

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Net daily average, 90,947. Subscribed in my office and agents to before me this 1st day of February, A. D. 1902. M. E. BROWN, Notary Public.

To Prince Henry—If there is anything you want that you don't see, ask for it.

The two senators from South Carolina are not only in contempt of the senate, but also in contempt of the country.

And that reminds us, County Treasurer Ellsasser has not yet turned in any interest on the county money deposited in the banks.

The effort to make the late Samuel J. Tilden the patron saint of the new democracy does not seem to meet with a very cordial response from the local Bryanite organ.

It is really too bad the father of our country had to die before he could get acquainted with the true George Washington portrayed on the recurring anniversaries of his birth.

The atmosphere of prosperity pervades Omaha's new Labor temple. Just imagine the labor unions maintaining such headquarters during the old days of industrial distress and disunion.

If ex-Fire Chief Redell will review the proceedings, he will be forced to the conclusion that his self-constituted champions were from the first only using him to pull their own chestnuts out of the fire.

If our friends in New York want to furnish their royal guest with an entertainment novelty they might arrange for him to take a day off for a trolley ride clear to the top of one of their new sky-scrapers.

From the cultured language used in his public interviews, it is hard to tell whether the eminent president of Omaha's Auditorium company is trying to emulate the senators from South Carolina or only training for the pugilistic ring.

The figures compiled by the principal insurance publication of this country, The Spectator, show that the fire insurance companies cleared returns of more than 11 per cent last year on the entire capital invested. This does not look as if they were doing business simply for their health.

The democratic love feast pulled off at the Manhattan club in New York is described as "the greatest gathering of democrats in its history." Precision of language requires that it should not be referred to as a gathering of the greatest democrats in history. No one was there from Nebraska.

Superintendent Pearce is very much afraid the schools might be perverted by allowing the children to contribute to the McKinley memorial fund, but he sees nothing improper in using the schools as a ticket selling agency for private lectures promoted by himself. It is a distinction with a difference.

The United States senate, having furnished its members with barber shops, smoking parlors, bathrooms, and all the little accessories that make up a first-class club, finds only one thing still lacking—a gymnasium and training table to get members in form for stic encounters. This want should be supplied without delay.

Some patriot might do Governor Savage a favor by instituting proceedings in court to knock out the entire oil inspection brigade before they spill any more political oil. A supreme court that wiped out of the state the State Board of Transportation secretaries might be persuaded to relieve the governor of his duties as chief oil inspector without departing from the beaten path of precedent.

LET IT REST

Says President Roosevelt in concluding his observations on the Schley appeal: "There is no excuse whatever from either side for any further agitation of this unhappy controversy." All right—let it rest.

Mr. Roosevelt branded as a coward a man whom the people have learned to regard as a hero, and after applying this brand Mr. Roosevelt says "there is no excuse whatever for any further agitation of this unhappy controversy." No excuse for the friends of a man to resent the charge that he is a coward—a charge known by every student of history to be as cruel as it is unfounded? No wonder republican organs echo Mr. Roosevelt's expressed wish and plead "let it rest."

In saying "let it rest" The Bee is not echoing anyone's plea, but simply reiterating what it said when the decision of the court of inquiry was made public. At that time The Bee expressed itself freely as follows:

The findings of a majority of the Schley court of inquiry will be disappointing to a large majority of the American people, except as to the concluding statement that Admiral Schley's "conduct during the battle of July 3 was self-possessed and he encouraged, in his own person, his subordinate officers and men to fight courageously." This statement was made necessary by the fact that all the trustworthy testimony given before the court showed that the conduct of Schley in the battle was in the highest degree commendable.

In regard to other conclusions of the majority, those who carefully read the testimony before the court and are capable of an impartial judgment will find it difficult to understand how these conclusions, or most of them, could be drawn from the evidence. No one will dispute in connection with the integrity or the impartiality of Admirals Benham and Ramsay, but their judgment may properly be criticized and will not be generally accepted, as to the more essential and important points, against the opinion of Admiral Dewey.

After discussing some of the details in the report The Bee went on further and said:

There will be well nigh universal approval of the statement with which Admiral Dewey concludes his opinion, that Schley, being in absolute command of the squadron of Santiago when the Spanish squadron attempted to escape, "is entitled to the credit due such commanding officer for his gallant and successful conduct."

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OMAHA'S BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

The period just ahead of Omaha holds out as bright, if not brighter, prospects for its growth and commercial expansion than any time in its previous history. The growth of every city is directly dependent upon the prosperity of the people in the territory tributary to its trade, and never before has Nebraska and surrounding states which look to Omaha as their trade center been in such prosperous condition.

Experimental farming, with its risks and hazards, has given way to agriculture conducted upon a business basis, so that the enterprising farmer of today is as sure of returns upon his investment as he could be in any other occupation. With diversified crops, the development of the dairy interests and the introduction of high bred live stock, the market afforded for our goods and wares in this agricultural region is sure to be steadily expanding.

Never before was Omaha in such position by virtue of its transportation facilities to take advantage of its opportunities. The territory opened up to us by the railroads converging here has been constantly enlarged, and, with the advent of the Great Western and the extension of the Elkhorn, will receive tangible additions during the coming year. Several links in the railroad system remain to be filled out, and we should work to have these gaps closed at the earliest possible time.

With conditions so favorable, Omaha ought to see a large number of new factories and mills established to meet these demands. The class of manufacturers that are sure to prosper here are those which transform into finished products the raw materials produced in the corn belt. Cereal mills and starch factories and institutions to work up by-products of the great meat packing plants at South Omaha invite investment. Mills and factories employing large numbers of workmen and working women are the safest stimulants to population growth. The retail trade will keep pace with the local population, but cannot get far ahead of it.

If the men who are interested in Omaha will exert themselves intelligently and with combined efforts, they can push the city far forward in a comparatively short time.

AGREE UPON CONCESSION. After extended deliberation the republican members of the ways and means committee have unanimously agreed upon granting a tariff concession to Cuba and the proposition will be submitted to a caucus of the house republicans to be held tomorrow. It contemplates a reciprocity agreement under which a reduction of 20 per cent from our tariff duties will be made on Cuban products, the government of Cuba in return to make the duties on goods imported from the United States equal to on importations from other countries and substantially equivalent to the concession granted by this country. It is also proposed that as a preliminary to reciprocity Cuba shall adopt our immigration laws. This is not an irrelevant matter, since it is important, if tariff concession is to be given Cuban sugar and tobacco, that the planters of the island be debarred from importing cooile or other cheap labor.

What action the republican caucus will take as to the proposed concession cannot be confidently predicted, but the agreement of the majority of the ways and means committee was very likely the result of consultations with many of the other republicans of the house, so that it is perhaps safe to assume that the proposition will be approved by the caucus. It appears that republicans which were opposed to making any tariff concession to Cuba have modified their view as the result of conferences with President Roosevelt and possibly the president regards a 20 per cent concession as sufficient. As the friends of the beet sugar industry in congress have suggested a 40 per cent concession they probably will not oppose the proposition of the ways and means committee.

During the year ending June 30, 1901, the total value of merchandise imported from Cuba was about \$44,000,000, of which upwards of \$26,000,000 was sugar, about \$12,000,000 leaf tobacco and \$2,300,000 cigars. Our exports to the island in the same period were valued at over \$24,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 was provisions, over \$3,000,000 breadstuffs, about \$4,000,000 manufactures of iron and steel and \$2,000,000 live animals. Thus the balance of trade for that year was largely against the United States, Cuba having imported extensively from other countries. Such a reciprocity agreement as proposed would of course increase our exports to Cuba and it is upon this ground that it finds its strongest advocacy. Doubtless the agreement reached by the republicans of the ways and means committee will be very disappointing to those who have clamored for the largest liberality to Cuba, but this is a strictly business matter, to be settled upon business principles.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill gives the populists notice that they need not expect to force their monetary ideas on the democrats. Says Mr. Hill: "We believe in hard money, the money of the constitution, and are unalterably opposed to irredeemable paper currency." That ought to settle it with the populists, who are unalterably opposed to hard money wherever irredeemable paper can be used to do the work.

The Bee has for years been hammering upon the advantages Omaha offers for leather manufacturing industries. If the hides of the animals slaughtered at South Omaha could only be trans-

formed into leather at this point the openings created for manufacturing enterprises would be almost unlimited.

Although the problem of tanning at a distance from the timber that produces the bark has not yet been solved, we may continue to hope that some of the various processes for tanning on which experiments are being made will before long be perfected and made practicable. In that event, the whole leather industry will surely be transplanted to the proximity of the cattle markets. In the meanwhile, however, certain cognate lines can be developed without the tannery, and in going ahead with them we may lead to still bigger things.

The frenzy of the local popocratic organ on the Philippine question has culminated in a demand made by its editor that we at once abandon the Philippines "before we lose anything else." After pounding the tomtom and beating the bushes to force the ratification of a treaty sealing the purchase of the Philippines for \$20,000,000, we are told to abandon our acquisition and hold the sack. It takes statesmanship to give such double back-acted advice.

Ex-Police Judge Gordon still persists in going through the motions of tending his services daily as presiding magistrate at the police court. Gordon started out with a bombastic edict that he was constrained simply to maintain his rights in the interest of the public, but his actions leave room for no other inference but that a claim for the salary is all that he is trying to establish.

Inasmuch as the Fligites are indignant to Sarpy county, no good reason exists why Douglas county should furnish the costly court machinery to enable them to pursue their grievances against their neighbors. Let Sarpy county pay for the notoriety it gets from this unique religious sect out of its own pocket.

Don't Shut the Door. Chicago Record-Herald.

Big Crop, Low Prices. New York Tribune.

Bank Looting and the Law. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sanitary Redemption of Cuba. Philadelphia Record.

Flattering to America. Washington Leader.

PERSONAL NOTES. Washington is a hopeless victim to the congress habit. The Mothers' congress is due there next.

Louis Lindsay Elyche, professor of natural history in the Kansas university, regards it as a cold fact that the first human beings were born and lived in the arctic zones.

London society gossip includes a note on the revival of smoking by young swells. Boxes smaller than those of the old days are revived. The snuff threatens the popularity of the cigarette.

James Shepard of New Britain, Conn., has issued a book to show that he is the champion town on inventions. The local genius is revivied. He is a candidate for the nomination, but he has a keen sense of duty and if the matter is presented to him properly we believe he will permit his name to be used.

Nebraska City Press: For some time it has been apparent that the republican party of Nebraska must put forth a strong candidate for governor or run that danger of defeat at the polls. On this question there seems to be a unanimity of sentiment that the man presented must be of established character, ability and standing in the community. The names of various men whose only recommendation is their ambition has not met with general favor. Otoe county can present a man, who, if he will accept, will fill all the bill to the satisfaction of everybody. We refer to Judge Paul Jensen. He is a man of ability and political integrity,

A Roll of Heroes

Chicago Inter Ocean. Every American's heart, as he reads of the deeds for which medals of honor have just been awarded, must thrill with joy and pride that his country can produce such examples of courage, self-sacrifice, endurance and devotion to duty.

The medal of honor is the highest distinction that the American soldier, irrespective of rank, can win. It is awarded to him simply upon his merits as a man, regardless of any advantage of education or station. The humblest private has as good a chance to win it as the highest officer.

Nor is the medal of honor awarded only for gallant deeds upon the enemy. Thirteen out of the thirty-three just given are for saving the lives of comrades. In eight or ten cases these two kinds of service were combined. In several cases the medal is given for sheer persistence in duty when wounds or other impediments might well have excused from further effort. A few cases, taken almost at random from the list, may be cited as illustrations. The medal is awarded to:

Private William B. Trembley and Edmond White, Twentieth Kansas, for swimming the Pampanga river in the face of the enemy's fire and fastening a rope to their fortifications, thereby enabling that regiment and others to cross and drive the enemy from the position.

Private Joseph L. Epps, for climbing a wall alone and forcing, unaided, seventeen insurgents to stack their arms and surrender.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon George W. Matthews, for tending wounded under fire and seizing a carbine and beating off an attack upon the house.

Musicien Calvin P. Tink, for being the first to scale the wall of the Chinese city at the capture of Pekin and relief of the legations.

Corporal James P. Ollenwater and Private Cornelius Leahy, for driving off a superior force of the enemy and bringing

REPUBLICAN ENTRIES FOR RACES. York Times: The republicans of Nebraska will elect the man they nominate for governor this fall. That is, they will not nominate a man who can not be elected. Trust them for that. They have had troubles enough. When the ticket is in the field all republicans will unite in its support and that means the election of the whole bunch.

Tekamah Journal: It is generally conceded that the third district will be republican at the next election. This is bringing many candidates out of the woods. Burt's candidate, Fremont Everett, will not enter the race, having gone to Mexico. The Journal does not admire Fremont's judgment. It would rather live in God's country and be congressman from the Third than to live among the greasers and become a millionaire.

Lincoln Journal: It was supposed at one time that the machine would be able to carry Lancaster county in some fashion, directly or indirectly, for Governor Savage. It is now conceded that the county is thoroughly opposed to the pardon business, and any man running against Mr. Wilson on that issue would be trampled into the earth by the voters. It is practically conceded that Mr. Wilson will be able to carry the county. But one opinion prevails here as to his ability and his independence of Bartley influences.

Bradshaw Republican: We notice with a large degree of satisfaction that our old friend and army comrade, John H. Mickle of Oacoe, is being quite favorably spoken of in connection with the nomination on the republican ticket for governor. The editor has known Comrade Mickle since a boy of 15 in army blue, and in all our knowledge of the "boy soldier" and the business man we have never found anything but true manhood, backed by the strongest bulwark of a republican's faith—the Christian gentleman. The Republican arises to second his nomination.

Albion News: Among the names mentioned for candidates for governor on the republican ticket this fall is that of Hon. W. M. Robertson of Norfolk. Mr. Robertson is well and favorably known in Boone county, as well as all over North Nebraska and would make a strong candidate. It is pretty near time that this section of the state was recognized by the republican party. We have been making the most rapid strides in increasing our population, we are in republican majorities, and if we can unite on some good man like Mr. Robertson we can force recognition.

Beaver City Times-Tribune: The Fifth congressional district of Nebraska is republican and should be represented in congress by a republican. And without discussing the merits of the republican in the district, the Times-Tribune stands up to say that the republican who is sure of election if nominated and who can best represent the people of this district is Judge G. W. Norris of McCook, but who is preferred the citizen of Purua county as a "favorite son." The election to congress of Judge Norris would not be so much an honor to him as it would be a credit to the Fifth district. The Times-Tribune on behalf of the republicans of the county—this county that has asked but little from the hands of the republican party, but which was one of the first counties to roll up a republican majority in the face of a powerful opposition—presents the name of Judge G. W. Norris as its preferred candidate for congress. With him as a standard-bearer the result will not be in doubt.

St. Paul Republican: Speaking of good gubernatorial timber, what's the matter with Senator C. F. Steele of Jefferson county? As president of the state senate he has served his constituents with courage and fidelity, standing out against the corrupt influences which ruined many a hitherto honest man. Last winter he was one of the "Spartan nine" who refused to be seduced by the Thompson senatorial candidacy. Inasmuch as the lame-duck has already joined between the two contending factions of the republican party in the next state convention, the Republican believes it would be the part of wisdom for the anti-Bartley men to rally around Senator Steele.

We do not know that he is a candidate for the nomination, but he has a keen sense of duty and if the matter is presented to him properly we believe he will permit his name to be used.

Nebraska City Press: For some time it has been apparent that the republican party of Nebraska must put forth a strong candidate for governor or run that danger of defeat at the polls. On this question there seems to be a unanimity of sentiment that the man presented must be of established character, ability and standing in the community. The names of various men whose only recommendation is their ambition has not met with general favor. Otoe county can present a man, who, if he will accept, will fill all the bill to the satisfaction of everybody. We refer to Judge Paul Jensen. He is a man of ability and political integrity,

bill concerning the value of militia in war.

Hale is always against everything, pretty much of that sort, and when Spooner in a spirited speech in behalf of the militia pointed out that the display made by the National Guard of the different states on Pennsylvania avenue on the occasion of any national parade is inspiring and a sufficient evidence of the practicability of the militia, Hale said with impressive earnestness: "Yes, that is so, but the loss of life on Pennsylvania avenue is never serious."

Congress is now wrestling with a proposition to expend \$7,000,000 in construction of a temple of justice and also an office building in which the president of the United States should transact executive business. The site proposed, says the Washington Post, embraces two squares which front on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the White House, one east and the other west of Lafayette park. The property to be condemned in an event which the passage of the bill, which Senator Fairbanks has introduced, is thick with historical associations and in many instances the owners object to parting with their buildings, even at the fancy price the government will be called upon to pay.

There is an interesting story told about the square to the east of Lafayette square, the former site of the Department of Justice, recently torn down. Many years ago, it is said, Commodore Rogers of the navy brought to Washington from Spain four Andalusian jacks of high pedigree. Henry Clay and other distinguished statesmen of that period declared them beautiful and the commodore had many offers to sell or trade. Finally Mr. Clay succeeded in making an exchange by which he gave a tract of land near Pennsylvania avenue for one of the jacks. The land referred to is now the site for the new Department of Justice and is probably worth more than \$100,000.

Before Mr. Clay could ship his jack to his Kentucky farm he became engaged in a game of poker. The game was fast and furious and Mr. Clay's luck was not with him on that occasion. After losing all his available cash and a number of negro slaves he staked his precious jack and lost the also.

Commodore Rogers built on the lot a large, old-fashioned residence, which afterward became known as "The Doomed House," because of its series of tragedies and misfortunes which came to its occupants. It was afterward the home of William H. Sewell, who died of cholera, and it was there himself and three other persons were attacked by the assassin Payne on the night John Wilkes Booth killed President Lincoln. Later on James G. Blaine lived in the same house. There Mr. Blaine, a son and a daughter died.

PROSPERITY AND POLITICS. Nebraska's Bank Roll Takes a Fall Out of Calamity. New York World.

The report of Secretary Rouse of the Nebraska Banking board says there is now in the state and national banks of that state the sum of \$87,072,426—an average of \$75.12 for each man, woman and child in the state. This is more money than Nebraska ever had before.

The amount of money in circulation for the whole country has increased from \$24,624 per capita in 1896 to \$28.60 in 1902 and it is all as "good as gold."

These are doubtless among the reasons why Nebraska, which gave the democratic party a crushing defeat in 1900, is now a republican state. In 1896, was carried by the republicans by 7,822 in 1900 and by 12,899 in 1901.

"Prosperity is a great deal pleasanter and much more popular than calamity."

MIRTHFUL REMARKS. Chicago Tribune: "Ethel, I don't think you ought to go to any place of amusement. This kind of weather is just what Henry comes he's got to talk English, like you."

Washington Star: "Do you think that a woman should dictate to her husband?" "Of course not," answered the sister, who had heard of the advance made in X-ray photography.

Baltimore News: "Which side of your face would you rather have shown in the picture," asked the photographer. "The outside," answered the sister, who had heard of the advance made in X-ray photography.

Philadelphia Press: "It would be helpful to you," said the prison visitor, "if you could take some good motto, and try to live up to it."

"That's right," replied the convict. "I'd like to select the motto, 'We are here today and gone tomorrow.'"

Boston Transcript: Charles-Bay, didn't you know you told on that lady's gown? Why didn't you tell her she was wearing a William—I didn't want her to know it was I. She might have smiled sweetly and said, 'Don't mention it.' It's a very nice thing of that kind, but she would have felt that by mentioning it she would have let what is more, she never would have forgotten nor forgiven.

"MOVE UP IN FRONT." James Barton Adams in Denver Post. The morning air so piercing cold seemed to be at the intersecting streets the waiting people were all huddled up in their coats. And from their watery, frost-framed eyes gazed up the street afar. And wondered why the awful word delayed the legged car. At the corner the wheels it came with many a clang of gong. Its load increasing every block as it was piled up with the crowd. And at each corner as the crowd jammed in with the car, the conductor yelled: "The chilled conductor yelled loud in stern, commanding tones: "Move up in front!"

The freezing crowd was packed as close as buttered bread. Yet was there room for many more that waited. And in they jammed and stamped and tramped upon each other's toes. "Untill they could no longer get without removing clothes. "Now candidates for clothes all" the grim conductor cried. "Exhale your breath and fatten down and make me room for more!" And closer squirmed the solid mass, their breath they could not get out. Until another crowd was stretched and their conductor yelled: "Move up in front!"

Then out upon the platform, built in front of the train, the conductor said: "The motorman said 'tramway things at which crowd got up. And down upon the outer steps the shivering mortals clung. And the conductor to the rail in desperation hung. Another group of shivering crowd, and in they pushed and jammed. The suffering women, O dear me! the sufferings of the crowd. And over all the grunts and groans and cries of the conductor's lordly voice emanated from the front of the train."

Down from the car the crowd in front was pushed and on their feet. They marched ahead of that ice box along the frozen street. Their ranks increasing every step as others sadly found they could not stand the pressure and were pushed off to the ground. And on the long procession moved through that cold atmosphere. The people falling off in front and crowding And at each stop that man of fares, whose heart beat for the money, would yell loudly through a megaphone to those a block ahead: "Move up in front!"

bits of Washington life.

Etchings of People and Events at the National Capital. The Congressional Record is generally esteemed a dreary proposition. Attempts to give it sprightliness and popularity have not yet been crowned with success. It is due to the distinguished vehicle of conversation that it is so dull as a patent office report. Occasionally rifts of sunshine brighten its internal economy. Indeed, the student with time to burn may by diligent search find a chunk of quaint humor or picturesque imagery to reward his labors. A sample of what is buried in the Record is the following "gem" furnished by Congressman Sely of Illinois during the debate on the oleomargarine bill:

"I desire to say a few words on the cow subject. I am a friend to the cow. I am a friend to the woman who milks the cow. I am a friend to the man who stands by and watches his wife while she milks the cow, for is she not his helpmeet? I love to see the women churn the foaming cream until the butter cometh. I love the nice fresh butter-milk, and I love to see the busy housewife wallop the butter about in her hands into shapely rolls. I love to see the butter come, and then I love to make the butter fly."

"Memory goes back to the happy times when the cows come home, and to the less happy times when I had to make them come home. Any man who has been raised with a cow will never lose his friendship for her, nor go back upon her, nor upon her back, when adversity strikes her business."

Senator Wellington of Maryland relieved his mind of considerable hot stuff on the subject of imperialism, last week. With "Gae frenzy rolling" and his foot on the silver pedal, he approached the climax. "Treatment," he exclaimed, "has the poet has said in those glorious lines familiar to all of us—"

"He reached down to his desk with his right hand and fumbled about. He stopped, looked down and then continued: "Treatment" he exclaimed, "has the poet has said in those glorious lines familiar to all of us—"

Still the right hand tossed papers and boots about on the desk. The Maryland senator hesitated—"which we all know so well—those lines"

The hand grasped a bit of typewritten paper. "Ah!" said the senator, much relieved; "those lines"—and he held the paper up and read with great declamatory effort: When freedom from her mountain height I hurried her standard to the air. And set the stars in glory there."

"A Congressman's Wife." In the Saturday Evening Post, tells the following: "Speaking of Hale," laughed Robert, "was anything ever more amusing than his retort in the discussion of the naval reserve?"

"Move up in front!"

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