

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee, without Sunday, per copy, 2c. Daily Bee, without Sunday, per week, 10c. Daily Bee, without Sunday, per month, \$2.50. Daily Bee, without Sunday, per year, \$25.00. Sunday Bee, without Sunday, per copy, 2c. Sunday Bee, without Sunday, per week, 10c. Sunday Bee, without Sunday, per month, \$2.50. Sunday Bee, without Sunday, per year, \$25.00.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, Twenty-fifth and M streets. Omaha, The Bee Building, Twenty-fifth and M streets. Chicago, The Bee Building, Twenty-fifth and M streets. Washington, The Bee Building, Twenty-fifth and M streets.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order. Remit by check, payable to order of The Bee Publishing Company. Remit by money order, payable to order of The Bee Publishing Company.

Table with 2 columns: Circulation figures for various months and years, including 1900, 1901, and 1902.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 887. George H. Trenchard, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1901, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation figures for various months and years, including 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Perhaps the democratic party does not need reorganizing after all. Governor Savage may now issue an unconditional Thanksgiving proclamation.

Chairman De France of the populist state committee is entitled to another guess. Boss Croker can now realize that for once Mark Twain was not joking when he said it was no joke.

Citizens of Nebraska without regard to politics have the satisfaction of having had a clean campaign. Someone ought to cable Our Dave that the battle is over and it is quite safe for him to return.

Iowa affords a striking example for democrats to show what campaigning on dead issues can do. As usual, the Bee has distanced all alleged competitors in the prompt presentation of the election returns.

The democrats have carried Mississippi by an overwhelming majority. There was only one ticket in the field. Li Hung Chang will have mourners in all parts of the civilized world. No other Chinaman ever had so world-wide a reputation.

The danger is imminent that the non-partisan municipal league will find itself overlaid with ambitious democratic office seekers. High taxes—low real estate values. Every member of the Real Estate exchange and every property owner should paste this in his hat.

The case of Admiral Schley has gone to the jury. The verdict rendered by the court of public opinion has been recorded for some time. That celebrated declaration of a celebrated candidate for president, "Great is Tammany and Croker is its prophet," will have to be revised at least for the present.

Now that South Omaha has voted the bonds to purchase the new public library site Mr. Carnegie may as well have that check made out ready for signature. Chicago's chief of police is getting after the deadbeats who walk beats in the World's Fair city. There is no excuse for deadbeats in uniform or out of uniform.

If that new Nebraska ballot law is conducive to straight party voting, what would have been the outcome if the form of the ballot had not been changed by the last legislature? When the roll of counties is called to measure the contributions to the majority that leave Nebraska in the republican column Douglas county republicans will take no back seat.

The public printer will come in next for his part in the Schley board of inquiry when the testimony comes to be bound up in bulky, unreadable volumes bearing the government trademark. It seems after all that it is hardly a safe proposition to depend on South Omaha and the country predicts to roll up the minorities necessary to elect republican candidates in Douglas county.

A great deal of conjecture is being indulged as to the immediate intentions of one Richard Croker. The intentions of Seth Low after he shall have been installed in the mayor's office over Greater New York will be of much greater moment and general importance.

MAKING WAY FOR CANAL TREATIES.

The action of the government of Nicaragua in denouncing the treaty with the United States granting the right of way for the construction of a canal across the isthmus is simply clearing the way for new conventions made necessary by changed conditions. The treaty denounced was negotiated in 1867 and granted to the United States the right of transit across Nicaragua on any route of communication, also making provision in regard to the neutrality and protection of an isthmian canal and defining the obligations to be assumed by the United States. Prior to the negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, protocols were arranged between our government and that of Nicaragua stipulating that a treaty between the two governments would be negotiated in regard to the construction of a canal in accordance with the terms and declarations of the treaty that might be negotiated with Great Britain.

It is explained, therefore, that the denunciation at this time simply means that Nicaragua, in anticipation of a treaty with Great Britain that will change conditions under existing treaties, and in accordance with the protocols signed a year ago by the American secretary of state and the Nicaraguan minister at Washington, has given notice that the treaty of 1867 will expire in October, 1902, and that in the meantime a new treaty will be negotiated in which the right of the United States to construct a canal across the isthmus will be fully recognized and provision made for leasing or otherwise acquiring the territory through which the canal will pass. Nicaragua also denounced all existing treaties with European governments bearing upon the questions affecting the construction and operation of an isthmian canal.

Washington advisers, doubtless having official authority, say that the purpose is clearly to brush away all treaty obligations that would in any manner embarrass Nicaragua in negotiating a treaty with the United States in regard to the waterway across her territory. This corrects the first impression that the action of Nicaragua was in some way hostile to the canal project, or was designed to enable that country to obtain some advantage not secured under the present treaty. It is stated that a new treaty of commerce and navigation will be negotiated this winter between the United States and Nicaragua, in which it is expected satisfactory concessions will be made for the construction and operation of a canal by this country and in which such provisions of the existing treaty will be incorporated as are satisfactory to the two governments. There does not appear to be the least reason to apprehend any difficulty in respect to this Nicaragua having thus far shown a strong desire to have the proposed canal constructed and an entire willingness to make all reasonable concessions which the United States may ask. Should congress decide upon the Nicaragua route there seems to be no doubt that terms between the two governments can be easily and promptly arranged.

A GREAT ORIENTAL STATESMAN.

In the death of Earl Li Hung Chang China loses the most distinguished man she has produced within a century, one whose rank among Oriental statesmen and diplomats was pre-eminent and who had few equals during his time among the greatest statesmen of the western world. In Chinese politics he was, says a writer on his eventful career, a past master and the foreign diplomacy of China for the last forty years has been his. He came into prominence as governor of the province of Kiangsu, in the sixties, when he was given distinguished positions and honors for his services in suppressing the formidable Taiping rebellion. In 1868 he stepped into a viceregal, later he put down rebellions in two of the northern provinces and advancing from one position of power to another was finally created a noble of the first class and appointed to take the initiative in foreign negotiations. He battled with many able diplomats and won not a few victories for his country.

After China was defeated by Japan, in what was Li Hung Chang's war, he was required to humble himself and plead for peace. A year afterward he made a tour of the world, receiving everywhere the most distinguished consideration. Returning to China he was degraded, then promoted and finally seated in the chair of the chief grand secretary of the empire. In 1896 he was made viceroy at Canton and later viceroy of Chihli and peace commissioner. In the latter capacity he showed marked diplomatic skill and ability and to him was largely due the amicable settlement with the powers.

Li Hung Chang has been called the Machiavelli of Chinese diplomacy and no doubt the characterization was correct. But he performed great service for his country. Besides his political and diplomatic labors, he first introduced a steam merchant marine as a Chinese enterprise, steam railways began under his patronage, he worked the first coal mines, bought a modern fleet, started the first Chinese cotton manufactures and built the fortress at Port Arthur. What other Oriental statesman, with the possible exception of Marquis Ho of Japan, has so much to his credit?

SETTLING THE NORTHWEST.

It is estimated that about 100,000 people have been added to the population of the northwest this year through the homeseekers' excursions of the railroads, most of them having come from the central states. An agent of a western railroad system told a representative of the Philadelphia Ledger that all the vast section west of the Mississippi to the Pacific coast is now being settled more rapidly than at any time since the railroads were first built into and across it. All the railroads have been actively working to secure emigration to this section and with excellent success. The state of Washington, it appears, has derived the greatest benefit from this movement, though the emigration has been pretty well distributed over the northwest territory. It is not alone the roads of the north-

west that are endeavoring to settle the country along their lines.

In Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and other middle western and southwestern territory unusual efforts are soon to be put forth by the railroads to increase the population in those sections. In order to promote this the railroads, it is said, realize that the arid states must be made capable of supplying the needs of a large population and therefore their influence is likely to be given to the promotion of irrigation. The railroads have certainly been doing a good work in the matter of inducing people to emigrate from the eastern and central sections of the country to the northwest and more vigorous efforts in this direction may be expected of them in the future.

MAY THEIR TRIBE INCREASE.

Last year all that the democracy of Omaha had to congratulate themselves upon was the election to the school board of that grand old man, Millard Fillmore Funkhouser. The capable service which one grand old man performed as a member of the school board impressed itself upon the people of Omaha and on Tuesday four grand old men were chosen to that important body. Millard Fillmore Funkhouser, Emil Cermak, Hugh P. McIntosh, John P. Anderson, four good citizens, four sturdy democrats, four grand old men. Here's to the grand old men! May their tribe increase until the democrats are in the majority of the Omaha school board.—World-Herald.

That lets the cat out of the bag and the republicans who allowed themselves to be bumped into voting for the four "grand old democrats" will doubtless note with pleasure that their efforts for a non-partisan school board are to be crowned with success a year hence, when the democratic machine confidently looks forward to taking complete control of the management of our public schools.

In the meantime it may be pertinent to ask what that "grand old man" Millard Fillmore Funkhouser has done to justify the compliments showered on him. Although the only democrat in the board last year, he was made chairman of the finance committee, its most important committee, by the manipulation of Superintendent Pearce. By an imposition of an extraordinary school tax he was placed in position to wipe out the greater part of the floating debt created through the agency of Pearce in the previous board. With \$100,000 more in taxes than in 1899 and \$71,000 more than in 1900, this Napoleon of finance has managed to spend it all without reducing the floating debt and without having a thing to show for it except the insurance policies on school buildings.

The only thing that has attracted attention to this "sturdy old democrat" is his grandstand play as an exposé of official corruption in the city hall. Yet what has he exposed? He has invented and circulated slanderous stories for which he had no other basis than what he calls "well-defined rumors." Those rumors he tried to verify through special detectives after the grand jury had been called instead of first ascertaining their truth or falsity before putting the county to the expense of putting dozens of dollars for a grand jury fishing expedition intended to make political capital for himself and his party.

What a commentary on the gullibility of republicans who, while priding themselves on their intelligence, allow themselves to be used as catspaws to increase the democratic tribe. The handsome popular endorsement of the republican state ticket is also an endorsement of the republican state platform. The people of Nebraska not only approve that platform, but they want its declarations carried into effect. Every demand it voices is for the public interest and the party has everything to gain and nothing to lose by requiring strict compliance from its representatives in official positions.

Compared with the registration record of party affiliations, the outcome in Douglas county warrants the suspicion that a majority of our conscientious citizens either stifle their consciences when they take oath to answer truly all the questions put to them by the registrars or change their minds between registration day and election day.

Just to rebuke the appointment of Deaver to the O'Neill land office, Holt county has elected the republican county ticket for the first time in years. If this is the kind of rebuke to be expected the republicans might do well to replace some of the old rangers in a few other Nebraska counties.

Consolidation of city and county government on a practicable plan is possible only through constitutional amendment. The sooner the amendment is secured the sooner can the taxpayers reap the benefits of consolidation economies.

The fusion state ticket in Nebraska was nipped in the bud so hard by the frost that enveloped the conventions that nominated it, that it never recovered, notwithstanding the beautiful Indian summer that followed.

No Chance to Shoot.

Chicago Record-Herald. This is probably the first time on record that Dewey has had to sit and be lectured without a chance to either talk back or shoot.

Periodical Ghost Walk.

Minneapolis Journal. Pat Crowe, the Omaha ghost, appeared to the police in a dream the other night, but when the force drew its club the mysterious stranger vanished.

Creditor of Higher Civilization.

Baltimore American. Evidently the higher civilization is in need of some polishing up. A lot of cows were lately shot by a party of New York hunters under the impression that they were herds of deer. In view of this and the many casualties of the Maine hunting fields natural history ought to be insisted on as a necessary branch in the schools.

Now Being in Your Hands.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Considering the fact that the government had a surplus of \$7,717,984 above its expenditures the offer of Secretary Gage to resume the buying of bonds is a commendable proceeding from every point of view. In the first place it is always good

policy to pay off debts and save interest and in the next it restores to business a part of the vast sums locked up in the treasury.

More Men, Not More Ships.

Philadelphia Record. Congress will be asked to appropriate money to build forty new war vessels for the navy. At the present rate of progression it is pretty certain the country will soon find itself very seriously equipped with vessels, but very badly off for men of experience to command them.

A Deepening Mystery.

Baltimore American. The mystery about Miss Stone's abduction deepens. Some seem inclined to think, as far as the brigands are concerned, that like the famous Mrs. Harris, "there ain't no such persons," while confidence in the integrity of the Macedonian committee and the sultan of Turkey is not embarrassingly abundant.

Small Bills for Business.

New York Times. The business men of the country will cordially approve the arrangements of United States Treasurer Hobbs, as described in his annual report, to increase the proportions of bills of small denomination annually issued. With the approval of congress more than \$100,000,000 of treasury and bond bills not of a denomination above \$10 will be reissued in denominations below that figure. This will greatly increase the convenience of merchants throughout the country and be of lasting benefit to trade.

Comparisons Are Odious.

Philadelphia North American. Because an American general has applied the reconcentrate policy to the island of Samar it does not follow, as the British press would have it, that the American people are bound to applaud Kitchener's methods and apologize to Weyler. Official approval of General Smith's order may make it appear inconsistent in an American to speak of reconcentrating children to die by thousands, but that does not bar him from saying what is true. The British press in South Africa is none the less brutal and barbarous because it is limited in Samar.

Massive Armaments Unseen.

Indianapolis News. The Boer war has demonstrated that the notion of military affairs in England is wrong and that the American people may trust report the famed armies of Germany and France are not ordered on a much better understanding. The old European idea of massive formations, of automatic precision in drill, of parade excellence and of the parade itself, is being discarded. However large made up in this way can make little impression on the loose formation, accurate individual marksmanship and individual initiative that characterize the Boer army. If one may call their commandoes by the name of army.

Progress in Nebraska.

Indianapolis Journal. Some of the western states are particularly strong on statistics relating to their industries and educational development. Nebraska is one of these. Its labor bureau, under the special direction of C. E. Watson, deputy commissioner of labor, has prepared an official statistical map which is a model in its way. In the center of the sheet is a map of Nebraska and ranged about are figures under the proper heads showing, among other things, the agricultural products for the year, the fruit acreage, the price of farm lands, farm wages, number of acres of vacant public lands, the state educational funds, the private educational institutions, libraries, public and private schools, number of professional men in the state, state labor organizations, list of artesian wells, etc. In short, the map shows at a glance all that a possible settler could wish to know concerning Nebraska and the facts that he might have difficulty in finding elsewhere. Other statisticians might well take pattern by this convenient work of reference.

PERILS OF ANTI-TOXIN.

Comment on the Unfortunate Experience of St. Louis. New York Tribune.

St. Louis. A recent experience with the anti-toxin of diphtheria, reported in Saturday's dispatches, will probably not shake the confidence of medical men in the protective and curative virtues of that agent. But the general public can hardly be expected to understand the complex science of cases of lockjaw, many of them fatal, apparently in consequence of its use; and until the highly exceptional character of the incident is recognized the popular mind is likely to be somewhat disturbed. It is well to remember, therefore, that of all the serums which have been prepared for fighting disease, that which is employed in treating diphtheria has shown itself the most efficacious and free from danger. From every part of the world where it has been systematically tried have come tidings of a reduced mortality. In Prussia, for instance, the average number of deaths from diphtheria between 1885 and 1894 was 15.5 in every 10,000 people. In 1895 and 1896 the mortality was reduced to 9.7 and 6.2 respectively. The use of Behring's anti-toxin first became general in that country in 1895. The reduction in mortality from this cause in the leading cities of America during the last decade is something like 50 or 60 per cent, and is due exclusively to the introduction of the new remedy.

Trouble like that which is now reported from St. Louis occurred nearly a year ago in Italy. First in one town and then in another, the disease had been spreading and diphtheria developed epidemics. In the month of December, 1899, something like thirty or forty cases were observed. A mild panic resulted, though it was of short duration. Investigation soon revealed the fact that all the cases were due to the use of a certain anti-toxin which had been introduced into the town by a single lot of 205 tubes. It had been manufactured at the national bacteriological laboratory, in the management of which a change had recently taken place. It was made in September and distributed late in November. But as soon as its character became evident steps were taken to recover all which was yet unused. It was asserted that this particular lot of anti-toxin was made in a case probably by the chief in Italy, although the same institution had previously sent out no less than 200,000 tubes. And since that time no further complications have been reported.

The method by which the Italian serum was made has never been generally known. But there is now little room for doubt about the cause of the trouble in St. Louis. The Behring plant is to inoculate a healthy animal, usually a horse, with just enough diphtheria to cause mild sickness and to continue that treatment until its blood possesses the desired quality of rendering human subjects immune. The horse which the city bacteriologist of St. Louis had employed for this purpose was found to be suffering from tetanus on October 1 and accordingly was killed. Inasmuch as an inspection late in August failed to afford evidence of the disease it seems likely that the latter was acquired in the meantime. Although the horse population of 200,000, widely scattered, is now supplied with water by a system of driven wells, the supply is very inadequate and has caused many complaints. The government of Greece proposes to establish in the Athens city a system fashioned after the best in the world.

Significance of Nebraska

Kansas City Star (Monday). Of the state elections held Tuesday that in Nebraska will probably have the greatest effect on national politics. The Nebraska election was not of special importance as a state contest, but the fact that William J. Bryan entered the campaign and made one of his characteristic canvasses with the obvious determination to revive his prestige by returning his state to the fusion column, makes the result interesting to the entire country. The returns so far indicate that the republican ticket, even with a comparatively light vote, has been elected by a larger majority than that of 1900, when Mr. Bryan as a presidential candidate, the state voted against him. Last year it was charged that the republican national committee made a determined effort to defeat Bryan in his home commonwealth and spent money lavishly to accomplish that end. There never was any satisfactory evidence of the correctness of this charge, but whether true or not this year's results cannot be traced to any such influence. The national organization was not active in any of the state campaigns, and little

nothing was done in Nebraska to offset the great effort made by Mr. Bryan to swing the majority his way.

William J. Bryan's political career may not be ended, but his future is surely clouded by much uncertainty. From the time of his defeat in 1896 he has lost ground steadily. His second presidential defeat was vastly worse than his first, not only in the country at large, but also because of the loss of his own state and the his adverse majority in his own city, ward and precinct. He has done doggedly to policies that have been utterly discredited by the progress of events and repeatedly repudiated by the majority of the voters. Just so long as he adheres to these policies he will secure no favor at the hands of the people. Just so long as he can contrive to force these doctrines into the democratic platforms the party will be in a hopeless minority. The significance of the Nebraska election is that the influence of Bryan has been weakened instead of strengthened, and in the same degree the prospects of true democracy have been brightened.

TAXING MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

Significance of the Illinois Supreme Court Decision. Philadelphia Press.

Illinois has been added, by the decision of its supreme court, to the states which have begun the taxation of municipal franchises. If this is thoroughly carried out it is a most excellent way of securing a public return from the use of the streets than the municipal ownership of these franchises. The supreme court, in its mandamus to the State Board of Equalization, names every street car line, gas, electric light or telephone company in Chicago. These companies all hold street franchises. Their elevated lines, roadbed, trolley poles, gas mains, telephone conduits or wires are in the streets. They have enjoyed, without payment, as similar companies do here, the use of public property and they have created adequate taxation on the value thus created. They were not taxed as really and a personal tax on their shares was easily evaded.

The supreme court now steps in and orders "the market value, or if no market value thereon, the value as assessed by the shero and indebtedness," except the indebtedness for current expenses, to be ascertained and assessment to be made accordingly. This sweeps into the net of taxation an estimated amount of \$25,000,000, more rather than less. Illinois, like this state, taxes corporations, but the supreme court has wisely held that such a tax no more frees these special realty privileges than it frees the real estate of a corporation from a realty tax. New York has reached the same conclusion in its franchise tax law, though it has gone about it in a different way. Other states must do the same.

AGONYIES OF WAR.

Indianapolis Journal: When it is recalled that the British army in South Africa has 500 miles of railway to protect against small but watchful and relentless bands of Boers it is not cause for surprise that now and then detachments of the large British army are taken at disadvantage and severe loss is inflicted. The resistance which the Boers offer is one of the most remarkable exhibitions of determined insistence that the world's history presents.

Springfield Republican: It is evident that the British reverse in the eastern Transvaal was the severest experienced since the first year of the war. The affair comes at a time to give particular point to Mr. Morley's address to his constituents the other evening, when he expressed the view that the time was coming when the king would be to seek new ministers in order to bring the struggle to a close. Mr. Morley has been known from the start as the champion of this view and the parallel is becoming uncomfortably close, for Cassandara's prophecies all proved justified by events.

Philadelphia Ledger: Great Britain entered last month on the third year of the war, with about 200,000 men and 450 guns in South Africa and with 100,000 men in military training at home awaiting a call for their services. Four months' reserves of food for this great army and for 425,000 horses and mules must be maintained. The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, recently said in a public speech that the organized resistance of the Boers ended a year ago and that only guerrillas were in the field. Nevertheless, a year after this organized resistance in South Africa ceased, as asserted, it was necessary to keep at least 200,000 men in the field, and 450 guns in the country. The war has been prolonged far beyond the limit fixed for its duration by any British writer or speaker who undertook to forecast the outcome, and the end is not yet.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Those Bulgarian brigands appear to be beyond the reach of an ultimatum. David Bennett Hill isn't saying a word, but the silence of Wolfert's requires neither a megaphone nor an interpreter. Kubelik, the strange, weird boy violinist, the magic of whose bow has for some time enslaved the hearts of London society, will play for America November 20.

Chauffeur Fournier is bringing suit against the Long Island railroad, not only because of damage to his machine, but also because of irreparable injury to his reputation as an automobile driver. Exercises will be held in Boston on Monday, November 11, in memory of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, the great benefactor of the blind, who was born just 100 years ago—on November 10, 1801. United States Senator George F. Hoar will preside.

L. G. Fisher, whose collection of "big animal" heads and specimens has already attracted widespread attention, secured recently what is claimed to be the largest buffalo head ever brought into the United States. It came from the British northwest.

Miss Constance Becerra, the beautiful daughter of Ricardo Becerra, who was the Colombian minister to Washington fifteen years ago, has at last succeeded in escaping from Venezuela, where she has been detained as a hostage by President Castro. She was educated in the United States. The proposed new constitution of Alabama makes the governor of the state ineligible to re-election to the office and forbids his accepting any elective or appointive office in the state, and even the United States senate, for at least one year after his term of office as governor ends. Colonel N. Schinas, a government military engineer at Athens, Greece, is in this country to inspect the water departments of the leading American cities. He says that Athens, which has a population of 200,000, widely scattered, is now supplied with water by a system of driven wells. The supply is very inadequate and has caused many complaints. The government of Greece proposes to establish in the Athens city a system fashioned after the best in the world.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Etchings of People and Events at the National Capital.

The mania of the camera fiend to snapshot every movable object at or near the White House has reached the proportions of a nuisance to the occupants. The desire for pictures of the president and his family causes bands of cheeky snappers to camp about the White House, to the annoyance and inconvenience of their victims. "For several days," says the Philadelphia Ledger correspondent, "there has been a frantic race to get a snap at the Roosevelt children, and the camera operators have waylaid them as they went in and came out of the White House, morning and evening. To escape them the children have been going to school in the market wagon belonging to the White House and have started out the back way. Recently the photographers got in the White House grounds at the rear of the mansion and tried to get pictures of the wagon as it was started on all days, and the papers were pleased by the affair, but made no disturbance about it. Colonel Bingham, who is in charge of the public grounds in Washington, however, took action, and it was ordered that the gates of the park should not be opened, except when the grounds are used for the weekly Marine band concerts.

It has been the custom to keep these gates locked during the day except for a half hour morning and evening, when the departing workmen are getting ready for their work and are allowed to pass through the grounds as a matter of convenience, as it makes a short cut over town. During the first Cleveland term these gates were kept open all day, and the papers employed by the public as any of the parks of the city might be. When the Cleveland came to the White House the second time the gates were locked, so that the little Cleveland girls might enjoy the grounds. Up to that time the public had not been kept out of the place since General Grant's time, when the gates were locked to afford a safe pasture for Nellie Grant's pony. Mrs. Cleveland would not suffer nighteers or newspaper picture-makers to meddle with her little girls, and insisted on being protected from the public, as was made right. President McKinley, when he came, made no change in the rules about the grounds, and the park was kept as the private grounds of the president's home. There is little enough privacy in the life of the occupants of the White House, and a reasonable public will not begrudge the president and his family the use of one of the parks of a city full of them.

A Washington letter to the Chicago Chronicle reports that Senator Foraker of Ohio will introduce a bill when congress assembles next month to pay Mrs. McKinley a year's salary, or \$50,000, on her late husband's account. This will be following a precedent established in the case of Andrew Lincoln and Garfield. Some friends in congress desired to pay her the salary of the unexpired term of President McKinley, but it was decided to follow precedent, especially as Mrs. McKinley has no children. It will be recalled that in the case of Mrs. Garfield a popular subscription was also opened and the handsome sum of \$200,000 was quickly realized and turned over to the widow. It is also suggested that a pension of \$5,000 per year should be voted to Mrs. McKinley. This will be in line with previous legislation in such cases.

The question of compensation for the surgeons and physicians who treated President McKinley during his illness is also being discussed. In this case the legislative experts are looking up the precedents. President Garfield lingered eighty days. A board of audit finally agreed to compensate the surgeons and physicians in the following proportions: Surgeons, \$4,500; Drs. Agnew and Hamilton, \$3,000 each; Drs. Reycorn and Boynton, \$4,000; Dr. Susan B. Eason, \$3,000. The board also allowed different parties \$5,229 for services and supplies. This total of \$1,500 to the Central Railroad of New Jersey and \$1,182 to C. Jones of Elberton. Extra compensation was allowed to certain government employees, and the total expenditure was \$57,000.

Stories are still being told in Washington at the expense of the late President Lincoln. During his younger days, when he was a member of congress, he formed the acquaintance of Hon. William A. Newell.

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of New Jersey, also a member of the house and afterward governor of that state. Their friendship became very intimate and strong. In fact they were like brothers. This friendship lasted throughout their lives. When Mr. Lincoln became president Governor Newell was a frequent caller at the White House. Upon one of his visits he told President Lincoln that he would send him a box of terrapin.

The president, having lived all his life in the west, had never heard of terrapin, much less eaten any of that famous Maryland dish. He thanked his friend Newell and then forgot all about the promise. A week or so later, however, a box containing half a dozen or more "things" President Lincoln pronounced as "turtles" arrived. There was nothing on the box to indicate where they came from or who sent them. The president, of course, had no use for "turtles" and ordered his servant to let them out in the White Lot, back of the executive mansion. "They will amuse the children," he said, as he went back to his office. It was not long until the terrapin disappeared and soon found their way to the Potomac river and were never seen again. It was not until Governor Newell called at the White House a few weeks later and asked Mr. Lincoln how he enjoyed the terrapin that the president learned that the "turtles" which he had turned adrift were such a delicious dish, over which connoisseurs rave so much. Mr. Lincoln then confessed that he had never heard of terrapin before. Governor Newell died last September at age of 83 years.

LAUGHING GAS.

Pittsburgh Chronicle: "Why did Tammany nominate a Shepard for mayor?" asked Schley. "To deceive the lambs, I suppose," replied Snuggs. Washington Star: "Do you expect to have a good time when you get up to see your constituents again?" "I don't know," rejoined Senator Sorghum, absentmindedly. "How much do you expect to get?" "Oh!" exclaimed the young bride, as they sat at breakfast in the restaurant. "The waiter brought you a water glass. No, dear, it's not that. It's breaking it, not that exactly," he chirped.

Brooklyn Life: She (in a whisper)—That little man we are passing is Robertson Sturmer. He was one of the best known authors in the world. He died last year. "Strange I don't remember him." "But that was three or four months ago."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, old boy, I've stopped smoking when you get up to see your constituents again?" "I don't know," rejoined Senator Sorghum, absentmindedly. "How much do you expect to get?" "Oh!" exclaimed the young bride, as they sat at breakfast in the restaurant. "The waiter brought you a water glass. No, dear, it's not that. It's breaking it, not that exactly," he chirped.

Philadelphia Press: "He-I think a woman's club, to be successful, should aim at something far removed from 'female suffrage.'" "She-I can't agree with you. I believe that women should be allowed to vote." "He-Exactly, but if it aims at something else it is more likely to hit it."

Washington Star: "You must tell your husband to stop smoking when you get up to see your constituents again?" "I don't know," rejoined Senator Sorghum, absentmindedly. "How much do you expect to get?" "Oh!" exclaimed the young bride, as they sat at breakfast in the restaurant. "The waiter brought you a water glass. No, dear, it's not that. It's breaking it, not that exactly," he chirped.

Chicago Tribune: "Opera books! Books of the opera!" sang out the boy at the counter of the grocery store. "That's right," responded the girl with the other grocery clerk. "I've been looking for you long enough and took me for two days."

Philadelphia Press: "I hear your hunter claims he saw a couple of deer today, remember the one-eyed Adirondack guide?" "That's right," responded the girl with the other grocery clerk. "I've been looking for you long enough and took me for two days."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertisement. Includes an illustration of a man and a bottle of the medicine. Text: 'You feel old. Hour after hour you slowly drag yourself through your work. You are tired out all the time. Night brings no rest. What is the cause of all this? Impure blood. Get rid of these impurities. Put your blood in better condition. Build up your nerves. The doctors report to us the best of success with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It's the only Compound Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla. I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in order to make my blood pure and improve my general health. It gave me the best satisfaction of any medicine I ever took.' - F. B. McCray, Tripton, Ill. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.