

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table showing circulation statistics for the Omaha Daily Bee, including total circulation, paid circulation, and subscription data for various months.

As yet the bankers have done nothing about it in the interval Omaha suffers.

Census bulletin No. 1 has made its appearance. It will be continued as a serial story.

Boss Croker is off for Europe, but the sources of supply have been left behind in the careful custody of Tammany.

The organ of the gamblers' gang says it has discovered another crap game. Where are the county attorney and his private sleuths?

It looks as if the cigar stamp counterfeiters were anxious to achieve the reputation of worthy successors to the whisky ring swindlers.

It is now Colonel Mulford of the First Nebraska. The new colonel will have to bestir himself if he wants to keep up to the record of his predecessor.

As soon as Molso, Herdman and Panning can find time to get together the democratic party will lay its plans for another spoils-seeking excursion.

South Omaha has secured an addition to its letter carrier service. Omaha ought to be next on the list for material enlargement of its postal delivery and clerical forces.

Admiral Kautz writes to his cousin that it is his private opinion the German consul at Apia does not like him very well. The admiral unquestionably is in no need of another guess.

One of the railroads announces a new system for spotting its employees. If the railroads would use the money wasted on spotters in raising the pay of the conductors and other employees they would probably achieve better results.

The friends of the First Nebraska will feel relieved at the word from Manila that the Nebraska boys are about to be permanently relieved from the firing line. The First Nebraska has earned relief both for itself and its friends at home.

Bankers are commenting on the lack of small bills sufficient to supply business demands. Had those Pennsylvania counterfeiters only been apprised of the situation in time they might have accommodated the public by devoting their attention to something smaller than \$100 and \$50 notes.

It must be hard on the poperaic state house officials to be compelled to award the state printing contracts to the publishers of republican newspapers who have put in the best bids. There is no danger, however, of any other patronage at the disposal of the state house crowd going to republicans except under compulsion.

Omaha has finally taken the first practical step toward securing a beet sugar factory by organizing a company pledged to put in a certain acreage of sugar beets to demonstrate the adaptability of our soil and climate to that purpose. When we have the raw material the means of working it into the finished product will be forthcoming.

The Austrian government has announced that it is not considering the acquisition of territory in China. Austria is having enough trouble with the territory it already possesses without seeking more. By the time the Germans, Hungarians and Bohemians have settled their differences squatter rights are likely to be exhausted in the Orient.

Friends of the First Nebraska will rejoice at the word contained in a cablegram from Lieutenant Colonel Colton to the effect that the regiment is to be withdrawn permanently from the firing line. The regiment has seen more hard service and suffered greater losses than any other now in the islands and is certainly entitled to a rest during the short time it is yet to remain in the service.

IN THE INTEREST OF TRUTH.

While there is no disposition anywhere, so far as we know, to harp upon the unpleasant Stotsenberg incident, yet in the interest of truth the public is entitled to the facts without misrepresentation or distortion. These facts will show that the attempt of the poperaics through their newspaper organ to hold republicans responsible for the admitted injustice done to Colonel Stotsenberg has no foundation.

It is true that Colonel Stotsenberg was appointed major and colonel of the First Nebraska by Governor Holcomb and that the original appointment was criticized at the time, not because of any question of ability, but because by so doing other officers were jumped who had well-founded claims to promotion. The objection from command of Colonel Stotsenberg came from two sources—first, from relatives of enlisted men who had been stirred up by letters complaining of hard discipline and rigid regulations, and second, by people interested in the advancement of promotion-seeking subordinates.

It is conceded that both the legislature and the governor were misled by this agitation into an egregious blunder. This difference, however, must not be overlooked. The republican legislature, when its attention was aroused to the fact that its mistake reflected unjustly upon the reputation of a brave officer, exhibited manhood enough to admit the blunder and to expunge from its records the resolutions of censure previously adopted. By expunging these resolutions from its journals the republican legislature atoned as far as it was able in a way that was equivalent to a public apology.

But how about Governor Poynter? The same appeals made by The Bee and taken up by other papers asking the legislature to rescind its action urged Governor Poynter to recall his request upon the War department for the removal of Colonel Stotsenberg. To these appeals the governor turned a deaf ear, and at the time of the death of the gallant colonel, fighting at the head of his regiment, the papers were still on file at the War department at Washington over the name of the governor of Nebraska asking the immediate transfer of Colonel Stotsenberg to his own regiment.

On the day after the death of Colonel Stotsenberg the governor, who had demanded his removal and who had refused to recall his demand, sent a telegram to the father of the dead officer concluding with these words: "Your son has added honors to Nebraska and died like a hero." This certainly echoes the sentiment of the entire people of Nebraska. But would not justice to the living soldier have struck a more sympathetic chord than tribute to the dead hero?

MISJUDGING THE FILIPINOS.

Senator Frye, who was a member of the Paris Peace commission, is reported to have said in an interview: "The situation in the Philippines is not nearly so good as I should like to see it. When we were in Paris no one connected with the commission believed that more than 5,000 soldiers would be needed at any time." Yet it was known to the members of the commission that Spain kept a much larger force than this in the Philippines, that a chronic state of insurrection existed there and that the natives desired not a change of rulers, but independence. While the peace negotiations were in progress the Filipino leaders announced in unmistakable terms that they would accept nothing short of self-government and that they would resist any effort on the part of the United States to extend its sovereignty over the archipelago. They refused to be sold like sheep and proclaimed that Spain had no right to cede territory which they had helped to wrest from that nation and over a large part of which the Spanish government had exercised only a nominal sovereignty. It should have been known to the American members of the peace commission that the Filipinos were preparing to defend their claim to independence; that they established a government and organized an army for their purpose.

All this ought to have shown the American commissioners and the government of the United States that the Filipinos were in earnest, that their demand for independence was the expression of a sincere and deep-seated patriotism, that they were not and meant what they said, and that the courage to fight for their liberty. But commissioners, those in authority at Washington and a very large class of the American people misjudged them. It was believed that they would readily accept American assurances and promises, or if not that they would soon yield to a demonstration of force. No account was taken of the distrust of promises which these people had learned in their experience with Spain; they were held to be semi-savages, except a few leaders, whom a few sound thrashings at the hands of American troops would utterly demoralize; the idea that they knew any such sentiment as patriotism or had any real conception of freedom was scoffed at. Hence the opinion that they could be subjugated by a few thousand of our soldiers and in a brief time brought into submission to American authority.

The question is whether those in authority are not now misjudging these people—whether they are not still undervaluing the earnestness, the determination, and the loyalty to their cause of the Filipinos. The soldiers certainly do not do so. The men on the fighting line have no doubts on these points. They appreciate the nature of the task that they have undertaken, and not a few of them have expressed the opinion that many times 5,000 American soldiers and years of warfare will be required to accomplish the subjugation of the people of the Philippines. But there is apparently at Washington a confidence and optimism quite remarkable in view of the experience of the last three months. Every few days the country is told that conditions are improving in the Philippines, that the enemy is being weakened by desertion, that the natives are becoming tired of the conflict and that

CIVILIZATION'S BLOT.

Chicago Chronicle: Lynch law seems to be a necessity of half-civilized civilization, but the Georgia negro and his slayers were nothing less than savages.

Spineless Republican: A negro was burned at the stake in Georgia in the presence of 2,000 people. Three 2,000 Americans acquiesced in an act of barbaric savagery which will stain the annals of the nation for the next several centuries in atrocity. It is high time we civilized ourselves.

Chicago Record: It is particularly humiliating to the United States at a time when it is occupying such a conspicuous position before the world as a champion of the oppressed to have such barbarous, inhuman and uncivilized outrages taking place at home. In the eyes of the world the whole nation must share the ignominy, though under our institutions only the state of Georgia can do anything toward wiping out the disgrace by bringing the mob leaders to punishment.

Minneapolis Times: The annals of Indian warfare, of darkest Africa, of all the barbarous hordes of the islands of the south sea, afford scarce a parallel to the brutality of these acts of white men in the civilized (or commonly called) Georgia. For many generations the slaves of the tortured negroes belonged there need be little waste of sympathy or pity. Let it be saved for a community where there are whites in large numbers whose latent instincts, despite their schools and churches, are as brutal as the murderous law of their victims.

St. Paul Globe: We who live in perfect security against such crimes as were charged against that negro cannot barely comprehend the intensity of feeling which could dictate resort to such inhumanity. And yet the men who engaged themselves in the crime of this self-confessed murderer represented a good standard of intelligence and may be said to have included all that is best, as well as all that is worst, in the social life of the vicinity. That he deserved to die there can be no question. That the manner of his death should involve a crime more shocking, even to all civilized beings is to the enduring disgrace of southern society.

TALKING TOO MUCH.

Chicago Record: After this Captain Coghlan probably would do well to take soundings and sheer off when he finds himself approaching one of those dangerous temptations to make speeches.

Kansas City Star: "If Germany is calm about it," so is the United States. There is no such thought in this country that nations can go to war about the speech of a man who had drowned his discretion in wine.

New York World: The point of the Cuban story is the calumny, the calumny, the forbearance and the discretion of Admiral Dewey. What a pity it is that Captain Coghlan, so worthy an imitator of Dewey in valor, should have learned from him so poorly the lessons of discretion.

New York Sun: Sailors of the Coghlan type are a grievous national when war is on and they are also the terror and despair of diplomats in time of peace. This comes from the circumstance that when they think "D—n a you!" they have not been educated to smile and say, "May I have the honor of directing attention to your remark?"

St. Louis Republic: The dangerous moment when it was easily possible to stir up a national antagonism between the two people that might lead to a serious strain of friendly relations is past. Captain Coghlan is still chafing under the restrictions of Admiral Von Dietrich's course immediately following the victory at Manila. But that incident has been deprived of any international menace by Germany's voluntary acquiescence in the incident.

Chicago Chronicle: Captain Coghlan of the Raleigh doubtless realizes by this time some of the disadvantages of posing as an underdog of Dewey. The captain's troubles have been a failure to apprehend the proper moment for shutting off steam, otherwise the oratorical flow, as we can well imagine that the Raleigh's captain had conspicuous provocation for his grievances in the immediate aftermath of a proportion of his losses, there may be charitable hope that the naval authorities will let him down easy. But he will be a wise officer in the Manila squadron who will hereafter let Dewey do his own speaking. Underlings are apt to get over their first experience of stage fright by running amok in spite of the stage manager.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Captain Coghlan's offense is one that bears hardest upon the naval service, whose officers under all circumstances should be careful not to give public comment and careful not to involve their government in needless difficulty. It is not for Captain Coghlan to pass judgment upon diplomatic affairs nor to speak with blunt freedom and sarcasm of incidents concerning which his admiral has had little to say. He lost his head and may lose his ship. His error is obvious, with little to urge in defense. Again the fact is illustrated that there is too decided a tendency to talk among officers in prominent command. If Captain Coghlan is disciplined the country will not be surprised. Similar offenses ought not to be passed over lightly. Sensationalism in shoulder straps is an embarrassment that should go no further.

Bicycle Trust Forming. CLEVELAND, April 26.—There is a strong probability that within a few days nearly 100 of the largest bicycle manufacturing plants in the United States will be under the control of a new trust, the bicycle trust, capitalized at \$50,000,000. The capitalists behind the scheme have exact data upon the situation, and this week will see the footing up of the sum totals of the various phases of the proposition, and a definite action will come at a meeting of the manufacturers early next week. A. Spalding of Chicago is the chief figure in the enterprise. "The trust will build three different grades of wheels," said Mr. H. A. Lott of the Cleveland Bicycle company today, "a high-priced wheel, a medium and a cheap grade. There is little probability of the big deal falling through."

Price of Silver Advances. NEW YORK, April 26.—Bar silver was quoted today at 61, a rise of seven-eighths of a cent from yesterday. The last time that it fell around present figures was November 5, 1898, when it touched 58 1/2. The demand local dealers say is speculative, the speculation being carried on in London. Cable advices reported silver a feature in the London market today and that copper had jumped from 65 1/2 at the opening to 67 1/2 in the early trading.

Two Reports on Investigation. ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—Majority and minority reports from the Hazlet investigation committee were submitted to the assembly today. The former asks for more power in the scope of investigation and urges that the committee be empowered to sit at all times during legislative vacation; the latter urges the faculty of further investigation be prayed the assembly to discharge the committee.

Arrangement of Big Majorities. Philadelphia, Pa., April 26.—In Pennsylvania and in Philadelphia we have had government mainly because the republican majorities have been so large in city and state as to enable the

TOP IT AND FIND OUT.

London Standard: The London Standard orders a new political party to take the field has been out several weeks and so far there is not nucleus enough in sight to consume a keg of beer.

Money Tax Dodging. Kansas City Star: After stuffing their pockets with American fifty-five-cent pieces of the Gray Opera company, including N. J. Lassan, Suzanne Adams, Bauermeister, Blipham, Van Dyke, Van Ruy, and others, resorted to the old trick of buying only one steamship ticket for the party, on the Campanian. The shipbuilding from the government is \$120 in the way of tax with the title to the ship rather a shabby reward for the liberal patronage with which the Gray company met in this country during the last winter. But such are the eccentricities of genius.

Purchase and Gunpowder Titles. Philadelphia Record: The suggestion that we might buy a peace from the Philippine insurgents meets with slight favor. It would be an acknowledgment that our title to the sovereignty of the islands was incomplete, and that Aguinaldo could turn it over to us for a consideration. Better let Aguinaldo keep his islands, if they prefer the manner of his rule, than let the Philippines be of a kind with the title by which we hold our possessions on this continent. We hold by conquest. What part we did not obtain for ourselves by force was purchased from Spain and France, whose title was a gunpowder title like our own.

Soldiering Loss of Life. Springfield, Mass.: A report from Quiniga, where the Nebraska regiment lost their colonel and one lieutenant yesterday, is a small town about five miles north-east of Malolos. The engagement was more to the advantage of the natives than any of the previous ones. The Nebraska regiment were finely entrenched and lost thirteen killed, while our men lost seven killed and forty-four wounded. The loss of Colonel Stotsenberg was equal to 500 natives killed, comparatively speaking. The difficulties of the time appear to be in the nature of a dispatch which says that one soldier died from sunstroke during the fight. It satisfies our pride that our men carried the trenches—they never fail to do that—but the loss of life is always sad.

Watch the Cross Emblem. Chicago Chronicle: Now that the traveling salesmen of the United States have taken up the fifth against the trusts there would seem to be little prospect ahead of the latter except a forced unconditional surrender. The trusts may wait for the inactivity of Attorney General Griggs, and may even prosper in the meantime.

Position of Iowa Significant of Western Prosperity. Baltimore American: The state treasurer of Iowa has more than enough money on hand to pay all obligations and hence the state is practically out of debt. The productions of Iowa are worth nearly over \$200,000,000. The state produces corn, stock and dairy products. The farmers are in condition to hold their crops when they are not satisfied with the prices. Corn is cheap in Iowa—sometimes too cheap to sell—but it pays when used to fatten stock.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. James H. Merrill, mayor-elect of Oshkosh, Wis., bears a striking resemblance to the cartoons of Uncle Sam. He is a lawyer and has a state reputation for his after-dinner speeches.

Captain Uria Rhodes, who is to sail the yacht Defender in the trial races, has spent all his life on the water and is a friend of such old sailing masters as Norman Terry and L. A. Jeffrey.

James P. Tallafiero, the newly elected United States senator from Florida, was a prizefighter, confederate soldier, and party leader in his state, but was never a candidate for office before.

Robert H. Pitt, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the last congress, began life as a newspaper reporter, went to Washington as a correspondent and then entered the diplomatic service.

Nearly 3,000 claims for pensions on account of disability resulting from wounds and disease have already been filed by the Sixteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, which took part in the Porto Rican campaign.

General Arthur MacArthur, when appointed adjutant of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin volunteers in 1862, was so small of stature and of voice that he was familiarly known as "the Boy," a name which still sticks to him in the Philippines.

Edward Everett Hale, in a Boston address, recalls the fact that when Lowell first went on the lecture platform he was but \$5 a night. Later, however, he was able to echo the demand of Thomas Starr King—"F. A. M. E.—Phy and my expression."

Munkazy, the Hungarian artist who has now for some time been mad, has occasional lucid intervals of late, during one of which he called for a print of his "Last Hour of Mozart," and, looking at it, remarked sadly: "That is my best work; I'll never be up to that again."

Mr. Du Paty de Clam, who is involved in the Dreyfus scandal, is reported to have remarked to a friend: "My fate is written in my name. Paty in Latin means to suffer, and clam, secretly, in silence, without saying a word. I am suffering out my destiny; I suffer in silence."

Honolulu has one theater, a ramshackle building, in which various crude performances are given by natives. Once in a long while a dramatic company makes the trip from San Francisco, the latest doing so last summer without pecuniary profit. Single entertainers stop there on the way to Australia.

Harry Irwin, the son of May Irwin, the actress, has received an appointment as a cadet in the United States Naval academy and will undergo the training course early next month. Harry is a bright boy of 17 years and greatly resembles his mother in appearance and disposition.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

"I always imagined," writes a volunteer at Manila, "that New Jersey was the hotbed of democracy, but Manila has deprived that neck of the woods of all such honors. And anti—see what they are here by the millions—red ants with jaws like crocodiles, black ants with a stinger sharper than any bee that ever quantified honey, brown ants, gray ants, ants with wings and ants with nothing but a determination to make life miserable for a soldier. They build nests in your hair, pull your ears, fill your nose, crawl over your shirt and under the shirt and, in fact, they get in your shoes, torture you in daytime, sleep with you at night, and eat with you at dinner time. Why, as I write, a couple are crawling over this very page, as if to show contempt for my opinion of ants! So you see soldiering in the Philippines is no snap."

The cablegram from the officers of the Minnesota regiment at Manila to the governor of Minnesota, saying: "The regiment met in the morning and discussed the state of the service at home," caused considerable alarm in St. Paul and Minneapolis. What prompted the urgent appeal is not known. It is left to surmise, and naturally the relatives and friends of the soldiers take a greater interest in the matter. The letters differ much from the tone of private letters which have reached this country from the soldiers at Manila. A private in the Twenty-third infantry tells of the homesickness of the soldiers in a letter quoted by the St. Paul Globe. It says: "The soldiers want to be home in America where they can be in civilization once more. The land of the Philippines has no charms for them. They are getting tired of hearing and seeing so much of these half-civilized tribes."

Frank M. Erb of Allegheny, a private in the Pennsylvania volunteers, in a letter dated February 27, says: "Take my advice, and don't enlist in the regulars, for you are good for three years. I am not sorry I enlisted, but you see we have had some excitement and we only have about fourteen months' time to serve, if they keep us our full time, which is not likely. We will no doubt start home as soon as we get these negroes routed out of the country."

According to Washington dispatches only 7 per cent of the volunteers indicated a desire to remain in the service for six months longer. The government has, in consequence, decided to bring home the volunteers as rapidly as transports can be had.

La Lucha, a newspaper of Spanish control at Havana, and a "yellow" of the new regime, is not at all satisfied with the way the Americans are running the town and the island, and is constantly roasting the officials. Several intimations were conveyed to the publisher that a continuation of the abuse would not be tolerated. La Lucha replied to the hints with this card: "WARRING."

"The Havana newspapers are hereby cautioned against publishing any comment derogatory to the civil or military governors of the city of Havana, or any of their staff officers. The king can do no wrong! By exercising the God-given right of free expression of opinion you render yourselves liable to a libel suit, a fine, and a term in a nasty, horrid dungeon, with rats. We know."

The war was a bit of editorial sarcasm. Criticism continued unabated, but instead of getting a taste of military force General Ludlow entered suit for libel. The trial is to take place in the civil court of Havana early next month. The proceeding is an innovation in Cuba and will attract widespread attention.

"Johnny" Kelly, a sailor boy from Admiral Dewey's flagship, has concluded a tour of triumph at New York City just as the Raleigh's boys have left for the Philippines. Kelly was in the army or navy of the United States for several years. He served in the famous Seventh cavalry, was in the battle of Wounded Knee and his discharge papers show that he participated in six other engagements against the Indians. Two years ago he concluded he would try the navy, was assigned to the Pacific squadron and ultimately landed aboard Dewey's flagship, where at the time of his recent leave he was assistant master-at-arms of the third class aboard the Olympia. Kelly had a good command of the foot of an ammunition hoist during all the time "Your Uncle George," as he puts it, was pounding the Spanish squadron into driftwood and scrapiron.

With his pockets bulging with a good round sum Kelly started for his country shortly after Christmas by way of Yokohama on a three months' leave of absence. Five weeks ago he reached San Francisco.

"The first place I struck after leaving 'Frisco," said Kelly to a New York Journal reporter, "was Los Angeles. I had a big time there and the police put me on the cheer me. My next stop was Yuma, N. M. I lost my railroad ticket in the excitement at Los Angeles and I was the conductor about it and getting out the cash to put up. He said: 'All of Dewey's sailors ride free on this train.' I had a hot time in Yuma. Everybody seemed to think I was thirsty."

"At El Paso there was another great time. I had a little racket down there coming over the bridge. A Mexican guard arrested me, but the people of the town heard about it and it would have taken the whole of Mexico to keep me prisoner. At Fort Worth, Tex., the mayor of the town and the principal citizens saw me off at the train. A sailor's great in those inland towns, you know. How long did I stay there? I don't remember, on my word. Texas I struck north; sometimes I had a railroad ticket, sometimes I didn't, but it made no difference. I was in St. Louis, Omaha and Chicago and in each place I thought I'd never get out of the town alive."

"In Chicago somebody stole my cap for a souvenir; at Buffalo they got my scarf. I came through Rochester, Syracuse and Albany and it was the same thing all along the line. In New York it's the same way."

JEFFERSONIAN STANDARD. Means Anything, Everything, or Nothing. Louisville Courier-Journal: "I cannot understand," says Senator Morgan, "why all democracy should be measured by the standard of Thomas Jefferson. While he was a great man and the foremost democrat of his time, never has he changed and we have changed with them. Democracy is no exception to the rule. Why should it be necessary, in order to determine a man's democracy, to align him with Jefferson and thus take his measure?"

The fundamental principles of democracy do not change. Conditions to which these principles are to be applied change, but democracy itself is the same yesterday, today and tomorrow. That Senator Morgan is justified in his criticism of the universal canonization of Jefferson by those who call themselves democrats, Jefferson was a great democrat, but he was not the only great democrat.

There would be no objection to a strictly Jeffersonian standard if that standard were really understood by those who claim the sanction of its authority for their "democracy."

The trouble is that he who manufactures his own article of democracy, and he who labels his own vacuum "democracy" both seek to prove their wares by a Jeffersonian name because it is considered a pat democratic name to conjure with.

The man who is a democrat because he was born that way, and the man who is a democrat because he believes that way both claim that theirs is the only Jeffersonian democracy.

The democrat who opposes expansion and the democrat who favors it demonstrate their democracy by the teachings of Jefferson.

The \$10-dinner democrat and the \$1-dinner democrat say grace to Jefferson.

The democrat who believes that office holders were created for the government and the democrat who believes that the government was created for the office holders each insists that he bears on his person the true Jeffersonian strawberry mark.

The objection to the Jeffersonian standard of measurement is that it has come to mean anything, everything, or nothing, as it may be desired. If there were more comprehension of and respect for the principles of Jefferson and less labelling and profaning of his name, there would be less reason to denunciate, as Senator Morgan does, a universal Jeffersonian standard.

SAID IN FUN. Detroit Journal: Whisky relieves dyspepsia in the theory that it softens the feeling of a brick in the hat offsets the feeling of a brick in the stomach.

Chicago Tribune: Guest—How can you afford to give such a dinner at this for a dollar? One of the Managers—Sh! We've got to do something to bring people here to listen to the speeches.

Brooklyn Life: "Does the course of their true love run smooth?" "Yes, indeed. There are banks on both sides."

Indianapolis Journal: "That boy of mine," said the angry father, "is just a natural born fool." "Yes," returned the neighbor, "and there was that in his tone that made the father want to climb the fence and go after him."

Chicago Record: "That professor says that Shakespeare's women are not heterosexual." "Of course not. Look at Ophelia, going out in the woods with her hair down when she might have made Hamlet buy them for her."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "One of the anti-trust orators says: 'New York fellows will be getting an option on Paradise next and forming a stock company to run it.' 'Wonder how big a block of stock they'll feel called to own?'"

Somerville Journal: Authorities on etiquette have never yet decided whether or not it is proper for a man who takes a seat vacated in a crowded car when there are women standing.

Washington Star: "You have been having a hard fight," remarked the friend. "Yes," answered the man who was being investigated, "my grammar is a little disarranged. But I am still in the political field."

Chicago Record: After it was all over the editor of the Hawley Post looked at the actress rather reproachfully. "What have I got done that you should try to horse whip me?" he asked. "Nothing; nothing at all," she answered, cheerfully, "I simply needed advertising, that's all."

REVISSED BATTLE HYMN. C. E. S. Wood in Chicago Chronicle. Ye Filipinos, strip ye bare! Take guns between your palms! Fight for your homes, for liberty! With steel and smoke, not palms! We will not call ye rebels; nay, 'Tis ye we are not so. Ye fight for home and for liberty, As we did long ago. But we have lapped as tigers lap; The taste is salt and good! We want your land—and with good hap We are the better for it!

So put your women at your backs, Your young ones in the game; With sword and gun and battleaxe We'll all ally us to the same! Who blames ye in a coward one; Ye fight for children, wives, The land where first ye saw the sun; The right to live your lives! So fight the dove to save her brood; So fight the feeble deer! The fight is fair and by the road We'll give the finish blow! Your doom is sealed! Ask ye no alms, But play a brave man's part! The glorious deed of war and palms Must own the white man's way!

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Chicago Record: "That professor says that Shakespeare's women are not heterosexual." "Of course not. Look at Ophelia, going out in the woods with her hair down when she might have made Hamlet buy them for her."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "One of the anti-trust orators says: 'New York fellows will be getting an option on Paradise next and forming a stock company to run it.' 'Wonder how big a block of stock they'll feel called to own?'"

Somerville Journal: Authorities on etiquette have never yet decided whether or not it is proper for a man who takes a seat vacated in a crowded car when there are women standing.

Washington Star: "You have been having a hard fight," remarked the friend. "Yes," answered the man who was being investigated, "my grammar is a little disarranged. But I am still in the political field."

Chicago Record: After it was all over the editor of the Hawley Post looked at the actress rather reproachfully. "What have I got done that you should try to horse whip me?" he asked. "Nothing; nothing at all," she answered, cheerfully, "I simply needed advertising, that's all."

REVISSED BATTLE HYMN. C. E. S. Wood in Chicago Chronicle. Ye Filipinos, strip ye bare! Take guns between your palms! Fight for your homes, for liberty! With steel and smoke, not palms! We will not call ye rebels; nay, 'Tis ye we are not so. Ye fight for home and for liberty, As we did long ago. But we have lapped as tigers lap; The taste is salt and good! We want your land—and with good hap We are the better for it!

So put your women at your backs, Your young ones in the game; With sword and gun and battleaxe We'll all ally us to the same! Who blames ye in a coward one; Ye fight for children, wives, The land where first ye saw the sun; The right to live your lives! So fight the dove to save her brood; So fight the feeble deer! The fight is fair and by the road We'll give the finish blow! Your doom is sealed! Ask ye no alms, But play a brave man's part! The glorious deed of war and palms Must own the white man's way!

The dove is struck to the hawk—