# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Notary Public. If this keeps up every member of the South Omaha city council will have before long a well developed case of tele-

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to afore me this slat day of October, A. D. M. B. HUNGATE,

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Net total sales.

Net dally average.

.907.497

The treasurer of the United States has for some time issued daily state ments of the purchase of bonds. Pub licity never hurt any treasury.

Omaha will indulge its usual Thanksgiving charity just the same as if no slanderous accusations about its back of philanthropic spirit had been made.

The coming session of congress will have fewer contests than any which has assembled in many years. The vote last fall was no decisive there was little ground for contests.

According to the financial exhibit of the school board, the deficit has only reached \$68,055 to date. Is this not evidence of Napoleonic financiering on the part of the head of the finance com

The assurance of our amiable con temporary, the World-Herald, that that paper has never violated confidence or news, will hardly go down. The victims of its plighted faith are too numerous.

If the railroads notice any more streets they want to use for trackage they should file their claims at once. The with the use of such streets as the railroads do not want.

Governor Savage's reminiscences of Omaha in the early days serve to emphasize the wonderful progress the city for all time. has made in comparatively few short years. What strides Omaha has taken in the past are only evidences of its sprinting abilities for the future.

So far as can be ascertained that star incubator of well-defined rumors, Millard met now by an extra session of the leg-Fillmore Funkhouser, has not yet vol- islature it cannot be met for from four unteered his presence before the grand jury to substantiate his charges of corruption in the city government. Is it possible that Mr. Funkhouser is waiting for his \$2?

When the last police commission case was pending in the supreme court The Bee and its editor were cited for contempt for discussing the questions of law involved. The World-Herald seems to have unlimited license to discuss pending cases without fear of contempt proceedings.

It required several years for Iowa profit of both parties to the transaction.

One steamer sailing from New York Monday took \$7,082,000 of gold to Europe. It has been only a few years when the movement of so much of the yellow metal at one time and the prospects of further shipments would have seriously disturbed business. The fuencial condition of the country is so strong at present that the event does not world.

The quality of statesmanship in evidence in some of the European legislative bedies is beyond the comprehension of people in this country. When any speaker gives utterance to arguments which are not endorsed his opponents consider it is incumbent upon them to shout, pound desks and in other ways make so much noise that legislative bustness cannot proceed. Such proceedings would not be tolerated in this country. where every man is entitled to the right of free speech and a fair hearing.

READY FOR THE SENATE.

The new treaty with Great Britain. relative to the isthmian canal, has been any change in the revenue laws. signed and is now ready for action, by the senate. According to trustworthy treaty is assured, though it is not improbable that some amendments to it will be proposed. A few senators are said to be of the opinion that no treaty merce. This is what is suggested in interoceanic canal and these may op- reciprocity that is wanted today is a pose the ratification of the present convention as an improper concession on the required two-thirds vote of the senate for the ratification of the treaty will this obstacle to the carrying out of the canal project be removed very early in the coming session. No authoritative statement in regard

by our government, the duty of secrecy pending its submission to the senate being imperative, but enough has leaked out to warrant the conclusion that the requirements of the United States, as expressed in the senate amendments to the former treaty, have been fully complied with. There seems to be no doubt that the British government has made every concession that was asked for by the United States senate and has even gone further in yielding every contention that had been made by England in the previous discussion ject in creating distrust between the against the low rates of entry on Cuban of the subject. In a word, the United United States and Germany. There is sugar. They declare that their interests States appears to have won a complete every reason why both this country and are identical with those of the beet growers the treaty, Great Britain making an ab- the most cordial terms and for either projected waterway, the only condition foolish. Commercial rivalry does not world kin. being that the commerce of all countries necessarily entail national enmity. shall be treated alike in the privileges and the rates of the canal. Whatever regulations and charges the United other countries.

From what is given out in regard to seem that no reasonable objection can to support the new treaty, since there is this. manifestly nothing to be gained by opposition and obstruction.

## NO PARTISANSHIP IN IT.

Since the election, it is interesting to note, Edward Rosewater declares that an extra session of the Nebraska state legislature should be called for the purpose of increasing the number of supreme judges in Nebraska from three to five. This would, by appointment, give the republicans a majority of that body. Talk about blind parisanship.-O'Neill Independent.

Nebraska popocrats are so accustomed to playing politics in every move they make that they can see nothing but partisanship in any suggestion that emanates from any other source. Our popocratic friends, however, can allay their fears about a republican plot to capture the supreme court by appointment of two additional judges by the governor, because in no case would the governor be called upon to fill the places by appointment.

If the legislature should, in extra ses sion, submit for ratification a constitu tional amendment enlarging the su broken a pledge in the publication of preme court, the additional judges would be elected by the people at the same time that the amendment is voted on. That was the procedure followed when the amendment was submitted in lying around loose in Omaha which 1896 and two contingent judges of the supreme court chosen. Had the fusion ists been more confident of electing public will be glad to content itself their judicial candidates as afterward turned out to be the case, the amend ment would unquestionably have car ried at that time and all the complications and expense of supreme court commissions would have been avoided

> The demand for enlargement of the supreme court at the earliest possible day is not political at all. It is a demand prompted in the interest of a more economical and satisfactory administration of justice and unless it is to six years to come.

# THE RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

The convention to discuss reciprocity. which is in session at Washington, is expected to exert a great deal of influence upon the country in behalf of the object for which it was called. The movement was instituted by the National Association of Manufacturers and various manufacturing interests are represented. It is noteworthy, however, that the most important of all these interests, the American Iron and Steel association, declined to send delegates to shippers to see that it was to their in- the convention, being opposed to having terest to patronize the Omaha hog and any subject brought before congress cattle market, but they have evidently that will in any way affect the present learned the lesson well. The footing revenue laws. It is apparent from this gained in that field is the biggest vic- that the powerful influence of the iron tory won for this market since its early and steel interest is to be exerted days and cannot but redound to the against reciprocity and it is possible will defeat the efforts of those who are working for the recognition of that policy, declared by Mr. McKinley to be the natural outgrowth of our wonderful

industrial development. It is quite possible, however, that the attitude of the iron and steel interest in this matter may arouse a public sentiment in favor of reciprocity and of some modification in tariff duties that will neutralize its influence in opposicreate even a ripple in the financial tion to the policy which the convention at Washington City was called to advocate. The popular judgment in this matter, at present very strongly influenced by the latest utterance of Mr. McKinley, is very likely to view with disfavor the position of the great iron and steel trust. It would be quite natural for the public to regard the opposition of that corporation to reclprocity and to any proposition affecting the revenue laws as wholly selfish and therefore necessarily hostile to the interests of the public. It is somewhat reckless on the part of the monopolistic

by the reciprocity convention and to

The convention will probably do no information the ratification of the in favor of the reciprocity policy, as de- people fail to comprehend our benevotent manded by existing conditions and as intentions, and we may have to fall back necessary to enable the United States on the old-fashioned mode of government to retain and increase its foreign comis necessary to enable the United States | the address of the permanent chairman to go on with the construction of an of the convention, who said that "the promises something in the shape of the part of the United States, but this tangible advantages for our commerce; opposition, if made, is not likely to be not merely expressions of kind sentiat all formidable. The promise is that ment toward all the business world. but an actual giving and taking of concessions that will open wider for us the be secured without any difficulty and markets of the world through distributions of our productions." It is an entirely practical and business question. As was said by Mr. McKinley, we cannot forever sell everything and buy litto the terms of the treaty has been given the or nothing and if such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. In order to keep what we have and gain more it is necessary that we make some concessions and the sooner this fact is realized the better it will be for our commercial progress and prosperity.

The German ambassador positively and officially denies that his country is seeking to acquire coaling stations on this continent and intimates that the stories are set affoat by those who have an obdiplomatic victory in the negotiation of Germany should desire to remain on solute surrender and leaving to this to pursue a course which would irritate country the supreme control of the or estrange the other would be decidedly touch of the "divyy" makes the whole

A prominent Italian statesman has advised his countrymen and the people of States establishes for its own ships in other European states that it would be the canal is to apply to the ships of all well to await the development of the reciprocity idea in this country before engaging in any tariff war with the the provisions of the new treaty it would United States. Whatever the motive, it would certainly be wise to wait before be made to it. Even those who hold engaging in such a controversy in which the view that no treaty is necessary to Europe would be certain to get the short enable the United States to construct an end of the fight. There was a time isthmian canal should be willing, in order when the odds were on the other side, to obviate further contention and delay. but the past few years have changed all

> An American firm has secured another large contract for bridge work in Africa from the British government, the principal reason assigned for preferring American work being cheapness and shorter time of delivery. Europeans complain of the pace at which the people of the United States live and labor, but it appears they appreciate it when they want anything in a hurry.

Omaha now has three companies in none too many considering the size and oped that these three military companies may devise some means of cooperation by which they may enjoy the permanent headquarters.

The Board of Education deserves credit for putting its foot down once more on the use of public school buildings for lectures and other entertainments to which admission fees are charged and the lecturing of pupils by public buildings and should not be used for private purposes.

Treasurer Stucfer insists that the state school fund was not milked for \$3,200 in the Burt county bond deal, but for only \$2,650. The correction is very much like that made by Superintendent Pearse a short time ago, when he said that he did not get \$500 from the school book trust, but only \$200.

The London Globe expresses the fear that the United States will not be content until it has annexed everything British. The fact that this would entail the annexation of the Globe would be sufficient to deter this country from such an undertaking, if there were no other reasons.

Nerve of the Trusts.

Washington Star. The big railway deal was consummated in the face of the fact that congress is about to assemble.

Ingratitude of Politics Detroit Free Press (dem.) When it comes to going back on a favorite son Nebraska doesn't leave enough of the bakery to identify it.

A Melancholy Prospect.

Globe-Democrat. The disappearance of the populists from congress raises an inquiry as to where the democratic party will look next for an ally and principles.

A Popular Move. Cleveland Leader. Congress will be asked to repeal the wa-

tax on tea. That is a reasonable request

Taxes on food products should only be retained when absolutely necessary. Jersey's Liberal Laws Chicago News. Dissatisfaction with the national govern-

ment on the part of the trusts because of

the president's anti-trust views may ye

## lead to the incorporation of the United States under the laws of New Jersey.

Saturday Evening Post. Henry Watterson may be the next gov ernor of Kentucky in spite of his reported pledge that he would never take another office after he left congress. His election would be hailed with delight, if only for the fact that the country would get at least one governor's message that would be worth reading from start to finish.

# Back to the Matled Flat.

Philadelphia Ledger. It is the general custom when one nation onquers another to place the conquered ountry under military control for years intil its people have had time to forget their first feelings of chagrin and resentment and to become resigned to the rule line with the public welfare than those of getting along pretty well now, but it's the iron and steel corporation to openly de of the conqueror. We are trying a differ- Havemeyer.

clare itself opposed to the object sought out method in the Philippines, giving the people a civil government, largely under their own control, at once, and calling it "benevolent assimilation," but evidence is accumulating that this plan does not work more than make a general declaration as well as could be wished, because the after all.

# Limitations of State Pride.

Kansas City Journal State pride is a commendable thing its way, but it should not be carried to reciprocity which means something and extremes. This seems to be Nebraska's view. That state went populist two or three times to honor Mr. Bryan, but it could not continue to do so without seriously discredting its political intelligence and practical ommon sense. Mr. Bryan has no just grounds of complaint at the treatment accorded him by his fellow-citizens.

# The Man Who is Londed.

Washington Post Historian Maclay has magnanimously an ounced that he will make a few alterations in his naval history in case the admirals decide that Schley was not a coward or a caitiff. Those persons who cannot understand why Maclay is not boosted out of the service have probably not heard of what happened to the mule that kicked the hog that swallowed the nitro-glycerine. Well, Maclay is saturated with nitrogiveerine and his fellow-fabricationists are afraid to kick.

## All the World Likes a Divry.

Philadelphia Record And now the blooming Hawaiian sugar planters, who have had free access to our markets for their product until they have grown rich at our expense, are protesting in the west and the cane growers in the south. Hawaii came into the union through the free trade gate, but it now seeks to block the way for other islands. Verily, one

## CRITICISM OF COURTS.

#### Punishment for Alleged Contempt Illuminated by a Chicago Judge.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. An American court is as much the serv ant of the American people as the president of the United States or the governor of a state, and that courts are to be respected has never been denied by any citizen. Courts always will be respected even though the occupants of the bench may not be, but it does not by any means follow that courts are absolutely a law unto themselves nor that they are vested with arbitrary powers over the liberty of the citizen. It is to be remembered that in contempt proceedings the judge who orders them instituted is not alone the prosecutor in a matter where the offense was committed against himself and where he is naturally prejudiced in his own favor, but he is a combination of judge and of jury, finding the parties guilty and affixing the sentence he thinks should be imposed. Such a tribunal is an anomaly in a free land. It is true that courts have always held that their power to punish for contempt was inherent, and that doctrine may be true so far as contempts may be concerned-but it is to be membered that in cases involving the life the Nebraska National Guard. This is or the liberty of citizens the right of trial by jury is one provided by the constitution of the United States and by the constitupopulation of Omaha compared with the tion of the state of Illinois itself and some population of the state. It is to be tribunal there must be clothed with power to pass upon the judgment of Judge Hanecy, although that distinguished jurist there is no appeal from it.

So prone are courts to regard criticism advantage of an armory drill hall and as contempts that the legislatures of many states have limited their power in contempt cases to matters which occurred in the presence of the court itself while in session. And that is the proper limitation to make, for there are libel laws under which libelers of judges may be brought to punishment for their offenses at the hands of a jury and under the instructions of a judge who is not himself the party interested in seeing punishment outsiders on subjects extraneous to inflicted. Under the rulings of Judge school work. The school buildings are Hancey he would have the power to commit the parties to jail for contempt or to fine them, even though every word written by them had been true and had been shown to be true, and that is simply a monstrously un-American proposition.

# SUGAR TRUST'S GAME.

#### Developments in the Struggle to Down the Beet-Sugar Industry.

Portland Oregonian. The Sugar trusts activity on behalf of free trade with Cuba is increasingly believed to be a hostile blow aimed at beet sugar The explanation is that the independent beet interests are already worrying the trust and promise to do so still more unless their power is in some way curtailed. A letter to the Grocery World of New York throws considerable light on the situa-

It appears from what one Ernest Mas of New York writes that with our new colonial possessions, not to speak of our American beet sugar industry, looming up at the horizon as the greatest factor of the world's sugar industry, the Sugar trust finds itself now confronted with a business proposition of national magnitude, which it must either accept or decline in its en-Trust President Havemeyer's recent increase of \$15,000,000 capital stock will not assuredly enable him to control the sugar situation outside of what he termed, in 1897, before the United States senate investigation committee, his "politics of business." It is simply a case o

too much sugar. A revenue tariff on sugar we certainly should have, and it seems that with this the sugar beet people could get along very well. Mr. Mas points out that the American sugar beet zone already extends from the Empire state to the Pacific coast, tusouth and 69 degrees on the north, covering an area larger than the combined area of Germany, France, Austria and the Netherlands. Any agricultural district in this vast area, if not located too far from a railroad, ean lay out beet farms, build its own factory and supply wholesome sugar constituency of 50,000 population. If the district be rich, he maintains, the railroad will build private sidetracks, and, with a home consumption of more than 2,000,000 tons, of which but one-half is produced in this country, as an incentive, it is only a question of fifteen years when we shall have 500 sugar beet factories, each one consuming at least 30,000 tons annually of sugar beets, which would displace the 1,000,000 tons of sugar now being grown

The sugar trust is reputed to have secured control of the Cuban sugar plantations, on whose product it now desires free entry to the United States. Thus it hopes to crush its lusty rivals and regain abso lute control of the price to consumers. The program is one to give pause to congress, however much it may desire promotion of legitimate trade with Cuba. What becomes of the beet men is a trifling affair compared with the prospect of giving the refineries absolute power over the sugar tatoes in the other. "How are you people market. The controversy is one in which the Oxnard interests seem to be more in fust rate." answered the negro.

# **Huge Railroad Combine.**

Louisville Courier-Journal.

election of a joint Morgan and Rockefeller directory of the Burlington is pregnant with significance. In the first place it brings to a close the most dangerous conflict of financial interests the United States In the next it snatches a large part of the fruits of the purchase of the Burlington out of the hands of James J. Hill and Pierpont Morgan and shares them with the Harriman and Rockefeller party and their banking interests as represented by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City bank. This is the outcome of the biggest and most potential movement yet made in the noted "community of interests" plan. In this instance the plan has become abortive in a certain sense, as the benefits which were intended exclusively for the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads must now be shared by their equally great rival, the Union Pacific. The originality and daring of the scheme and the manner in which it was executed stamps it as one of the most brilliant feats of the modern haute finance and it will long mark an epoch in the entrance of the United States upon leadership as a monetary power.

From the manner in which the stock market has acted since the announcement that the settlement of the "irrepressible conflict" was under way it becomes evident that it has been more responsible for the depression in securities than the failure of the corn crop, or even the assassination of President McKinley. The shock of the discovery that the two great interests were at war over the possession of the control of the Northern Pacific resulted in a greater panic on the Stock exchange on May 9, so far as the decline of values was not learned it they will be taught it by concerned, than had been known for a the people.

OUR INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY.

sobriety of Workingmen a Factor in

the Case.

Baltimore American,

that more than 75 per cent of those who

employ skilled labor require total absti-

nence of their men, and that this is also

demanded by at least 50 per cent of those

who employ labor that is not skilled. The

the hand steady has made a powerful im-

impression, the men themselves declare,

has been deepened since their children have

learned in the public schools the effect

upon the body of alcoholic drinks. The

children talk at home about what they learn

in the schools and the heads of the families

The American workingman, it has also

world and, his wages being higher than

American workingman. An English speaker,

said not long ago: "America spends money

in educating the brains of its people, while

we have been lavish in poisoning them,"

the allusion being to the great quantity of

liquor consumed by the English working-

men in comparison with those in this coun-

PERSONAL NOTES.

School teachers of Philadelphia are being

bled by the doctors-to make them immune

Dau Lamont is in greater demand as a

railross director than as available demo-

The two American girls who are going to

probably be heard from next on the Ameri-

Three Deweys are now on the navy liste

the admiral, his cousin, Lleutenant

Theodore G. Dewey, and Rupert C. Dewey,

The latest British war rumor is that

Lord Roberts will resign. And this is

"Bobs," the idol of the British soldiery and

public when he went into the South Afri-

merit principle of the civil service law

has given a fresh lease of life to the fa-

mous Flanagan war cry, "What are we

President James J. Hill, the head of

the new \$400,000,000 railroad combination.

goes down to the steamboat wharf in St.

Governor Jeff Davis wisely decided to

postpone his gunning for editorial game

thoughtless as Kendrick pictured him.

snow-covered. That helps in the purifica-

tion movement which has been so hopefully

started there. Syracuse sleighs on fourteen

inches of snow and Utica has drifts six

Minister Conger will soon be the only

foreign minister in Pekin who passed

the doyen of the diplomatic corps. All the

Dr. R. S. Linn of Detroit, who went to

China as a surgeon in the volunteer army,

has sent home several cases of looted

goods. Among other things is a sacred

sibly the only one sent to America.

vellow robe, which Dr. Linn thinks is pos-

took it from the shoulder of a god in the

General Manager Schwab's marked down

salary, from \$1,000,000 to \$250,000, provokes

large gobs of pity from paragraphers. Here-

tofore the profession held Mr. Schwab in

high esteem because he was one of the

the generous stipends of brain workers. If

the marked down figures are correct Schwab

A recent writer on the Cuban situation

tells a story of how glibly people catch up

an expression without considering its ap-

plication. "The economic question" is that

of the hour in Cuba where trade is some

what depressed. General Wood, is an effort

to get at the feeling of the working people,

met an old negro who was carrying a piece

of roast pig in one hand and a bag of po-

"Oh

getting along?" asked the general.

economic question that's worrying us."

tollers whose estimated salary approached

through the siege and will then become

other ministers have been relieved or ex-

must experience a peculiar feeling when he

Paul, where he used to keep the books.

President Roosevelt's adherence to

second lieutenant in the Marine corps.

cratic presidential timber.

eigners.

listen and learn.

trø.

to smallpox.

can stage.

can war!

here for?"

feet high.

pect to leave Pekin.

sacred temple of Pekin.

The settlement of the trouble between the generation. The desperation to which the Northern and Union Pacific railroads by the Harriman party had gone, as demonstrated do nothing. It had no appropriation for by the unwitting corner in Northern Pacific stock, instantly changed abounding confidence into acute panic, and though there came a vigorous rally the market has ever since been feverish and hesitating. The or the world has known of recent years. country is richer than ever and railroad properties have become more valuable all the time, but the shadow of the great quarrel has overspread the whole financial sky here and in Europe. Nothing to parallel it has been known in the past so capable of turning into depression a period

which prosperity continued with

scarcely a check.

It has long been evident that both parties were too powerful and possessed such widespreading interests that they must adjust their differences, but the task has been a delicate one. Vast and complicated interests had to be reconciled. The enormous sum of money required to maintain the status quo had partially to be borrowed in Europe and is now being paid off at a rate only justified by the magnificent resources of the United States. When the last detail shall have been settled and when the huge fortune, of whose value the creator of the count of Monte Cristo pever dreamed, khall have been restored to the general circulation of the country, we shall hear no more of our international trade balance being exhausted. We shall then be at liberty to take up and finance the tremendous resources, of the western hemisphere and even lend a hand to the crippled financiers of Europe. In the meantime it is to be hoped the members of our haute finance have learned the useful lesson that vaulting ambition overleaps itself and falls on the other side. If they have

# ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

#### Minor Events and Incidents Observe in the Metropolis.

Swell clubdom is sorely agitated over The industrial supremacy of the United the discovery of an honored member States is attracting more attention abroad manipulating a pack of cards and persistently scooping in jackpots in the feative every month and foreign editors and speakers, who a few years ago thought what this game of poker. It all happened in the country was doing, was of such little mo- poker room of the Manhattan club, where ment that it was rarely referred to in a millionaires congregate and drive dull care serious manner, are now discussing the sub- away with the clusive ante. Six members ject from every point of view and seeking were in the game, one of whom seemed to to get at the causes. The enormous rehave a monopoly of luck. A suspicious member changed seats, "for luck, you sources of the country, of course, give the United States a great lead, but it is the know," but really to edge up to the lucky efficiency of labor that is startling the forplayer. All went well for perhaps thirty sinutes, relates the New York Herald, and then the watcher declared he saw the man Among the causes that contribute to this upon whom his suspicion had rested slip is the greater sobriety of the American card from the bottom of the deck in helping workingman. Colonel Carroll D. Wright of his hand in a jackpot in the draw. the United States Labor bureau has found

With a quick movement, and before hand could be lifted, the watcher reached across and pinned the five cards to the table. The dealer, deeply confused, seemed to be unable to speak for a moment. The other four gentlemen gasped their astenishnecessity for keeping the head clear and ment and waited for an explanation of the strange interruption of the game. pression upon our workingmen, and this

"When the cards were cut," said the gentleman who was still holding the five to the table, "I caught a glimpse of the bottom card. It was the queen of clubs. .In helping your hand I saw you slip a card from the bottom. It is the uppermost one of these eards that I stopped you from picking up. If that card is not the queen of clubs and if it does not improve your hand I will been found, is more ambitious than those apologize to you and to the gentlemen presabroad. He has a desire to get on in the ent and I will resign from the Manhattan anywhere else, the incentive to save is insist that you leave the club."

"I have the queen of clubs in my hand, great. Having a "stake in the country" in the shape of a house and lot, or a small said the player who had been denounced. farm, makes a powerful appeal to the "I held it before drawing cards and I did not take the card from the bottom of the addressing an assembly in his own land, deck."

"The card that you drew is the top card of the five. If that is the queen of clubs you did not have it in your hand before the draw."

With that the cards were turned face up ward on the table and were found to be five clubs, with the queen of clubs the one

drawn to complete a flush. For just a moment there was silence in the room. All six of the players were on their feet. One of them slipped across the room and closed and locked the door.

Paper, pens and ink were sent for and resignation was immediately drawn and signed. It was found that the member owed the club about \$250. He refused to pay, saying that advantage had been taken of him and he would fight before he would Turkey to be captured by brigands will be driven any further. The others who had been present in the card room during the game contributed \$50 each and in this manner discharged the indebtedness and the incident was declared closed

Funeral services over the body of Captain William H. Baker, better known to the members of the Hobo club, of which he was president, as "Old Boiled Shirt," were held on Saturday at Bacigalupos chapel in Mulberry street. Not only did every one of the fifty members of the Hobo club attend, but many members of the profession in Brooklyn, Jersey City and the Bronx were there, for "Old Boiled Shirt" was well known in

all of those places. Captain Baker was killed by a street car Baker was more than 70 years old and has been known to the Bowery as a song peddler for twenty-five years. His hair and beard were white, but he was straight as an arrow. He always wore a well-froned shirt, hence his name.

He had what in the eyes of the hoboes on learning that the editor was loaded with was an enormous fortune, perhaps \$10,000 pica slugs. His excellency is not as or \$15,000. In spite of his wealth he lived a cheap lodging house. Most of the state of New York is now

The Hobo club has been in existence for five years. The organization took place in a Bowery saloon where "Old Boiled Shirt" and some companions were gathered for a

Alice Washington Fairchild, who is years old and a third cousin, once removed of George Washington, appeared recently as a pauper before Superintendent George Blair of the Department of Public Charities, and was sent to the almshouse Mrs. Fairchild has occasioned much anxiety and disappointment to many persons who became interested in her because of lineage and her poverty. The persons declare she has been a tramp for the last twenty-two years and that she is incorrigible and irreclaimable.

There is no doubt that her father wa Lawrence Washington, who inherited the Mount Vernon property and who was the great-great-grandson of General Washington's half brother, John Augustine Washington. Mrs. Fairchild has often been before the

public as the subject of articles and for a time her claims to distinction on accounof being a Washington were doubted. Mrs. Walter Leslie Carr of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution verified Mrs. Fairchild's statements by the Washington book and had her fully identified.

Here is a sample of official red tape nwound in Brooklyn: In one of the large public achools of the city several cases of diphtheria developed within the last three weeks. Two of the cases have resulted fa-One of the children who caught the dread disease is the son of School Commissioner William S. Hurley. Mr. Hurley

s a man who believes in doing things, and to he proceeded to investigate. It aid not take him long to discover that what that school house needed was a thorough fumigation from top to bottom if the liver of the other children were not to be put in peril. But the health department could the cleansing of school houses. Mr. Hurley then went to the school board. Bu t had no disinfectants, no money to buy disinfectants and no men to use them if it had them. So the hundreds of children were going to a plague-infected school house because of the red tape that prevented two great municipal departments from going to their relief. Mr. Hurley was bound that something should be done. With no other authority than his powers as member of the school board, which did not cover this case, he bought the necessary disinfectants, hired six or seven men to help him and on Saturday and Sunday last he cleansed that school house from roof to cellar, burning up every book, pencil and other circulating property and making the building fit for little children to live in. Mr. Hurley paid double wages to the men and market prices for disinfectants and he paid for the same out of his own pocket But he cut the official red tape and performed an act which entitles him to the gratitude of every parent in Brooklyn.

# ERA OF HIGH SPEED.

#### Examples of the Strenuous Life on Transportation Lines.

Boston Transcript. This is an era of high speed. The feat of attaining a speed of 105 miles an hour on the electric railroad between Berlin and Zossen is the latest manifestation of the tendency of the age. This particular railroad has been built under the direction of he kaiser as primarily a military line, he baving made up his mind to test the value of electric traction in war. Presumably its success will induce the country to be gridironed with electric lines as "first aids" in nobilization. The results of the speed trials are, however, commercially valuable. as indicating how important a factor elecricity may become as a transportation agency, though we must know more than we know now of the conditions under which the German experiment was made before conclusions are absolutely safe as to the utilization of forces. A vast amount of knowledge remains to be attained before we can figure the commercial value of electricity as a motive power on a scale more extended than its present use.

But it is not alone in Germany that speeding up is the order of the day. Here n the United States the transcontinental lines are virtually being rebuilt, the reconstruction being pointed toward speed The trip between Boston and the Pacific coast, which only a few years ago spoiled" a week, can now be made in four days, and four hours. This time will be sharply cut when the improvements between Ogden and San Francisco, now in progress, have been completed. Benton, we believe it was, who in the discussion of the Pacific railroad project was wont to point to the setting sun and say: "There s the east." The speed race on this continent is Westward, to gain the markets of the east. At the Pacific coast the fastspeeding trains will shortly be met by steamers much faster and much larger than any heretofore known in our China-Japan service.

All railroads tributary to the transcontinental system-and most lines are now -feel the influence of this expansion and are placing big orders for rolling stock. The entire output of the American Locomotive company for next year has been contracted for in advance, when its capacity will be 2,000 locamotives per annum. For through business, for long hauls, the iron horse still more than holds its own. No can it be expected that it will be stabled for good until the doubts as to the cost of electricity for the same business have been resolved to the point of demonstrating that it is a cheaper agency than steam.

# LAUGHING GAS.

Somerville Journal: Two heads may be better than one sometimes, but it wouldn't be so with a pin.

Washington Star: "If' you sin't got nuffin' wuf sayin'," said Uncle Eben, "keep puffickly still an' let folks 'magine you has so much on yoh mind dat you sin't got time to talk."

Brooklyn Life: First Chinaman—And which of the Christian sects do you prefer? Second Chinaman—Why, how can I tell? I have only had time to examine the doctrines of forty-seven of them! Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Jane always looks under the bed for a burglar."
"Did she ever see one?"
"No. But she lives in hopes."

Detroit Free Press: "How can you stand the slow life of a small town?"
"Oh, it's a matter of taste, like driving; some men like to ride so fast they can't see anything—others like to dawdle along and enjoy the view."

Philadelphia Press: Towne-Nurich has begun to blow about his family tree lately. Browne-Yes, he's just discovered that he had one.

Towne-But is it any good?

Browne-As trees go, yes. I believe it's rather shady.

Puck: Penholder (the poet)—Homer was scorned while living. It seems to be the lot of poets to be treated coldly while living and writing; and, then, when they die the world goes in raptures over them. Illiterate Friend—Yes; it seems to show what the world likes best to have a poet do.

Chicago Post: "Failures," he quoted.
"are the stepping stones to success."
"In that case," was the reply, "the steps certainly need repairing." "DECLINED WITH THANKS."

D. A. McCarthy in Life. Of all the woes a poet bears,
(And they are not a few);
Of all his troubles and his cares,
His fits of feeling blue.
The phrase, "Respectfully declined
With thanks," beats all the pack,
And he has trouble on his mind
What time his stuff comes back.

Ah, yes, there's trouble on his mind That few can understand. Except the fellows of his kind Far-scattered through the land; They know what fills his life with wand paints the future black, For they have often felt just so When their own stuff came back.

Full oft at peace with all the earth,
The bard awakes at morn.
His heart is filled with jocund mirth,
No grief he feels, or scorn;
But comes a ring, the postman's there
With letter-inden pack,
And, oh, the post's deep despair!
He gets his poems back.

How proudly does he feel when he
Has labored hard, and made
Some verse for which he hopes to be
Quite handsomely repaid.
How thrills he when he sends it off—
But, bitter blow, alack!
How madly does he rail and sooff
When cat-like it comes back.

Don't talk of other people's woes,
Not one of them compares
With what the struggling poet knows,
And grimly grins and bears.
Let fate set everything amiss
From now till doomsday's crack,
There is no grief as great as this—
To get his poems back.

Perhaps beyond the pearly gates.
Where bards (and saints) abound,
And where no flend of "usual rates,"
No editor, is found;
In bits he will forget the pain
That keeps him on the rack,
And best of all he il ne er again
Receive his poems back.

Oh, you, to whom these lines are sent!
Oh, man of shears and paste!
In vain the time on them I spent, If made not to your taste;
They may be limpy here and there,
And something maybe lack.
Yet kindly heed the poet's pray'r,
And do not send them back.