

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00.  
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$5.00.  
Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$6.00.  
Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00.  
Twenty-fourth Century Farmer, One Year, \$1.00.  
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.  
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 5c.  
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 15c.  
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per month, 45c.  
Sunday Bee, per copy, 5c.  
Sunday Bee, per week, 15c.  
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c.  
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c.  
Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

**OFFICES.**  
Omaha—The Bee Building, Twenty-fourth and M streets.  
South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fourth and M streets.  
Chicago—1400 Union Building.  
New York—Temple Court.  
Washington—Fourth and B streets.

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

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

**REMITTANCES.**  
Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 1-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

**THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.**

**STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.**  
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:  
George B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, for the month of March, 1902, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee, 29,770	11. Sunday Bee, 29,530
2. Sunday Bee, 29,760	12. Sunday Bee, 29,430
3. Sunday Bee, 29,420	13. Sunday Bee, 29,500
4. Sunday Bee, 29,770	14. Sunday Bee, 29,500
5. Sunday Bee, 29,630	15. Sunday Bee, 29,510
6. Sunday Bee, 29,590	16. Sunday Bee, 29,590
7. Sunday Bee, 29,590	17. Sunday Bee, 29,450
8. Sunday Bee, 29,450	18. Sunday Bee, 29,450
9. Sunday Bee, 29,450	19. Sunday Bee, 29,450
10. Sunday Bee, 29,450	20. Sunday Bee, 29,450
11. Sunday Bee, 29,370	21. Sunday Bee, 29,440
12. Sunday Bee, 29,450	22. Sunday Bee, 29,440
13. Sunday Bee, 29,450	23. Sunday Bee, 29,440
14. Sunday Bee, 29,450	24. Sunday Bee, 29,440
15. Sunday Bee, 29,450	25. Sunday Bee, 29,440
16. Sunday Bee, 29,450	26. Sunday Bee, 29,440
17. Sunday Bee, 29,450	27. Sunday Bee, 29,440
18. Sunday Bee, 29,450	28. Sunday Bee, 29,440
19. Sunday Bee, 29,450	29. Sunday Bee, 29,440
20. Sunday Bee, 29,450	30. Sunday Bee, 29,440
Total, 29,690	
Less unsold and returned copies, 9,907	
Net total sales, 19,783	
Net daily average, 29,277	

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of March, A. D. 1902.

GEORGE RASMUSSEN,  
Notary Public.

Another move on the South African chess board is about due.

South Omaha politicians are clamoring for voting machines. Haven't they had them all of the time?

The rule against talking too much is a good one as well for the ordinary layman as for the military officer in high rank.

Is it not about time for the valiant Henry Watterson to make another uproarious charge upon his phantom "man on horseback"?

The incorporation of canal power companies is the latest fad, but all of the power canals projected up to date still remain on paper.

Give Senator Jones of Arkansas credit for one good trait. He seems to realize when he is beaten and is willing to subside while his star is in eclipse.

These Christmas tales found as few denuders people to swallow them in Denmark as they did in America, where no one even professed to believe them.

A wise American mule will make the most of it while the Boer war lasts. There's no telling how soon his services will be again in such great demand abroad.

The struggle for the control of the eggs of the country has become so fierce that artificial egg layers will be put in requisition.

When the telegraph and electric light wires have been placed under ground and the billboards are taken down to stay down the danger in our public thoroughfares during hurricanes will be materially lessened.

A new code of laws of ancient Babylon has been unearthed and deciphered. It is safe to say that they are just as applicable to present conditions as some of the dead letter laws we still cherish on our modern statute books.

If the reverend senators want to keep up to the pace that has been set for them by pugilistic and fractious members they will have to invent a few new forms of violent outbreaks that will each in succession produce a climax in senatorial sensationalism.

J. Pierpont Morgan's exploits are becoming so famous that over in Europe the apprehension is cropping out that his venture may be an effort to perfect a merger of all the royal crowns handed down to present owners from medieval ancestry. That would be a crowning achievement.

The call for the populist state convention which has just been given to the public officially apportions 128 delegates to Douglas county, where the populists scarcely muster 500 votes, while six of the biggest populist counties, namely, Butler, Buffalo, Custer, Dawes, Hamilton and Saunders combined will have only 129 delegates.

The brilliant genius that edits the Omaha double-end makes a most pathetic appeal to the citizens of Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs to emulate the enterprise and push of Mobile, Ala. When it is borne in mind that Mobile, after 200 years of public-spirited push and enjoying all of the natural advantages of a great seaport, has managed to carom a population of scarcely 30,000, and cuts absolutely no figure in the clearing house record, the value of this suggestion must impress itself on intelligent tri-city business men.

## THE OTHER SIDE

When the American army in the Philippines is being subjected to severe criticism and the soldiers denounced as cruel and brutal, even the commanding general being characterized on the floor of the national senate by a democratic senator as a "dastard villain," it is interesting to note that there is another side to this matter which shows that the Philippine army is not so wholly bad as some have proclaimed it.

A few days ago the war department sent to Senator Lodge, chairman of the senate committee on Philippine affairs, a mass of correspondence relating to conditions in the archipelago, included in which were over half a hundred petitions from native sources asking the retention of United States troops at various points in the islands. The petitioners declare that by the presence of American troops in their respective localities they are insured humane treatment, protection and the maintenance of peace and good order. In many cases the petitions refer to individual American officers whom the natives have learned to admire and respect and to whom they look for protection and justice. All these petitions are most hearty and cordial in praise of the American officers and soldiers and in every case where a removal of troops was to be made express regret therefor, not a few urging that they be allowed to remain. There can be no reasonable doubt in regard to the origin and authenticity of these petitions. Their language and style of expression clearly show that they are from native sources.

While it is not questioned that some cruelties have been practiced in the Philippines, some things done which cannot be justified, there is no warrant for the sweeping and unqualified denunciation of the army there which some have indulged in. The truth is, that with rare exceptions the soldiers in the Philippines have treated the natives humanely and justly and have patiently borne with provocations of which people at home can have no conception. Those who have been guilty of unjustifiable cruelty should be punished and undoubtedly will be so far as it is possible to do so, but fair-minded people will not believe that the entire army in the Philippines is amenable to the charge of cruelty and inhumanity.

## CANADIAN DISCRIMINATION.

The Indianapolis Journal suggests that if Canada's friends in the United States are so anxious for what they call reciprocity, why do they not require that Canada shall pledge before negotiations begin, that the duty on American merchandise shall be the same as the duty on British merchandise, instead of 25 per cent higher. "This discrimination against the United States," remarks that paper, "is never mentioned by the advocates of so-called reciprocity, probably because they know that Great Britain, which makes Canada's trade treaties, will not consent to equal duties on merchandise imported into Canada. The advantage of 25 per cent in favor of Great Britain is equivalent to a protective duty of 25 per cent for the merchandise of free trade England when imported into Canada."

While this discrimination has not been of any very great advantage to English manufacturers, as shown by the statistics of Canadian trade, it is none the less an obstacle to closer trade relations between this country and Canada and it is one which the latter has not proposed to remove, though it would perhaps be willing to somewhat modify the discrimination if the imperial government would consent. It is unlikely, however, that England could be induced to relinquish any considerable part of the protection its manufacturers now have in the tariff of its American colony and it is entirely certain that the imperial government would not permit Canada to enter into a reciprocity agreement that would place American merchandise on an equal footing with British in the Canadian market.

The interests in the United States which are most strenuous in urging reciprocity with Canada, however, appear to be quite unconcerned respecting the tariff discrimination in favor of the English manufacturers. What they are troubled about is the threat of Canada to increase the duties on American merchandise, though there is no great probability of this being done, in spite of the brave talk of a few Canadian statesmen, for the obvious reason that such a policy would work to the disadvantage of the people of the Dominion and would not in the least better the chances for commercial reciprocity tariff retaliation on the part of Canada, as is being threatened, would be foolish and futile, for in such a case the United States would not be helpless and could return some hard blows.

Canada wants a free American market for her natural products. To grant her this, as was done by the old reciprocity treaty, would be a detriment to our agricultural interests, which have as good claim to protection as any other interests. The desirability of closer trade relations between the two countries may be admitted, but if ever realized it will be upon a more equitable basis than Canada has yet proposed, the most important feature of which must be the abandonment of discrimination in favor of British merchandise.

## TAXATION OF MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGES.

The Burlington road has invoked the power of the courts to enjoin the commissioners of Cass county from levying and collecting a special tax on the railway bridge that spans the Missouri river at Plattsmouth. This action revives the old issue of railway bridge taxation that has in years past caused so much vexation and bitter contention.

It is a matter of history that all of the bridges across the Missouri river have been erected under separate charters granted by congress under the assumption that the Missouri river is a navigable stream which cannot be bridged without the permission of the national authorities, because such structures would impede

navigation. That these bridges necessarily constitute part of the main lines of the railroads for which they were constructed is an indisputable fact, but the railroad projectors have treated these bridges as separate from the railroad proper and have capitalized them independent of their main lines. The Union Pacific bridge at Omaha, for example, was bonded for \$2,500,000, although its original cost did not exceed half of that sum.

Having enormously overvalued and capitalized these bridges, the railroads have for many years imposed a special bridge toll upon all traffic that crosses the Missouri river and by such policy assumed a just liability for special taxation. For nearly twenty years the Union Pacific bridge at Omaha collected 50 cents for every passenger and \$10 for every carload of freight conveyed across it. Within the past ten years the bridge tolls have been reduced by one-half, or \$5 per carload and 25 cents per passenger. The bridge tolls across the Missouri at Plattsmouth have been the same as those at Omaha, the only difference being that they do not appear on the freight bills because the bridge is merely an extension of the Burlington system and the bridge tolls are absorbed.

Whether the bridge tolls are high or low, just or unjust, the main question is, Why should not the Missouri river railroad bridges be treated as separate property from the main lines so long as the railroads persist in separating these bridges from their main lines by special charges? If Missouri river bridge tolls are justified, why should there not also be special charges at every tunnel which railroads have built through the mountains of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada?

The Missouri river bridges have long ago paid for themselves, but even if there had not been a dollar paid off on the original investment, is it not right and reasonable that these bridges should be separated for purposes of taxation so long as the railroad companies see fit to separate them from the main lines for the exaction of a special bridge toll? If these bridges have become part of the main lines for all intents and purposes, why should the roads persist in treating them as special properties that must earn interest upon the capital invested in their construction, or worse yet, upon capital borrowed on the strength of the ability of the railroads to levy tribute upon the traffic of the Transmissouri country?

The bill granting to the Omaha Northern Railway company an extension of three years in which to construct the road across the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservation has passed both houses of congress and now goes to the president for his signature. The promoters of this air line railroad have secured the right-of-way through the Indian reservations under pretext that they have the capital to build a railroad, but the fact that they have rolled a bill through congress to give them three years more time within which to complete the road clearly indicates that this is simply a speculative scheme for unloading a franchise to some syndicate yet to be organized or to some existing road that is willing to pay a bonus for preventing the construction of a competing line. Whether such enterprises deserve encouragement is extremely doubtful. If there was a long felt want for the road there ought to have been no trouble in meeting the conditions of the original bill within the time prescribed in the charter. If the air line is simply an anchor thrown to windward it should never have been given a charter.

The idiotic gabble about 1,000 American journalists who will be in Omaha when the next National Editorial association assemblies would be amusing if it were not so deceptive. At the recent gathering of this so-called National association at Hot Springs, Nebraska, with its 600 newspaper publications, was represented by two men and the press of other states pro rata. A photographic view of the whole assemblage published by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat shows a great majority to have been women, with a sprinkling of men and some juveniles, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the number of these journeymen will exceed one-tenth of one thousand.

Each succeeding decision of our supreme court on questions of vital public importance brings new converts to the demand for an early and effective recasting of Nebraska's outgrown constitution. The necessity for a more up-to-date fundamental law conforming more nearly to the new conditions with which the state is confronted after more than twenty-five years of growth and progress is becoming more and more imperative, opening the eyes of the people to the urgency of immediate action. The Bee has for years been consistently calling for constitution revision and its agitation is sure to bear fruit before very long.

The Omaha gusher, better known as the World-Herald, emits a whole volume of vapor and gas exhorting public-spirited citizens of Omaha to emulate the example of New Orleans, Mobile and other southern cities. The plan proposed by the gusher is very simple. Each and every individual living in Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs must wear a metal badge in the buttonhole of his, her or its jacket, overshirt or shirtwaist as an evidence of membership in good standing, and when any of these people come in front of a fence they must pull themselves across by the bootstraps or stocking fasteners.

## Taking On a Bracer.

Philadelphia Ledger.  
We are not afraid of any nation, but we are going to spend \$25,000,000 on new warships to keep our courage up.

## One Remedy in Sight.

Baltimore Sun.  
At the present rate in ten years almost everything people eat, drink or use will be in the hands of combinations. There is a

limit somewhere. And it may come to the point where the people of the United States who share in huge monetary profits from stock-juggling will be compelled to combine against the combinations.

## Provocation for a Kick.

Boston Transcript.  
It is pretty discouraging for a court of justice to hand down a decision against a shirt waist at this time of year and with a hot wave said to be within arm's reach at that.

## Joe Saved His Hair.

Baltimore American.  
Joseph Jefferson declines to take any chances with oscillatory females who are delighted with his performances. Mr. Jefferson is too old to take up the piano as a livelihood.

## Good Business Policy.

Buffalo Express.  
Secretary of the state is to be commended for ruling that warrants and checks may hereafter be paid after simple indorsement guaranteed by the banks presenting the paper for payment. Heretofore not only indorsement has been necessary, but the check or warrant had to be accompanied by a certificate showing the authority of the bank to change in the line of good business policy.

## Chunks of Useless Information.

Philadelphia Record.  
Camille Flammarion, the well-known French astronomer, has announced the fact that the heavenly bodies since the beginning of the Christian era have passed on Friday last at 6:10 p. m. Nobody probably experienced any sensation whereby the billionth minute of the Christian era could be differentiated from any that went before or that have come after. The man who has many commas there in the Bible or how many times the state "is" is repeated in Shakespeare will doubtless seize this chunk of French astronomical wisdom with gusto.

## Costly Experiments.

Portland Oregonian.  
Germany was never a bright and shining light in colonial administration, so that the details of her deficits in China afford no cause for surprise. Figures of this sort, however, are practically valueless, as the benefits of colonial trade do not appear in the national balance sheet. The cost of expenditures. Few departments of governmental expenditure pay their way. We are not clear directly what we spend for police and fire protection. Canada costs Great Britain money, but it comes handy in war time.

## Let in Plenty of Sunshine.

Philadelphia Times.  
You may go about among nine-tenths of the comfortable homes in almost any civilized country and find that the sun is counted by the typical housewife her especial foe. She does not allow him even to peep into her parlor, that holy of holies, where her best furniture and her finest carpets and costliest hangings are—oh, no! Science has clearly shown that sunlight properly used decreases mortality. Both physically and morally we should let the sunlight have free right of way into our lives. If we let it in the physical sphere it will find its own way into the moral. There is no such thing as too much sunlight.

## A NEW "AMERICA" NEEDED.

Patriotic Movement for a Tune "Racy of the Soil."

Chicago Tribune.  
The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati has become dissatisfied with the national anthem "America" because the music to which it is sung is not American and not even original, and worse than that, because it is the music to the British national hymn, "God Save the King." The words and tune of which are said to have been written in the eighteenth century by Henry Carey.

The Rhode Island patriots are right in their contention. The words of "America" were written in 1832 by Prof. Samuel F. Smith, a Baptist clergyman and a graduate of the famous 1829 Harvard class. The song has first been sung in the United States in which it was written to the tune of "God Save the King," and that has been its tune ever since.

To secure a fitting musical setting for the words the Rhode Island society has offered a gold medal. Further compensation must be looked for in the numerous times which will come to the successful composer. The terms of the offer are contradictory. The tune will have to meet and pass the severest criticism of competent musical judges and at the same time satisfy the popular taste. The music which may be accepted by the judges, however, is often "caviare to the general." Perhaps the middle way may be found and an "America" be produced which will satisfy both sides. In any event, a new tune is needed and new words would not be out of place, for the present ones are hardly up to date and the author of the new tune is restrictive upon the composer. The trophy of the medal and the chance of glory may set many pens at work, and out of the multiplicity of compositions one may be found which will be acceptable not only to the judges, but to the whole people. It may not be as stately as "Marsellaise," but if it is something American and something the people can sing, it will be all right.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

The editor of the Manila Volcano, having been fined \$100, with a day in prison to think it over, will probably be less eruptive in future.

If the "war room," so-called, of the White house is turned into a bedroom the sleeper therein may reasonably expect to have the nightmare.

Paul Revere's house in Boston, from which he started out on the "ride" April 19, 1775, is now owned by Longfellow, is now a "Banca Italiana."

Paris has a mighty hunter, the vicount of Bourge de Bozas, who, with his trusty rifle, killed six big elephants in four minutes. Tartarin of Tarascon did nothing like this.

Alton S. Sherman, Chicago's oldest living ex-mayor, was 91 on Monday. He has the unique distinction of being numbered among the dead in a Chicago almanac of this year's issue.

M. Blonvieu, chief engineer of the Paris Metropolitan underground railway, is about to visit the United States to study the American system of passenger handling, as well as various projected underground roads in the larger cities.

John Hays, a close friend of President McKinley, has died at Cleveland at the age of 77. He opened the first office in the Lake Superior district and interested the Hanna family in the mining district of the upper lakes. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth.

Castle Loo, where Queen Wilhelmina lies ill of typhoid fever, is an ancient pile with a history redolent with the moid of ages, and sanitary appliances calculated to cause an epidemic of any old disease. It would not take first prize as a health resort. In everything except the state of which it is built it is rotten with the ooze and stinks of centuries, generations, and the damp atmosphere of the place is enough to drive a strong man to drink. The recovery of the popular young queen under the circumstances will be a great victory for modern medical skill.

## FOR THE STATE TICKET.

Fremont Tribune: W. D. Holbrook's candidacy for lieutenant governor is generally accepted as the right thing.

One Journal: A large number of republican papers in this vicinity spoke complimentary of Peter Mortensen as a candidate for state treasurer in their issue of last week.

O'Neill Frontier: J. P. A. Black of Bloomington, Neb., has announced himself as a candidate for the republican nomination for governor. Mr. Black is one of the active, progressive republicans of the Fifth congressional district and is sure to be an active figure in the next state convention.

Rushville Record: As the time gets nearer for the state convention our preference for Judge Jensen for governor grows stronger. We have not heard a word against him, and we have somehow a pretty good opinion of a courageous, upright judge. Jensen's record is all right, and these are the kind we want in office.

Custer County Republican: W. Q. Sears of Tekamah, late speaker of the house, has authorized the use of his name as a candidate for governor, subject to the republican state convention. He seems to be among the leading candidates mentioned by the newspapers. Paul Jensen of Otoe and J. P. A. Black of Franklin are also among the favorites.

York Times: Out at Bloomington, J. P. A. Black has been brought out as a candidate for governor. The republican valley could hardly bring out a more able and creditable candidate than he. He is a lot of good men out there. Mr. Black is an educated man and a good lawyer, as well as a highly respected citizen. He would make a good governor.

Central City Nonpareil: W. M. Robertson of Norfolk is receiving some flattering endorsements as a gubernatorial candidate. He has strong following not only in the Third district, but throughout the state. The Nonpareil believes Mr. Robertson would make a good governor; and one thing is certain, if he is elected he and Joe and their gang will have to take a seat out in the back yard.

Blair Pilot: The mention of Hon. W. D. Haller's name as a candidate for lieutenant governor of Nebraska is a good one and brings to the front the name of a man who in public life has been a staunch friend of the taxpayers. The Pilot has faith in Mr. Haller's integrity and believes that Mr. Haller, should he receive the nomination, for lieutenant governor, would much strengthen the ticket. His work in the legislature has still well remembered, and during his long public service no man has ever had cause to question his acts.

Hartington Herald: Judge Robertson has many old friends in this county who are staunch supporters of his candidacy for governor and he made a very favorable impression on those whom he met for the first time. Judge Robertson is unquestionably an able, energetic and fearless man, who if nominated and elected would bring to the executive branch of the state government the stamina that would make him governor in fact as well as in name. Present indications are that Cedar county will tie in the Robertson column with thirteen enthusiastic supporters.

Springfield Monitor: Among Nebraska republicans who are willing to serve the people as governor of our great state is H. H. Wilson, a prominent attorney and politician of Lincoln. Years ago, way back in the early '70s, Wilson taught several terms of school in this county and if we remember right it was in the Forest City, Potwin and Gates districts. The writer became acquainted with him at that time and while attending the State university. Wilson has continued to push forward the best of the law, and now, in the new start and now his ambition is to be governor of Nebraska.

## TRICKY STATESMANSHIP.

Strangling the Measure for Election of Senators by Popular Vote.

Chicago Record-Herald (rep.).  
The senate committee on privileges and elections has probably beaten the resolution for the election of United States senators by the people by adopting the Depeu amendment. The amendment provides that the qualifications entitling citizens to vote for senators shall be uniform throughout the country and that congress shall have charge of the elections. It is anomalous and irrelevant, and is condemned by Senator Depeu's own speech in its defense. Consistency should have constrained him to argue for a general "force bill," but in one breath he repudiated the principle and the objects of such a bill and in the next adopted them for his special measure. There is a manifest lack of good faith in such a course, and it becomes more marked when it is understood that the senator is opposed to the election of senators by the people and would like to see the resolution defeated.

The majority of the committee were evidently actuated by the same motives. The purpose was to put the democratic friends of the resolution in a hole. If they are compelled to vote on the resolution and the amendment together they will naturally prefer that the resolution itself should fail rather than that there should be any interference with the election law good faith in the ethics of those laws it is unnecessary to speak now, but it is clear that they have been lugged into the debate on the election of senators by the people without excuse. The attempt is being made to defeat a desirable reform by a trick.

## GOSPEL OF PRIVACY.

Becoming a Marked Characteristic of American Life.

Saturday Evening Post.  
One reason why nobody has written the standard book upon American customs and manners, and a possible explanation why we wait vainly for the great American novel, is the fact that American life is in such a constant condition of change. It is so hard to get a picture of the nation this year, one would find next year that it was out of date and untrustworthy. This refers not so much to conditions of commercial prosperity or to fluctuations of political feeling, as to the small ways of daily life. There has been a change in the history of the world, a country where individuals and whole communities have been so full of the passion for self-improvement as we are.

Among the ideas which we have half held off, and which we are likely to take up with increasing enthusiasm within the next few years, is that of the advantage and delights of privacy. We have been domestic without being especially private. We never make much of a point of pulling the curtains at nightfall across our sitting and dining room windows, and when we first possessed panel lamps with broad unadorned shades we put them at once into the front bay window, so that the passer-by might enjoy them. Formerly we used to crowd into summer hotels, and the nearer our chairs stood to the chairs of our fellow-guests the happier we were. If there is a trace of exaggeration in all this the reader will perhaps pardon it, because it heightens a contrast. Nowadays each one of us longs for a small cottage in the country where he may plant his own vine and fig tree. We screen our front porches with flowers and awnings. Soon it may happen that some one will place the back and make of it a pleasant or agreeable. Slight as the evidence of it is, the change is begun. In America, that is almost the same thing as completed.

## BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Scenes and Incidents Observed at the National Capital.

Improvements of a radical character in the interior arrangements of the White House are contemplated. It is proposed to uproot modern alterations, made in years past, and restore the colonial character of the building both in decoration and arrangement of the rooms. For that purpose an architect is making plans and estimates to enable the proper committees to provide the necessary expense.

No president who has in the past found it necessary to remodel or renovate the White House has had in mind accepting it strictly to the period in which it was built until the matter fell into the hands of President Roosevelt. Modern works of art and modern furniture and modern decoration have taken the place of the colonial effects without an effort at preserving the original. What has been done at Mount Vernon will be done at the White House. The modern stained glass in the front hall will be removed, leaving the stately proportions of the hall untouched by throwing what is now the vestibule and the red corridor into one. Some modern mantels of the old out will be replaced by those copied after the fine ones in some of the first floor rooms. The effort of the president will be to preserve and not destroy the historic value of the house.

Senator Kerns of Utah is doing some large contracting this season, reports a Washington letter. He lives at a hotel and has the reputation of being very rich. He started business when he was 14; at that time he became a "freighter," carrying miners' supplies from a railroad terminus in Nebraska to the Black Hills. He had quit school four years before for the more remunerative occupation of work in Holt county. He discovered the Mayflower and Silver King mines and that was the turning point in his fortunes. He left off laboring at \$2 a day and soon went to buying railroads and gathering in political honors. He and Senator Clark of Montana make a congenial working team. They are now laying a railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles.

Senator Hanna was recently informed by one of his colleagues that Senator Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan proposed to make a big fight against the Cuban reciprocity bill.

"Oh, don't worry about that," replied Hanna. "It doesn't prove anything, beyond the fact that Burrows has a remarkable capacity for getting on the wrong side of an argument."

"Yes," replied the other, "but you don't know Burrows. He will fight on, and on, until the last moment."

Senator Hanna paused and then slowly surveyed his companion with the half-compassionate smile of one who pities another's ignorance.

"Of course he'll fight to the last moment," answered the stout Ohioan, "but he won't fight a minute longer. Did you ever see Burrows to be out of line at the finish? I never did. He'll fall in with the procession all right."

Delegate Dennis Flynn of Oklahoma has a German constituent whose name, for the purpose of this story, is Henry Zellerbach. Zellerbach is a German, and speaks with a broad accent, wanted a place as oil inspector, relates the Washington Post, and came to Flynn with his application.

"That's all right," said Flynn, "but you should see the governor. Tell him what you want and he will fix it for you."

Henry went to the governor. A few days later he saw Flynn again. "Denny," he said, "I've got to the governor and I've told him what I want. He says he will give me due consideration. I says to him that I do not want due consideration, but I want the inspectorship. I says to him to give me due consideration to the other fellow. By the way, Denny, what sort of a place is this 'due consideration' anyway?"

While "Private" John Allen was in Washington recently he started this story on his rounds. "There is an East St. Louis citizen named Zellerbach. Zellerbach has a little service during the civil war, but insists that he was in the greatest battles. To his hearing one night at a Grand Army of the Republic campfire Zellerbach was telling of his prowess in two battles. A little man in the back of the hall arose. 'That's all right,' said the speaker, 'but you should see the governor. Tell him what you want and he will fix it for you.'"

Henry went to the governor. A few days later he saw Flynn again. "Denny," he said, "I've got to the governor and I've told him what I want. He says he will give me due consideration. I says to him that I do not want due consideration, but I want the inspectorship. I says to him to give me due consideration to the other fellow. By the way, Denny, what sort of a place is this 'due consideration' anyway?"

Secretary Shaw tells a story on Prof. Hyatt, the weather observer at St. Louis. Prof. Hyatt has the appearance of a business man. During the recent street car strike he was about to get on a car when a member of the strike committee stepped up to him and asked if he intended riding on the car. The weather man replied that that was his intention. The striker sought to persuade him not to ride, but the professor preferred riding to walking and started to get on the car.

"Well, if you ride on that car you will withdraw our patronage from you," said the striker.