The Iron the trusts that are not going to pieces. September to 1,074,000 tons for No- of life, impose upon and oppress thou-"The American trust sold these rails vember, and that "such a drop within

Commonér Comment.

THE REAL TRUSTS.

Statistics disclose that since January 1 1903, fourty-four trusts incorporated under the laws of New Jersey have been thrown into the hands of receivers. Of these defunct corporations, the "authorized" capital was \$50,340,000; the amount of stock actually subscribed for was \$17,272,333.51, and the "estimated" assets \$1,564,684.28.

In the case of the salt trust, for instance, the capital stock purported to be \$12,000,000, but the receiver for that concern reports its assets at \$37,500. In this connection the Atlanta Constitution makes a very important point and one that deserves to be emphasized by democratic newspapers. The Constitution says: "In connection with the moribund

ondition of these wildcat corporations we observe a note of exultation in many republican papers over the superficial idea that, since the trusts are going to pieces of their own rottenness the democratic ocupation of "trust-busting" is gone. Our jubliant contemporaries seem to have wholly overlooked the very patent fact that the real trusts-the really monopolistic and, therefore, oppressive trusts-are not touching the bottom of this watery sea, nor are they in the least danger of touching it.

"The public is not deceived by the foolish cry that the trusts are committing suicide, and it has not lost a particle of its motive for holding in store

a day of reckoning." The trusts that go to pieces of their own rottenness" inflict the largest damage upon innocent people who have money to invest, and who are led to invest that money in stocks of the overcapitalized concern. It is entirely proper that these concerns be called to account. The evil of overcapitalization is, indeed, a great one; but not all of the people of this country have money to invest. Indeed, comparatively, speaking, only a small number of the people have money to spare for investment purposes; and die trusts that inflict the greatest amount of danger are The trusts manipulated by men who conspire in restraint of trade and who secure a corner upon the necessities sands and thousands of helpless consumers of the country where the overcapitalized and "rotten" concerns impose upon hatt a dozen men and women having money to invest.

It can not be too often reiterated in emocratic rewspapers that, in the langauge of the Constitution, "the real trusts-the really monopolistic, and, taerefore, oppressive trusts-are not touching the bottom of this watery sea, nor are they in the least danger of touching it."

the Recossveit administration seems men worthy in proportion as they do able to present, even in half-hearted service and diffuse blessings-these fashion, will not touch the "really monopolistic and therefore oppressive truste Restraining orders and injunctions will not seriously affect the wicked schemes of the men in control of these trusis There is, however, one potent weapon upon the statute book and it remains to this day unused, in spite of Mr. Roosevelt's boast that he is in earnest in his so-called fight against the trust system. No representative of his administration and no republican edi- gift would have been sufficient to outtor has yet undertaken to explain why the administration has not employed that powerful weapon. The weapon referred to is the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law. The managers of the "really monopoare not seriously disturbed by the rem-If, as has heretofore been supposed, edy called "publicity," when A is un-

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE. The tokens of love and affection exchanged at this season of the year are small when compared with the great gift brought to humanity by the meek and lowly Nazarene in whose honor Christmas day is observed.

To the Christian, Jesus came as an unspeakable gift, His face illumined by a divine radiance. His life surrendered in fulfillment of a divine plan, His resarrection fixing in the firmament a star of hope that shall never be dimmed. But even those outside of the church, as well as its members, share in the benefit which humanity has received from the example and teachings of the Man of Galilee.

In a letter written to a friend, Thomas Jefferson analyzed the doctrines of Christ as they relate to man's conduct toward his fellows, saying:

"His moral dostrines, relating to kindred and friends were more pure and perfect than those of the most correct of the philosophers, and greatly more so than those of the Jews; and they went far beyond in inculcating aniversal philanthropy, not only in kindred and friends, to neighbor and countryman, but to an mankind, gathering all into one family, under the bonds of love, charity, peace, common wants and common aids. A development of this head will evince the peuliar superiority of the system of Jesua over all others.

"The precepts of philosophy and of the Hebrew moral code land hold of action only. He pushed his scrutinies into the heart of man; created his tribunal in the region of his thought, and pur.... the waters at the fountain heau.

Those who accept Jesus as the Son of God and Worsmp Him as such, can attribue the marvelous spread of Hisgespel to a supernatural force behind it; those, however, who dispute His divinity must find in the doctrines hemselves an explanation of their inreasing hold upon the human heart. No language that can be employed by pen, no words that can be spoken by the tongue, can exaggerate the influence which Christ's philosophy has already exerted upon the race, or estimate its future power.

Between the doctrine of might and the doctrine of right; between the prinuple that propagates itself word and the principle that grows through the pentuasive influence of its own intrinsic merit; between the grasping, over-reaching spirit that enthrones ell and sacroces an clee to its own advantage and the generous, manly recognition of the rights of otners; between a measure of greatness that estimates a man by what he has absorbed "Publicity," the only remedy which from society and that which estimates

The Egyptians and pagan Roman priests began their day at midnight. signing). Most European nations follow the same rule. Americans have also adopted the custom. Astronomers, however. begin the day at noon, when the sun Metonic cycle. Easter had got four wild deer are sacrificed amid illuminais on the meridian.

who flourished about B. C. 150, must effer him the Gregorian calendar, by be given the credit of dividing the the aid of Clavius, a learned Jesuit, ple day from midnight to midnight into The equinox of 1582, which should twenty-four hours, or two equal por- have fallen on March 21, fell on on the day the sun entered Arus, one tions of twelve hours each. This sys- March 11. Gregory cut the Gordian of the signs of the Zodiac. Priests tem prevails generally at the present day. But astronomers count continu- year should be counted as Oct. 15. ously for twenty-four hours.

The week, as all know, consists of seven days. Christians and Jews the obelisk. The pyramids of Egypt hold this division because God created very probably answered the same purthe heaven and the earth (the solar pose, Josephus states that Moses system) and primordial forms of life crected, at Heliopolis, in Egypt, a pilin six days, and "rested" on the lar for such purposes. "The cloudy seventh. But it would seem that pillar" that accompanied the Israelungan nations selected seven days be- ites in their forty years' wanderings in fices were offered. cause of the seven planets known to the wilderness, and which was a "pilthem, after which they called the lar of fire by night," most likely andays. The sun and moon were in- swered the same purpose. Pliny states

one day in every 134 years. The calendar needed reform. Time, civil and ecclesiastical, required re- turned to the sun, as the moon's face adjustment. But to urge the necessary change was dangerous, as the learned Friar Bacon found to his cost. For pointing out errors in the calendar he received as a reward for the ad- of the prophet: "Thy sun shall no vocacy of the truth a prison, where he remained ten years.

requirements minister to civil necessities. The immediate cause of the

correction of the calendar was an error in the time of observing the Easter festival. The Council of Nice, in A. D. 325, decreed that Easter is the Sunday following the full moon, next after the Vernal equinox. Owing to disputes arising from this decree Pope Hilarius, in 463, ordered that the paschal moon should not be the actual full moon, but an ideal one, falling on the 14th day of the moon by the metonic cycle (so-called from Metoni, a Greek philosopher who discovered it. It consists of nineteen years, at the end of which the sun is in about the same position he was at the be-

erop. In 1582 it was found that the real equinox fell ten days before the nominal one, and from the error in the days wrong. Then Pope Gregory tions and rejoicings. Among the To Hipparchus, a Greek philosopher. XIII reformed the calendar, called mountainous tribes a buffalo is sac-

> knot by decreeing that Oct. 5 of that The first method of measuring time, as far as we know, was by means of

perior wisdom imagine.

Going back from this epoch to the infancy of the moon, we come to a time when the day and month were equal. But this time, instead of being hours. Just think of it! One day lasting 1,400 hours! When the day will equal fifty-eight of our present days, what will be the length of the year? minute 10.3 seconds. Small as was But we must not stop at a 1,400-hour this fraction, it accumulated to about | day. Going still forward in the far-off future, we come to a time when the face of the earth will be always

is now turned to the earth, and as she will continue to be. Then there will be a perpetual day, for the sun shall never set, literally fulfilling the words more go down, neither shall thy moon withdraw itself." (Is. 1x:20.) The As often happens, ecclesiastical romance of time! How it fascinates! The new year has been observed with festive rejoicings from remotest

antiquity. Its celebration by religious, as well as secular observances, prevailed generally among the nations of antiquity. And Egyptians, Hindus, Chinese, Persians, Jews, Romans and Mohammedans, although differing widely as to the time from which they reckon the new year, all regard it with especial interest of a joyous kind. The Chinese begin the year at the Vernal equinox, and make it one of

the most splendid festivals. All classes mingle together, and unite in thanksgiving for mercies received and prayers for a genial season and good With the Hindus the first day of the

new year is sacred to Ganesa, the god of wisdom, to whom kids and rificed before vast multitudes of peo-

The Sabeans held a grand festival and people marched to the temples and sacrificed to the planetary gods. In the British Isles the Druids began the year on March 10th, with the solemn ceremony of cutting the mis-

tletoe from the sacred oak. On that, day two white bulls were tied by the horns. When a Druid, clothed in white robes, mounted the tree and cut off the mistletoe, after which the sacri-

The Mexicans on new year's day adorned their houses and temples and engaged in various religious cere-Johnstown Democrat.

Deducting \$5 estimated freight rate | together unprecedented in the Ameriper ton and the price to the trust is | can iron industry." Yet it says that then \$17.88 per ton. Is that 'less than | not only did the stock of unsold iron they can be afforded for?' Has not greatly increase during November, but Mr. Chas. M. Schwab himself, the that for the first week in December president of the steel trust, put the there was a still further falling off in listic and therefore oppressive trusts" cost of production of steel rails at production.

A Meeting of "Grafters."

less than \$12 per ton in the United States and about \$19 per ton in England?

"In the United States Steel Corporation's financial statement of 1903. as contained in Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities for 1903, at tic vaporings of their Republican page 1706, we find that this one cor- statesmen and discard the disinterest-1.920,786 tons of steel rails; that its | labor journals and of our financial and | federal law. total production of all articles was commercial authorities. This is a 8,197,232 tons the same year, while free country and a man need not put its net earnings during that year were a roof on his house, if he does not \$133 308 763.72.

"Does the gentleman from Ohio believe this Pennsylvania steel company W. Holt.

is selling 20,000 tons of steel rails at a loss? Was it by selling their more than \$,000,000 tons total output at a loss that the United States Steel Corporation made a net earning last year of above \$133,000,000-more than \$16 per ton?

"Is it not fair to assume that Mr. Schwab's figures are correct? If so, then this sale of steel rails to be delivered at Beirut carries a profit of about \$11 per ton, less the freight charges to that Syrian port. If we estimate that freight charge, as before, at \$5 per ton, there still remains a net profit of \$6 per ton, which, based upon the output of steel rails by the United States Steel Corporation for last year, would yield that company an annual profit on steel rails alone of \$11,524,716. . . . Since the trust here sold those rails at \$22.88 per ton

delivered at Beirut we should deduct from that the \$5 per ton estimated freight charge to be paid by the trust, which leaves \$17.88 per ton as the net price to the trust. American consumers are paying for the same material \$28 per ton, a difference of \$10.12 a ton in favor of the purchaser in foreign lands. At that rate, and estimating the consumption of steel rails in the United States this year of the party he could have requested at the total output of these rails for that Heath be set aside for some one 1902 in this country, viz., 2,872,909 not smirched with postoffice scaldols. tons, the 'harm' this year to Ameri-It will not be a drawing card with the can consumers of that particular honest Republican voters when they product will amount to \$29,073,839.08. understand their candidate for presi-"The 'harm' to American consumers dent did not stoutly object to the of other products, handled in the same elevation of Heath as one of the pilway by other trusts, is beyond comlars of the party temple. Mr. Brisputation. Does the gentleman from tow must feel that his work of expos-Ohio mean that breaking into the

ing Republican rascals has received a Krupp monopoly on the other side of severe set-back and the cause of good the water has benefited the people government a jolt that will undo the there? If so, will he not admit that I borious work of his investigation if by removing the duty upon steel rails those like Heath, who only escaped of \$7.84 per ton and assisting in the indictment by the saving grace of the

accompanied by forceful proceedings. the iron and steel industry is the They do stand in awe, however, of barometer of business then a great incriminal proceedings; and the power dustrial storm will soon be upon us. of these real trusts will never be brok-Of course those who choose to do n until we have an administration that so can accept the interested optimisis just as willing to proceed against the wealthy man who conspires against the

life of the people as it is to proceed poration for the year 1902 produced ed warnings of our great trade and against the humblest violator of the

> The Baltimore American says that 'Colombia should reflect upon the profound truth contained in the fable of think there will be any more rain. the greedy dog who dropped the bone Time will tell who are right .- Byron from his mouth to secure the one he

image." And while Colombia is about Perry Heath bobbed up serenely at it she might ponder long and well over

the meeting of the Republican nation- the fact that under present conditions this once honest republic is now enal committee, with the hearty approval of Senator Hanna and the good gaged in diplomatic work for profit. regardless of common honesty. wishes of all the grafters in the G. O.

P. The warm welcome that Heath The steel trust will reduce the wages received at the hands of the commitof 150,000 employes on January 1, the tee and the congressional friends of reduction being from 15 to 25 per cent. the grafters shows that, although This will save the steel trust \$15,000,000

there has been a partial investigation a year. Accompanying the reduction will, we presume, be a neat little cirof the postoffice frauds, the idea that loot is a perquisite for Republican of- cular setting forth the wondrous beauficeholders is still dominant in the ties of "letting well enough alone," and "the full dinner pail." minds of the Republican leaders.

President Roosevelt, who at first was Perry Heath declares that he will opposed to Heath holding the high not resign. Having profited by the official place of secretary of the comstatute of limitations he is now ready

mittee, for acceding to Hanna's deto take advantage of the statute of intimidation. He will dare them to dismand for his retention will make the charge him. Perry has his eyes on a average voter conclude that the spoilsmen have complete control of the Re- few pillars of the republican temple be fifty-five hours long. When that publican national organization. Nor that show signe of being easily pulled time comes doubtless the truts will was this continuance in the office of down.

secretary the only honor that was The annual Nobel prize of \$00,100 has thrust upon Heath. He represented been awarded to William R. Cremer, Minnesota by proxy in the delibera-M. P., for his work in behalf of intertions of the committee. President national arbitration. This is encourag-Roosevelt, it is said, claims that the ing. That amount of money is alm t question of dealing with Heath beone-half of the winner's net profits in longs to the national committee and the last prize fight. not smirched with postoffice scandals.

Captain J. F. Keil, of McKeesport. Pa., is desirous of obtaining information of the whereabouts of John P. Keil, a plasterer by trade, now 54 years old, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

George Washington wrote something about "entangling alliances," but it must be remembered that George's reputation for strenuosity was not at all press agented.

Another girl has been born into the Vanderbilt family, and already a number of infantile earls and dukes are being taught to take notice.

dimetences surpass comprehension If Jesus had left nothing but the Parables, His name would "ave been

imperisoable in literature; if ...e had bequeathed to posterity nothing but the simplicity of His speech, and the irresistible logic of His argument, He would have had a permanent place among the orators of the world; if He had given to the world nothing else but the commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," enforced as it was by His own example, this one weigh all the wealth of all the world; if He had left no record but the Sermon on the Mount, it alone would have made His natal day worthy of perpetual celebration-but all these added to the matchless majesty of a perfect life and the inspiring influence of an all-pervading love, are turning the eyes of an ever-increasing number to the path that He trod from the manger to the CTOSS.

Love was the dominating force of His life and love is today the overmastering impulse whose ebb and flow mark the retreat and advance of civilization.

And love, too santifies the Christmas gift. With it the merest trifles swells into an object of importance; without it the most expensive present

dwindles into insignificance. Love is the alchemy which invests with priceless value all that it touches-the magic wand that converts the humblest cottage into a palace and gives saw in the water reflecting his own to earth's pligrims a glimpse of paradise

stand for.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to every Commoner reader.

> Secretary Root says he is willing to stand for everything General Wood did in Cuba. This is quite brave of Mr. Root, but, perhaps, if he will take another look, he will discover that he already has about all one man can

The more Mr. Hanna looks into existing conditions and future probabilities the more apt he is to let President Roosevelt have the nomination by default. Uncle Marcus may be too wise to go up against foreordained defeat.

A British scientist predicts that in about five billion years the days will pay by the day and dock their employes for the time lost in sleep.

By the way, speaking of senatorial rafficking in postoffices, is it not true that while men may not as a rule do that to secure election, is it not generally conceded that senators do it to secure re-election?

Would it not be a good idea to put an emancipation proclamation into the Sulu stocking? Or will the administration refuse to issue the proclamation on the technicality that Sulus wear no stockings?

Mr. Hanna keeps on declining, but he talks with the emphasis of a man who is depending a great deal upon his friends.

President Roosevelt must have luad on his "far-sighted glasses" to be enabled to see the independence of Panama before it happened.

