

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$6.00; Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$7.00; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$3.00; Saturday Bee, One Year, \$3.00; Twentieth Century Farmer, One Year, \$3.00.

OFFICES: Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha, City Hall building, Twentieth and M Streets. Council Bluffs, 10 Pearl Street. Chicago, 106 Trinity Building. New York, Temple Court. Washington, 21 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS: Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only recent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha of eastern exchange, not accepted. THE BEE PUBLISHED BY THE OMAHA BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, E. Rosewater, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the actual number of full and complete copies printed during the month of August, 1901, were:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different sections of the paper.

Net total sales, 786,421. Net daily average, 25,381. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of August, A. D. 1901. M. B. WALTON, Notary Public.

Time alone can heal the nation's sorrow. It looks as if the democrats can't lose Judge Gordon.

No royal court mourns more deeply than that of Ak-Sar-Ben VII.

One Nebraska town has hanged the assassin of McKinley in effigy. That exhibition of indignation is unnecessary. The electrocution chair will serve the purpose in due time.

The local popocate organ ventures the opinion that no mistake would be made by electing the whole democratic ticket put in nomination by their county convention. The people of Douglas county, however, will hardly want to run the risk.

The nominations of the delegates from Douglas county to the populist state convention have been withheld until the appointing committee can find enough populists to make up the list. It is safe to say that the Douglas county populists will not occupy the place of pre-eminence at Lincoln.

We cannot understand the temper of Omaha people. No city in the country was more shocked by the shooting of President McKinley and none more excitedly interested in his brave battle for life. Yet the evidences of mourning or rather lack of mourning are decidedly creditable to the city's public spirit.

Self-appointed cabinet makers are busy picking out new advisers for President Roosevelt. It would be in good taste to wait until the late president is buried, however, before formally forcing their selections upon the president, as he might wish to have something to say about it himself when he acts.

Of course there is no hint of machine politics in delegating the power to select the entire delegation to the democratic state convention to a committee of five men. The sole object was, of course, to secure the best men to represent the party, but some democrats will want to think it over before assenting to this view.

After the first slump in the market, due to the unexpected turn for the worse in McKinley's condition, prices have rallied to the normal. There is no class so easily frightened as investors in securities which can be readily realized upon and the fact that one day sufficed to steady the market is a strong evidence of the stability of the prosperous era.

It is when the brave and the true are dropping out of the ranks under fire that the world goes down the line, "Close up." The American people never gave a better exhibition of their steadfastness than in the present time through which the country is passing. Sorrowfully the new leader takes the place of the stricken one, but he has the certainty of the sustaining influence of a great people behind him.

With the death of Bishop Whipple one of the most prominent figures in the church in the northwest passes from view. His labors in behalf of the Indians attracted national attention to him. His knowledge of these wards of the government and their confidence in him enabled him many times to bring about an amicable settlement of troublesome questions. In his particular field few men have done more for progress than he.

Men who have made a study of the question express the opinion that Germany's new tariff, which was aimed largely at the United States, will injure its own people far more than it will the trade of this country. While this country regrets even a temporary and small check to its trade it can afford to wait until Germany sees the folly of a tariff war. Other nations similarly inclined are likely to hesitate before taking up with a system which studiously Germans predict will prove disastrous.

PRESIDENT'S POLICY DEFINED.

At a conference with members of the cabinet in Buffalo, President Roosevelt outlined the policy of his administration and it is in complete accord with what was said by the late president in his Buffalo address—a delimitation which there is every reason to believe will guide the next congress.

President Roosevelt is in favor of commercial reciprocity—a distinctly republican policy which Mr. McKinley believed absolutely essential to the expansion of our trade. The new president believes that tariff duties no longer needed for revenue should be abolished, wherever this can be done without harm to industries and labor. This was clearly implied in the address of the late president. President Roosevelt favors encouraging an American merchant marine and the establishment of direct commercial lines between the ports of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the ports of the countries south of us. He is in favor of an isthmian canal, but as in the case of Mr. McKinley indicated no preference as to routes. He is in favor of a Pacific cable, of arbitration in disputes with foreign nations and of the avoidance of commercial war with other countries.

No such the new president is committed to. There can be no doubt that he is as fully in accord with the views and policy of his predecessor in regard to our new possessions, to Cuba and to our general foreign relations. Some foreign newspapers have expressed apprehension that he may not be so well disposed toward European countries as was Mr. McKinley. He is spoken of as anti-British and as anti-German. There is not the slightest ground for this. President Roosevelt has never, so far as we are aware, shown a hostile feeling toward any European nation. If he has sympathized with the Boers in their struggle to retain their independence he has simply been in accord with the practically unanimous sentiment of the American people. But it does not follow that as president he will not endeavor to maintain the most friendly relations with Great Britain. If he has felt, in common with nearly all our people, that Germany has treated us unfairly and unjustly in discriminating against our products, it does not follow that as president he will do anything to disturb the friendly relations subsisting between Germany and the United States.

President Roosevelt is thoroughly American. In that respect foreign opinion does not misjudge him. He can be depended upon to vigilantly guard and sedulously promote the interests and welfare of this republic. But there can be no doubt he understands that the true way to advance the country's interests and welfare is to cultivate the friendship and good will of other nations. "Let us ever remember," said McKinley, "that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war." In this spirit, it appears, Theodore Roosevelt has entered upon the great duties and responsibilities of the presidency and there is every reason to believe that it will guide him throughout his administration.

THE CHANCES OF STRIKES.

The failure within the last two months of strikes that threatened to be formidable—those of the machinists and the steel workers—gives peculiar interest, particularly for organized labor, to the records of strikes and their outcome furnished in a volume just published by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor. The period covered is the year 1900, an exceptionally favorable time for wage earners. There was general industrial activity and consequently a good demand for labor. Indeed the labor market was unusually buoyant and employers were better able to grant demands for higher wages or shorter hours of labor.

Yet according to these records only 23 per cent of the strikes in Massachusetts last year were wholly successful. In somewhat more than 5 per cent the strikers won partial victories. More than 13 per cent of the strikes were compromised and in about 7.4 per cent an adjustment satisfactory to both sides was reached in other ways. In all these cases labor doubtless gained some share of the objects sought. At the end of the year about 2 per cent of the strikes which took place during the twelve months were still in progress and in nearly 5 per cent of all the strikes reported the outcome was never satisfactorily learned. But in the remaining cases, making about 39 per cent of all the strikes, the wage earners were defeated. In not a few instances the failure of the strikes was almost immediate.

The experience of Massachusetts, it may be assumed, will apply generally, so far as the chances of strikes are concerned. It shows that the results of contests between labor and capital are more than half unfavorable to strikers. Such a fact, disclosed in a state which is a good battleground for trades unions, should command the thoughtful attention of organized labor. It suggests that before engaging in a strike labor should carefully and intelligently study the situation, know well its ground and make every reasonable effort to avert a conflict. Recourse to the strike should be had only when all fair and honorable means to secure a just settlement of grievances have been exhausted. Had this been done in the two strikes above referred to it is probable that results would have been more satisfactory. At all events there would have been a better chance for the workers to have enlisted public sympathy, which is of great value in such contests.

The failure of strikes, particularly when they are inaugurated hastily and recklessly, is harmful to organized labor. It not only affects unfavorably the organizations immediately involved, as is witnessed in the case of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers, but it is a detriment to all organized labor. The Massachusetts strike statistics for 1900 are exceedingly instructive, especially in view of the fact that it was a year of industrial prosperity when

labor was in active demand, and all workmen should carefully consider them.

SHOULD THEY BE IGNORED?

The Bee has received from one of its well known readers a plea for the complete suppression by the newspapers of all reference to or information about anarchists and their propaganda. He writes:

If the public press of the country would keep silent about the doings of anarchists and the whole order of assassins we would shortly have a dearth of their diabolic exploits and have gained a strong guaranty against the further assassination of our chiefs. What these desperadoes seek and must have is notoriety, and when their doings, their history, their portraits, their birthplaces and color of their hair and eyebrows are blazoned forth by the sensational press it is but fuel to the flame of their egotism and vanity and a stimulus to further desperate deeds of disorder and death. The amount of advertising unwittingly bestowed upon these ruffians is something beyond estimate or statement and every line and every word of it does but aggravate the situation and further endanger a helpless and defenseless public. The name of the assassin, his nationality, his history, his characteristics and all things pertaining to him should be suppressed rather than exploited. Let him be taken to prison, if you please, or to the hoag, but do not advertise for more by talking about him.

While we will agree that newspaper notoriety may be overcome and that the desire for it may even occasionally serve as the incentive to lawless acts, we take decided exception to the idea that an agreement by the public press to exclude from their columns all mention of anarchy would have the desired effect.

The Bee is a firm believer in publicity and freedom of discussion as the best and most effective remedy for social abuses. Conspiracies, murders and insurrections existed long before the newspaper was established, and if we read history aright they were much more frequent before the era of the newspaper than they have been since.

If all the newspapers of the world should enter into a trust to say nothing concerning murders, robberies, embezzlements and of crimes of every sort we would have no assurance that there would be fewer murders, robberies, embezzlements or other crime. On the contrary, the very fact that crime cannot be committed in these days without proclaiming the criminal broadcast throughout the land exerts a deterring influence whose value is scarce appreciated.

While there is a line to be drawn at the notoriety that makes desperate characters believe themselves to be martyrs to a great cause, the ignoring of anarchy and anarchists would not bring about their extinction. In the enforcement of the law with swift and sure penalty publicity is one of the most telling factors. If anarchy is successfully uprooted and the menace of anarchists averted the people will have the press to thank as much as any other institution.

The Omaha people have become so accustomed to the beautiful electric display accompanying Ak-Sar-Ben parades that they do not fully appreciate the true significance of these illuminations. Observers who have had opportunity to judge in the various cities that have made pretensions in this direction concur that nowhere else can such an inspiring sight be found. No one who ever came from abroad to attend the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival ever went home disappointed, because the electrical display is alone worth a journey of many miles to see it. Should Ak-Sar-Ben some time be discontinued our people will wake up to a realization of the treat they have been enjoying.

Out of the clamor which the assassination of the president has raised rises a possibility of unwise legislation against immigration. The laws cannot be made too strict against the undesirable classes, but it must be borne in mind that there are no better nor more loyal citizens of this country than hundreds of thousands of people of foreign birth. There is as much difference between them and the assassin Czolgosz, who, by the way, was born here, as there is between black and white.

As was to be expected, much dissatisfaction is reported among the men over the settlement of the steel strike. As the men lost in the struggle, this was inevitable, and the failure of all of the mills to resume work at once is not surprising. There is no question, however, but that the industry will soon be as active as before the long strike, made a break in production. It is particularly fortunate that the settlement should be reached just at this time.

A definite answer with respect to the long hanging project for a power canal, which eastern capitalists have promised to float for Omaha, in connection with the consolidation of the principal franchised corporations of the city, is expected within the next two weeks. Great improvements come slowly, but this suspense is becoming uncomfortable. If the scheme materializes, a brisk demand will come for labor required in the work of construction.

Wholesale dry goods men in the west report the heaviest trade this fall in years and that instead of decreasing the orders are becoming larger. The Bee has maintained from the first that the purchasing power of the people of this section was not impaired and this action of the merchants nearest in touch with the country bears out the statement. Nebraska and the west are all right.

Does anyone realize that a county fair is in progress cloaked behind the street fair carnival? The exhibit is said to be a creditable display of Douglas county farm products, but the reason for the farcical resurrection of a county fair in the midst of a great city is seen in the slyly drawn out of the taxpayers' money in the county treasury.

When Silence is Becoming. Washington Post. Perhaps we may save ourselves much embarrassment by refraining from asking questions when we hear of our religious and

McKinley--Roosevelt

Tears for the Dead.

Atlanta Constitution: The nation mourns for McKinley; the south kneels at his bier; the whole world sees a weeping but united nation.

New York Herald: Mr. McKinley has shown by his life that there are but few things which last—a character which is built on moral principle, an ambition which seeks the good of the country and a religion which can rob the passage from the present to the future of all regret.

Baltimore News: President McKinley died as he lived. When in the valley of the shadow which finally enfolds all that is human, he showed the same sublime faith, the same convincing earnestness: "Goodby, all, goodby. It is God's way, not ours."

New York Tribune: Mr. McKinley was valuable as an example, and especially dear to the people whom he typified in so many of his best traits and characteristics in his private and domestic life. Religious, pure, upright, constant, courageous, chivalric, faithful to every duty, he was a model citizen of all ages.

Philadelphia Ledger: President McKinley lies dead, and the whole nation mourns the death of a ruler, who became the longer he ruled more honored and esteemed by his countrymen, who wisely chose him to rule over them. He died as he lived, in high repute and honor. Let his awful will, reverently saying with his departing breath: "God's will, not ours, be done."

New York Tribune: President McKinley's first administration promises to take its color in history from the Paris convention and the consequences flowing from that epoch-making instrument, and with this last mournful development of American nationality his name is certain to be as fully associated as Lincoln's is with its middle phase, or Washington's is with its earliest beginnings.

Washington Star: He gave not only to his countrymen, but to all men, a most inspiring and uplifting example of what the son, the husband, the friend, the citizen, the patriot, the brave and ready to meet every emergency. Placed in positions of untried trust, he has proved equal to every occasion. His qualities are the many of our people. He, like the late president, is full of hope for his country and looks to a glorious future for it. In his blood there is a Georgian strain. That he will meet his new responsibility there need be no doubt. Theodore Roosevelt will prove a worthy successor of William McKinley.

Indianapolis News: To those who think that the new president is a mere rock-thrower we would say that they have mistaken general traits for indications of character. Mr. Roosevelt is a well educated, thoroughly trained and well born man, and as we have seen he has had more experience in public affairs than many men much older. Doubtless he will be sobered by the great responsibilities that have fallen on him, but we look for him to be the same brave, independent, fearless man that he has always been.

New York Times: We are convinced that Mr. Roosevelt will justify the confidence that will unquestionably be extended to him from the outset. Of his deep and constant desire to serve his country to the utmost of his power he has given ample proof, and he will understand the nature of the momentous service to which he is now called. He will enter on it with a manly trained body and by varied experience. He will command the help of the best advisers. He will have, as we have said, the sympathy and the goodwill of the people, all the more ready and steadfast because of the tragic occasion of his accession to office. He will receive the highest reward of citizenship be his success in the faithful performance of difficult duty.

Boston Transcript: It is the duty of the American people in this grave crisis to give him their ungrudging confidence and their generous support as well as their sympathy. He undoubtedly needs a better than the measure. He will enter upon his new duties under circumstances of the most trying character. He must take up an unaccustomed burden that at best is full of perplexity. We may expect him to follow a general policy which will be the result of a careful study of the situation. He will seem heartily to approve of the late President McKinley, and especially respect that eloquent appeal for closer commercial and friendly union between this country and other nations which was the last word publicly spoken by the now dead president to his nation.

Baltimore American: The assumption of the tremendous responsibilities which will now be laid upon him will call for the sober reflection and careful action which men of Mr. Roosevelt's mold always bestow upon great questions. Strong men are never spoiled by elevation to office. He has the confidence of the people and he may be trusted to study the matter and seek their help upon all matters that concern the nation. Above all, the new president is thoroughly American. The people may feel assured that he will protect their interests in a national policy which will be guided by a young but able, arduous and conscientious president.

Washington Star: At a time when the country, under Mr. McKinley's kindly influence, has lost so much sectionalism for all that in his successor is found a man who represents the best blood and the strongest characteristics of north and south. From his father's side he inherits energy and aptitude for business, and from his mother's those qualities which have united the tastes of a soldier with those of a civilian. The task he takes up is heavy, and he is not of the disposition to undervalue that fact. But he is fortunate in his position. That the distressing manner in which it has come to him will counsel strongly against factionalism in his own party, and against any but generous opposition in the ranks of the democracy.

Philadelphia Press: No man ever came to the president's office so young as he, but for twenty years he has been in the public eye. He has had more political experience and has been more in touch with public events than a large number of our presidents previous to their inauguration. He has been all his life a student of our history and of public questions. He is a man of high standards and strong convictions and intense patriotism. His impetuous zeal and earnestness in whatever he undertakes has been heretofore one of the main sources of his strength and political success. Tempered and sobered by the grave responsibilities of his new position, these qualities wisely directed will make his administration a power of good, full of solid achievement that makes for the peace and happiness of the people.

Indianapolis News: Theodore Roosevelt is the youngest man that ever became president of the United States. He is 43 years old. The presidents who assumed the dignity before the age of 50 were Franklin Pierce, who was 49; U. S. Grant, who was 47; James A. Garfield, who was 49; and Grover Cleveland, who was 48.

Youngest of Presidents. In every possible pose, together with pages of personal description, to insist editorially that the correct way to deal with anarchists is to deprive them of the solace of notoriety.

Better Late Than Never. Minneapolis Tribune. Nebraska recently experienced a heavy downpour of rain for seventy-two hours in succession. If this had come last July it would have been more acceptable.

A Forgotten Jewel. Washington Star. It is more or less inconceivable for journalists that print enormous portraits of Czolgosz

POLITICAL POINTERS FROM STATE.

McCook Courier (pop.): The state treasurer has not been as prompt in complying with the state convention's request as was the governor. It is now up to him to make a showing as to where the state funds are deposited.

Hastings Tribune (rep.): The Omaha Bee is right in demanding that all city, county and state treasurers make frequent public statements, through the papers, of amounts of money on hand, what banks they are in, etc.

World-Herald (dem.): Everything points to a very tight campaign and everybody ought to be very thankful if it turns out that way. Last fall we were over-loaded with campaign literature and filled to overflowing with campaign speeches and we would like to see the man who is not thankful that the proceedings are not going to be repeated this year.

McCook Courier (pop.): The World-Herald refuses to exchange with the fusion papers who dared criticize it for selling out to the Bartley liberators. It thus reduces its circulation in the state several hundred and takes no chances on getting too overbearing with campaign speeches and we would like to see the man who is not thankful that the proceedings are not going to be repeated this year.

Alton News (ind.): The republicans of Nebraska never nominated a better man for any office than Judge S. H. Sedgwick of York for supreme judge. The writer remembers well when Mr. Sedgwick came to York, which was many years ago. He is a learned legal scholar and a man brave, mentally and physically competent for any position within the gift of the citizens of Nebraska. He is all right in every way and is a man of the common people, approachable, and a rare find for the republican party.

Neilgh Yeoman (pop.): The Omaha Bee is doing some good work in scoring the World-Herald for its inconsistency in posing as a reform journal while it remains silent in the presence of official corruption and advocates clemency to the criminal who formed out the public funds in violation of law and robbed the state of over \$500,000. The Bee merits the thanks of the level-headed fusionists for the caution it is giving a journal that fails, in these matters, to voice the sentiment of the party it claims to represent.

Wahoo New Era (pop.): Why is it that some of the most active workers in the populist party in this county of late years have been indifferent and have not pulled off their coats and entered the fray with old-time enthusiasm? Is it not because in their judgment the party leaders have sought more diligently for office and spoils than the defense and maintenance of the principles and integrity of the party. In 1900 the turning down of Towne was the most potent factor in the defeat of the populist ticket in the field these old workers would jump into the breach and work for the success of the ticket as they used to do in the early days of the party and they would be a tower of strength and bring victory to the cause.

Tekamah Journal (rep.): Why do newspapers of the World-Herald still condemn anarchy at this time when during the political campaign they teach disrespect for our government and our chief executive. There are few people in Nebraska who will forget the contemptible heading which the World-Herald displayed over its election returns the morning after the last election, in which it likened our president to Harabas, the robber, who was liberated in place of the Christ, who was led to the gallows. The American people are beginning to realize that their liberties as a republic are threatened by the unbridled license granted free speech and a free press. Good citizens should remember that their passionate utterances against those who are in authority are liable to prove their own undoing.

Wayne Republican: The Republican feels prouder than ever of the republican party of Nebraska. It has demonstrated in its action regarding the Bartley parole that it is not guided by the official party hunters, that it is strong, clean and pure and that wrong-doers need not look to it for favors. It is ready to condemn wrong in its own chosen officials as quickly as in the opposition and will put the brakes on whenever it becomes necessary. Nebraska republicanism is stronger today than ever and its opponents are astonished at its sympathy with the best sentiments of the best people of the state. Bartley's apologists were not those who direct the sentiment of Nebraska republicans, but among the leading apologists were found the leading papers of the so-called reform forces of the state. Nebraska republicans are justified in their pride of the party in this state.

York Republican: How long will the people of the state jog along in the old rut and remain satisfied to give the greater portion of the profits accruing from the labor of the state's prisoners to contractors? A great deal of work has been done in years past has come through this system, the clashing between the selfish interests of contractors and the interests of the state. It is perfectly feasible for the prisoners to be worked to profit and the profit to accrue to the state. It is perfectly monstrous that an able-bodied prisoner of average intelligence should be a charge to the state for anything beyond his safe-keeping and his labor should pay for that. Put the prisoners to work on the roads of the state for a few years and see how much better they will be. There have been few men connected with the management of any state prison where convict labor is let out to contractors who could not, if they desired, tell tales that would curdle the public blood. Take the convict interest away and put the prisoner to work for the state.

Chicago Tribune: "The male sex," he exclaimed in strident tones, "is all alike, wherever you find it. Look at the prisoner. When the hen lays an egg, he crows louder than the hen does. Perhaps, my dear," he spoke Mr. Meeker, "he does it to show how proud he is of the hen."

Philadelphia Press: Towne—There's nothing like a friend in adversity. Brownie—That's right. He's in a class all by himself. He can tell you at least a score of reasons why you should.

Chicago Post: "What's the matter?" asked the philosopher. "Oh, dear!" sighed the lady, "a lot of trouble that for all my mind has just been cleared away, and now there's no knowing what's going to happen next to worry me."

And deep in Memory's heart, that through her thoughts of patriots and her tears. Thy name lives on for evermore. Till God's great work be done. Oh, brightly, in that farther land. Look down from where all martyrs stand. See how four murder's work has banished doubt. And loveliness in that sweet, solemn note of pain. A glorious battle, a joyful strain—lights out!

John R. Rathom, in Record-Herald, Farwell to him who by Columbia's side Watched history's lengthened shadows pass and her guide. And with a blue, and laughed at pain, And saw the long years slide. He is perfectly monstrous that an able-bodied prisoner of average intelligence should be a charge to the state for anything beyond his safe-keeping and his labor should pay for that. Put the prisoners to work on the roads of the state for a few years and see how much better they will be. There have been few men connected with the management of any state prison where convict labor is let out to contractors who could not, if they desired, tell tales that would curdle the public blood. Take the convict interest away and put the prisoner to work for the state.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Secretary Hay has been associated with two administrations whose heads have been assassinated. Never before did Uncle Sam see his portrait in so many papers as he has this week.

This is the second time an Ohio president has died by the assassin's hand and a New York vice president has succeeded him.

Dr. Roswell Park, one of the physicians attending President McKinley, is the son of Rev. Dr. Roswell Park, who founded and was first president of Racine college, Wisconsin.

General Charles Heywood, commandant of the United States Marine corps, holds the oldest commission in either arm of the regular fighting force. Next to him comes Admiral Dewey.

Judge Eli Torrence, the new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was one of those who guarded the bier of the martyred President Lincoln when it lay in state at Baltimore.

Emperor William of Germany has never until lately manifested any interest in racing, but he has now become fallen in love with the sport, and this is attributed to the influence of King Edward.

Captain Oscar W. Farenholt, who, having reached the age limit, was retired from the navy last week, entered the service as a cadet in 1861 and won promotion through continued gallantry in the war of the rebellion.

It has been hinted that Miss Anna Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, recently demonstrated on a camping expedition that she cannot cook. It is not necessary to expect her to succeed in this accomplishment. The only question with a young woman of her prospects is as to whether she can successfully lay down the law to the hired girl.

Richmond Pearson Hobson, the Merrimack hero, has become a partner in a big cotton buying firm, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., and agencies in forty southern cities. The firm is composed of W. H. Beatty, a first cousin of Hobson, and Joseph M. Hobson, his brother. Hobson's new connection being in the nature of an investment.

Among the speakers at the celebration by Dartmouth college of the 100th anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster will be President Tucker and Prof. Richardson and Lord of the college, Samuel McCall, ex-Governor Black and Edwin W. Sanborn of New York; Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Senator Hoar, the governor of New Hampshire, and Chief Justice Fuller.

General Adelbert Ames of Lowell, who was the republican reconstruction governor of Mississippi after the civil war, has presented to the Mississippi Historical society his papers and documents relating to his administration as executive of the state. General Ames has changed his opinions as to the political status of the negro and today holds that the whole reconstruction policy of the republican party was a terrible mistake.

Philadelphia Press: "I never saw any one so timid as Henpeck is," remarked Wigger. "Why he's like a mouse in his own house." "Nonsense!" exclaimed Wagner, "his wife isn't the least bit afraid of him."

Brooklyn Life: The Cat (on the fence)—I don't get on with my new friend. The average misfit doesn't fit. The kitten—But you forget that this is the first time I've been under fire.

Detroit Free Press: "Uncle Tom, what is charity?" "Charity, Tommy, is finding good excuses for the faults of people we don't like."

Brooklyn Eagle: First Artist (sneeringly)—Dauber evidently believes in painting the part that suits the public wants and following art for art's sake. Second Artist (deprecatingly)—Yes, he believes in art for the people's sake.

Philadelphia Bulletin: "There was one consolation for all my mind has just been cleared away, and now there's no knowing what's going to happen next to worry me."

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BREEZY REMARKS.

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John R. Rathom, in Record-Herald, Farwell to him who by Columbia's side Watched history's lengthened shadows pass and her guide. And with a blue, and laughed at pain, And saw the long years slide. He is perfectly monstrous that an able-bodied prisoner of average intelligence should be a charge to the state for anything beyond his safe-keeping and his labor should pay for that. Put the prisoners to work on the roads of the state for a few years and see how much better they will be. There have been few men connected with the management of any state prison where convict labor is let out to contractors who could not, if they desired, tell tales that would curdle the public blood. Take the convict interest away and put the prisoner to work for the state.

Chicago Tribune: "The male sex," he exclaimed in strident tones, "is all alike, wherever you find it. Look at the prisoner. When the hen lays an egg, he crows louder than the hen does. Perhaps, my dear," he spoke Mr. Meeker, "he does it to show how proud he is of the hen."

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