

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, \$5.00
Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year, \$2.00
Twenty-fourth Farmer, One Year, \$1.00
DELIVERED BY CARRIER
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 2c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 12c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c
Sunday Bee, per copy, 2c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week, 12c
Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES:
Omaha—The Bee Building, Twenty-fourth and M streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1940 Unity Building.
New York—Times Square.
Washington—301 Fourteenth Street.

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 2-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, printed during the month of May, 1902, was as follows:

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| 1. Daily Bee, 29,420 | 11. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |
| 2. Sunday Bee, 29,520 | 12. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |
| 3. Sunday Bee, 29,520 | 13. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |
| 4. Sunday Bee, 29,520 | 14. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |
| 5. Sunday Bee, 29,520 | 15. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |
| 6. Sunday Bee, 29,520 | 16. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |
| 7. Sunday Bee, 29,520 | 17. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |
| 8. Sunday Bee, 29,520 | 18. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |
| 9. Sunday Bee, 29,520 | 19. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |
| 10. Sunday Bee, 29,520 | 20. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |
| 21. Sunday Bee, 29,520 | 22. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |
| 23. Sunday Bee, 29,520 | 24. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |
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| 49. Sunday Bee, 29,520 | 49. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |
| 50. Sunday Bee, 29,520 | 50. Sunday Bee, 29,500 |

Total, 29,500

Less unsold and returned copies, 10,700

Net total sales, 18,800

Net daily average, 20,219

GEO. B. TSCHUCK,

Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company.

Subscribed in my presence by M. B. HONIGATE,

before me this 24th day of May, 1902.

(Seal.) M. B. HONIGATE,

Notary Public.

Trust Smasher Smyth is again a sacrifice to harmony; but he's getting used to it.

Bryan's eloquence is of some service. It saved him from being a sacrifice on the fusion altar.

Twenty hours of deadlock didn't prevent the populists from coming to the democratic terms.

Empty seats are of no consequence at fusion conventions. Delegates are voted whether they are present or not.

If college students persist in seeking sound bodies through work as section hands, the "jerry" may yet become a social ornament as well as an industrial necessity.

Bryan wasn't the issue at Grand Island. It was pie, and the democrats captured the pie. It's a mighty forlorn hope, however, the "Little Giant" has been called to lead.

The life of a hobo is certainly a hard one in Kansas and Nebraska these days. Food is plenty, but so is work, and to secure the first he must do the latter. These are certainly evil days for the professional tramp and the professional agitator.

Fusion in Kansas has resulted in confusion. Old line populists of the Sunflower state announce their intention of voting the republican ticket instead of supporting the hybrid affair headed by a democrat. Quite likely Nebraska populists will find the needs of their case will be met by the Kansas solution.

Missouri republicans have added their enthusiastic endorsement of President Roosevelt to the swelling list of similar testimonials. State after state is wheeling into line behind the president, as fast as conventions are held. This unbroken republican front presents little of encouragement to the opposition.

The railroads of Nebraska claim to pay 15.4 per cent of the entire taxes of the state. By rights they should pay at least 25 per cent. Their market value, at the lowest estimate, exceeds \$800,000,000. Appraised at one-sixth that amount, they are worth \$50,000,000 for taxation purposes, but they have been returned for only \$28,500,000.

How will the populist delegates explain to their constituents the capitulation at Grand Island? That ignominious surrender to the minority faction of the fusion combine is not likely to prove satisfactory to populists from principle, and certainly will not suit those who are populists for revenue only. The democrats may be relied on to monopolize the pie.

Nebraska's weather may not be all that flimsy persons would wish, but compared with the brand being served out in other states it seems excellent. Colorado is sweltering in the embrace of a hot wave, while Michigan is having a snowstorm. Indiana is entertaining tornadoes and Iowa and South Dakota are suffering from wind and rain, while Nebraska enjoys July weather as near perfect as it can be made.

It might aid in arriving at a just assessment if the county commissioners were to investigate the packing house and stock yards values for themselves. The returns made by the county assessors for the five packing houses are ridiculous, and the compromise offered is equally so. Figures on the stock yards have not yet been made public, but the value of the plant can easily be ascertained. It is unfair to go after the public service corporations alone and let the private corporations escape.

THAT STARTLING CONDITION.

According to the railroad tax bureau, "the most startling condition of affairs prevails in Nebraska that ought to be remedied without delay." The thing that startles the tax bureau figure jugglers is the discrepancy between the returns of the census enumerators of 1900 and the precinct assessors of the same year. We are told that the census enumerators have returned 226,944 more horses, 1,050,833 more cattle, 17,034 more mules, 145,954 more sheep and 2,469,931 more hogs than were returned by the assessors.

We concede that this is very startling, but not much more so than was the discrepancy of over 40,000 between the real population of Omaha and the population returned by the census takers of 1890. As a matter of fact, the census taker has big eyes and often sees double. He is not over-particular and often tries to fill out space by guessing when he cannot get correct information. When the census enumerators look at a herd of cattle or inspect a drove of hogs or sheep they mentally figure out how many there might be, but when the assessor comes to check up the figures guessed at by the enumerator he finds that they were far from correct.

Another reason for the discrepancy may be that the enumerators and the assessors did not take the census at the same time. The assessors did their work in April and the enumerators did not begin until June or July. Hundreds of thousands of cattle, hogs and sheep might have been and doubtless had been slaughtered or exported.

Assume, however, that the startling condition of affairs which the railroad tax bureau has discovered was absolutely true, how does that justify the failure of the railroad assessors to take into consideration the value of the franchises of the Nebraska railroads in making their assessments? These franchises are worth over \$200,000,000, and no amount of pettifoggery can hoodwink the people into believing that they should not be considered part of the assessable property of the railroads.

The startling discovery that millions of money invested in bonds, stocks and mortgages or deposited in banks fail to be returned for taxation through the precinct assessors affords by no means a justification for the undervaluation of railroad property. Lands, lots, mills, factories, business blocks and residences are all returned for taxation, whether the money lenders, mortgage holders or stock speculators make returns or not.

There is no way for visible property to escape the tax gatherer. Why should not the railroads be taxed in proportion to the value of their property? For the past eight years property in town lots and the improvements in the cities have earned little or no income for their owners. Much of the town property has been absolutely confiscated by taxes, but yet the owners had to submit grudgingly, because that is the law. The railroads, on the other hand, have been prosperous and enormously productive. They have doubled, tripled and even quadrupled in value within the past three years, but their assessment in this city is lower by several millions than it was ten years ago.

Surely this is a startling condition of affairs that ought to be remedied without delay.

OUTLOOK FOR DEMOCRATIC UNITY.

The speech of Mr. Cleveland in the interest of democratic unity does not appear to have made much of an impression upon the party in the direction intended. It has been much discussed by democrats in Washington and so far as they have publicly expressed themselves there is no indication that the speech has met with general favor. There are some, of course, who accept it as wise and sound counsel, but the majority of democratic representatives are not satisfied with the utterances of the ex-president. Perhaps the prevailing view has been best expressed by Henry Watterson, whose comment on Mr. Cleveland's speech was a caustic arraignment of the ex-president's record.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican finds some evidence that the much-hoped-for democratic unity may fall when put to the test. He says that the disposition of some southern democrats to insist upon even a general endorsement of the platform of 1896 and 1900 is an unpromising omen for the future. It is true there is a growth of feeling even among the southern democrats that Bryanism has been carried far enough, but as yet this is far from being so pronounced as to warrant confidence that the democracy can be harmonized before the next national campaign, at least in the way advised by Mr. Cleveland, who in his characteristic way gave the Bryanites some pretty sharp slaps. Their leader did not fail to take notice of and what he has said in reply abundantly shows that whatever political influence he still possesses is to be exerted with all possible vigor to defeat the reorganization movement. There is no doubt that Bryanism has very considerably declined and there is good reason to expect that it will continue to lose ground, yet it is still a force to be reckoned with, as Mr. Cleveland and the other reorganizers will find. It is the aggressive, fighting element of the party and is not to be easily vanquished.

The difficulties in the way of harmonizing the democracy are so great, so nearly insuperable, that it is hardly possible the task can be accomplished within the next two years. The antagonistic factions are as bitter, or even more bitter, toward each other than either is toward the republican party. How is it possible to bring together the Clevelandites and the Bryanites? How shall the democrats who believe with the ex-president that the party should be "relieved from the burden of issues which have been killed by the decrees of the American people" be induced to harmonize with those who raised those issues and insist upon adhering to them? Cleveland and Hill could meet and exchange apparently

cordial greetings, but Bryan did not even condescend to acknowledge the invitation to meet these democrats. The advocates of reorganization will continue their efforts and may make some progress, but the unity they desire is from all present indications far in the future.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

It appears highly probable that there will be no action by congress at this session in regard to Cuban reciprocity and that the matter will be left in the hands of the president to negotiate a treaty, which may be sent either to an extra session of the senate or await action at the regular session. There seems to be no prospect of the republican factions in the senate getting together on this question, and if they do not it is said to be reasonably certain that the president will exercise his authority under the treaty-making provision of the constitution and negotiate a treaty with the government of Cuba for reciprocal exchange of products. Having done this he might call a special session of the senate to pass upon the treaty.

All statements coming from Washington in regard to this matter are to the effect that the president has not abated his strong convictions as to the duty of the government to do something for the assistance of Cuba industrially and commercially and will continue to make every effort to bring this about. He has certainly had strong encouragement to adhere to this position in the declarations of republican state conventions.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

Referring to the repeated proposition of the anthracite coal miners to arbitrate all questions in dispute and if their position is declared untenable they will return to the mines and resume work, the Cleveland Leader remarks that nothing could be fairer, more temperate or more convincing of the righteousness of the miners' cause. That paper argues that men do not take such a position when they are striving for a little more than \$300 a year as pay for work in mines, unless they know their case needs only a hearing and a just decision.

The Leader declares that the position of the president of the mine workers' union is unanswerable by any men who refuse to submit their cause to an impartial tribunal and says that under such conditions the coal companies must arbitrate or stand condemned for meanness, greed and injustice before the bar of public opinion. "They must meet President Mitchell half way or feel the weight of national contempt and disgust. Nor is it the only sentiment which they will have to encounter. If they stand obstinately against any concession or arbitration, refusing to submit their cause to an impartial court, they will surely be held accountable for whatever evils may result to the country at large." The operators have absolutely rejected arbitration, showing in this an utter indifference to the public interests, and it is time that public sentiment regarding their course was given the most vigorous expression. Their refusal to arbitrate, if not a confession that they fear the result would be adverse to them, is to be explained only on the ground that to submit the dispute to arbitration would involve recognition of the union and that attitude of the public can have no sympathy under existing conditions. Had the miners refused to arbitrate popular feeling regarding their case would be different, but having attested their confidence in the justice and reasonableness of their demands by proposing arbitration and agreeing to return to work if the verdict should be against them, public sentiment is very largely on the side of the miners.

According to the returns made by the census of 1900, the five packing houses at Omaha have invested a total of \$15,835,418, which is divided as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Land | \$ 774,209 |
| Buildings | 3,839,028 |
| Machinery | 1,225,689 |
| Cash and sundries | 9,796,312 |
| Total | \$15,835,418 |

Of this total \$5,839,103 is represented by land, buildings and machinery, real estate in the fullest sense of the word, but the assessor for Douglas county returns this property for taxation purposes at \$95,114. The tax representative of the packers offers to compromise with the county on \$262,331, as being one-sixth of the fair valuation of packing plants. Without considering the nearly \$10,000,000 of "cash and sundries" returned by the census, one-sixth of the fair valuation of the real estate of the five packing plants amounts to \$973,184, or more than three and one-half times the figure at which the packers offer to compromise. And the "cash and sundries" still have a taxable value.

PASS UP THE DISCOUNT.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Secretary Root states the cost of the war in the Philippines to be \$170,000,000. The democratic editors who have placed it at \$600,000,000 will please notice and allow the discount.

THE GLAD HAND AWAITS.

Washington Post.

President Roosevelt is accepting a great many invitations from the western municipalities. His second edition of "The Winning of the West" is evidently going to be an exhaustive affair.

PROSECUTION AND RESULTS.

Chicago Tribune.

Lincoln Monday of Knoxville, Tenn., was a member of the Ninth United States Infantry and served in the Philippines. Foot soldiers made insulting remarks about the army and now one of them is dead and the other three are dying.

STRIKE LOSSES ONE MILLION A DAY.

Philadelphia Record.

The cost of the coal strike at a close estimate of money loss in wages to the miners, loss of profits to the owners of the mines and carriers and losses incurred by consumers and related industries, is \$1,000,000 for every work day. If it were possible to estimate the loss between the active parties in dispute no doubt they would be soon ready to agree upon terms, but it is known at the outstart that the bulk of loss will fall upon innocent and

helpless third parties and the suffering thus inflicted is counted upon as an element of pressure in bringing about an ultimate adjustment. The remedy by which the masses may be protected against warring combinations or warring classes remains yet to be devised.

Ancient, but Effective.

Chicago Chronicle.
Observant people will be disposed to doubt the reports of anarchist plots against the life of King Edward. It invariably happens that when royalty is about to be placed on public exhibition the police discover a singular plot. In this way the police establish a great reputation for zeal and vigilance while royalty enjoys redoubled demonstrations of loyalty and enthusiasm at the hands of its subjects. The device is so old that it might seem stale, but it continues to be as effective as ever.

Iowa's Grade of Colonels.

New York Tribune.
The State Association of Auctioneers in Iowa is said to have decided that no person should be admitted to the profession of calling lots at a just claim to be addressed as Colonel until after he has enticed bids at a thousand sales or more. In some other states of the Union the title of colonel is like the quality of mercy, and is not strained by an association of auctioneers or any other grade of revilement, but dropt, as the gentle rain from heaven, upon the man beneath; it also resembles the gentle rain in that it falls alike upon the just and the unjust.

Meat and Muscle.

Chicago Chronicle.
At a recent pedestrian contest a vegetarian won in the international match from Berlin to Dresden.

The contest lasted 135 miles. The winner walked it in a little more than twenty-seven hours. His competitor, a meat eater, fell behind an hour and forty-five minutes. The vegetarian has also beaten the famous run of the Greek from Marathon to Athens, who covered 140 miles in twenty-seven hours.

While proof is still lacking that an exclusive vegetarian diet is the best muscle maker, data are accumulating which show that meat is not indispensable and that health may be promoted by diminishing its consumption.

The Greeks, who were in their golden age the most graceful as well as the most stalwart athletes, ate little meat.

While the federal court enables the American beef combine to keep up the price of beef, Americans can better afford to experiment with a vegetable diet as a muscle maker.

PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACT.

Nothing to Arbitrate in the Alaska Boundary Question.

Concerning the Alaska boundary, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, says: "We are perfectly willing to submit the question to arbitration, but so long, of course, as the United States maintains that there is nothing to arbitrate, the menace of open conflict on the disputed ground must continue to exist."

The only "question" is the question whether the Russo-British treaty of 1825 means what it says. It states that the line shall "ascend the Portland channel" to the fifty-sixth parallel, shall thence run along the summit of the mountains, "parallel to the 141° west longitude," and shall follow that meridian to the "Frozen ocean," but wherever the mountain summits are more than ten marine leagues from the coast the boundary, in the treaty's exact words, "shall be formed by a line parallel to the 'almshouses' of the coast, and which shall never exceed a distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

That is the boundary we bought from Russia in 1857. There was no "question" then or for years afterward. Every map, British, Continental, Canadian and American, agreed practically upon the boundary. Even the British admiralty chart for the use of the royal navy, corrected up to April, 1898, showed the true boundary. The Klondike was discovered Great Britain took up the Canadian claim to land within the thirty-mile strip.

That the United States has "nothing to arbitrate" is a "statement of open conflict," but a statement of fact. If Canadian officials should invade Vermont, open a custom house at Burlington and argue their right to the northern half of the state, we should reply that we had nothing to arbitrate, but would that reply, or the invasion that provoked it, be the real act of aggression?

ORIGIN OF A QUARREL.

Why President Cleveland and Editor Watterson Fell Out.

J. B. McCormick, a well known correspondent who writes under the pen name "Macon," gives the following account of the origin of the coolness between Henry Watterson and Grover Cleveland: "The two men were well acquainted when Grover Cleveland was president of the United States and Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was one of his chief friends and advisers, and not, as he now is, one of his severest critics. In those days Mr. Watterson was persona grata at the White House and its frequent visitor. In one of these visits President Cleveland, who could not spare the time himself from his official duties, requested the editor to escort Mrs. Cleveland to the theater. Mr. Watterson gladly complied. The star was Clara Morris and the president's wife was delighted with her performance, so much so that she expressed a strong desire to meet the actress. 'That is easily enough arranged,' said Mr. Watterson. 'She and I are old friends; I'll send her a note and tell her of your wish. She will be delighted to meet you.'

"Accordingly, the note was written and dispatched to Miss Morris by one of the ushers. In a few minutes it was answered, as Mr. Watterson had anticipated, and at the end of the act the editor escorted Mrs. Cleveland behind the scenes and into Mr. Morris' dressing room, where he introduced the first lady of the land and the emotional actress. Of course, Miss Morris treated Mrs. Cleveland with the greatest consideration. After the performance Mr. Watterson escorted Mrs. Cleveland back to the White House. 'Oh, Grover,' exclaimed Mrs. Cleveland, 'I have had a delightful time. I not only saw Miss Morris act, but I met her personally, and found her a charming lady.' The information was not as pleasant to the president as his spouse expected. On the contrary, Mrs. Watterson, and turning to Mr. Watterson, said, in tones of anger: 'When I confided my wife to your care I expected you to give her all the protection that your age and experience would call for. If my wife desired to meet Miss Morris you had a private box, and you neither would have protected her from the pranks of a school girl than the behavior of the first lady of the land, and you should have protected her against her own folly.'

"There was more said by the president of the United States and this story from Mr. Watterson's own lips. This was one of the first causes of the break in the friendship which up to that time had existed between the president and the editor. Now it is doubtful if it will ever be restored."

HARMONY AND HARPOONING.

Philadelphia Press: It is hardly worth while for Bryan to tire himself out throwing things at David B. Hill. Hill is too experienced a dodger to let anything hit him.

Indianapolis News: Every democratic leader professes to want harmony, but he continues to too his own horn in utter disregard of the other members of the band. Cleveland's ponderous phrases have a way of peralizing, nevertheless. It will take Editor Bryan a long time to get out of that "shadow of predestined defeat."

Washington Post: Mr. Cleveland's speech was singularly free from platitudes and he did not make the mistake of talking too long. Happy is the orator who has something to say and knows how to say it without repeating himself.

Chicago Post: By the way, Mr. Bryan does not tell us what he would do for the sake of harmony, what sacrifices he would make and what position he would recommend as the middle ground between the story of the mote and the beam again.

Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Bryan may find a crumb of comfort in the fact that the Maine democracy has endorsed "the last democratic national platform." But, then, the Maine democracy is a feeble folk and knows what it is doing.

Kansas City Journal: However, the democratic party is not obliged to follow either Cleveland or Bryan. As leaders they are both has-beens. Both brought it disaster—Cleveland with his administration and Bryan with his platform. It would do well to look up a new Moses not recommended by either.

Baltimore American: With the leading democratic politicians of Illinois calling each other "pinheads and boobies," with Tom L. Johnson demanding a 3-cent plank in the platform, with Editor Watterson declaring a new chain war and with Editor Bryan sulking in his pressroom it does not appear that the democratic harmony dinner improved the dyspeptic condition of that party.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Among the speakers announced at the Big Stone Lake, Minn., Chautauque are Mrs. Carrie Nation, William J. Bryan and Lieutenant Commander Richmond P. Hobson.

Emperor William's recent speeches indicate that he is of one mind with the late General Israel Putnam: "Treat in Providence and keep your powder dry."

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has asked the house to appropriate \$10,000 for the purchase of the late Hermann Strecker's collection of butterflies and moths for the Smithsonian institution.

Rear Admiral Clark, who will always be referred to as "of the Oregon," denies the published report that he intends to resign. He is perfectly satisfied with his present billet at the naval home at Philadelphia.

Mayor McNamee of Cambridge, Mass., told the scholars at Webster Grammar school the other day that he hoped none of the boys would ever become a mayor and none of the girls the wife of a mayor. He said he could wish them no greater injury than that any of the boys should become a democratic mayor of a republican city.

Thomas W. Lawson of Massachusetts does not let his interest in the possibly less practical things of life stop with yachts. He has placed a chime of ten bells on an observatory tower at next Sunday. The bells will ring for the first time next Sunday. The tower itself is a landmark for mariners making for Boston harbor from the southward.

Francis Murphy, the famous temperance apostle, has become a resident of California. He has a beautiful home and is in a position to enjoy the rest he so richly deserves. But that he has not quit fighting the drink traffic is shown by an account of one of his meetings printed in the Santa Barbara Independent and an appreciation by Rev. B. E. Newton in the same newspaper.

Colonel Arthur Lynch, who is fighting in the London courts for his seat in Parliament as member for Galway, is a native of Smythdale, one of the numerous smaller gold fields in the vicinity of the famous Ballarat. His father held for many years the post of registrar at Smythdale under the mining department of Victoria. At the University of Melbourne he took the degree of M. A. and C. E. He practiced in Australia as an engineer for some time and then transferred himself to London, where he became an author and journalist.

FAREWELL TO WAR TAXES.

Ease with Which the Nation Bore the Extra Burden.

(Philadelphia Record.)

War revenue taxation has but few days more of statutory existence, except as to the tax, which will be imposed for trade reasons, until January 1 next. The special tax on "bucket shops" and transactions by bucket shop methods has been retained, not for its revenue-producing quality, but rather as an expression of disapproval of the bucket shop trade.

The bucket shops pay it, and flourish the white like green bay trees. It neither regulates nor represses the business, but rather fortifies and encourages it. Mixed four taxes, and the regulations accompanying them, will be retained until, as a broader definition of the article, designed for the protection of the four export trade.

All other provisions of the act of June 13, 1898, and its amendments, except as to excise taxes on fermented liquors and tobacco, will pass into disuse on July 1 next. Beer will pay \$1 per barrel, as under the old law; and the former rates on manufactures of tobacco, with drawback of excess tax paid on stock on hand, will be imposed. The heavy hand of federal taxation, in short, will vex the business of the country no more until another war period shall supervene. How marked is the difference between the real reduction and the sham reduction of the act of March 2, 1901, will be disclosed early in the coming government year. So smoothly ran the methods of the act of indirect war for raising a fund that public complaint of its exactions was reduced to a minimum. Under its operations a vast surplus revenue flowed into the public treasury, tempting congress to indulge in schemes of unmeasured extravagance, by which the national revenues for years to come have been practically mortgaged to a standard of profuse and inordinate public expenditure established.

The absolute ease with which the burden of temporary heavy war taxes was borne surprised even those optimistic economists who delight in rolling the national wealth as a sweet morsel under their tongues. There was no way of measuring at the outset the ratio of possible demand, so the federal lawmakers took care to make the additional revenue ample to meet all contingencies. But even the most sanguine estimates were far outstruck by the results of the first year's levy, while the sudden termination of hostilities with Spain and the complications of the Philippine revolt only served to accentuate the official thriftlessness of legislators who saw in the assurance of peace a pretext for further exactions. So far as a sound condition of the public treasury is concerned, the restoration of the internal tax system prevailing before the war might have been safely accomplished two years ago.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

"Bad dreams, good news," is a common expression which signifies nothing. At least one New York family, if it entertained the nonsense, has had the notion banished in a shockingly fatal manner. Mary Hendrickson, a 17-year-old girl and a victim of persistent bad dreams, leaped from bed screaming late Saturday night and fell dead by her bedside. The Hendricksons said that their daughter had been subject to nightmares for a year or more. She often screamed in her sleep. When she awoke, however, she was never able to tell what she had seen. She simply knew that something dreadful seemed to happen to her