

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Omaha, Douglas County, Mo. George B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual circulation of the Omaha Bee during the month of June, 1903, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation type and Amount. Total circulation for June 1903 is 289,229.

When will our Daves answer those pertinent questions? Positively no postponement for the coronation this time.

Governor Odell's promised location in Omaha proves to be a false alarm. It will be a real cold day when Omaha finds itself without a police commission.

If the flood waters must continue to fall somehow, we know of no place more suitable for them than Texas. Don't be alarmed at earthquake reports from the Black Hills region.

The resumption of competitive rifle practice for marksmen in the regular army is another corroboration of the fact that peace has been restored. Omaha has had a surplus of police commissioners de jure and de facto.

Judge Gordon's salary vouchers continue to come into the city council with remarkable regularity. The police court Dogberry should capitalize them on his expectation of life.

If the international oil trust is to be a reality, taking the usual form of a corporation floating stocks and bonds upon the market, we may find that oil and water do mix after all.

Lord Kitchener has a new title thrust upon him as a reminder of his newly won glory. No wonder Kitchener was anxious to avoid returning to England before the coronation ceremonies.

Plenty of people are willing to put up street signs in response to the council's invitation at so much per sign. But none of them offer to give a five or ten-year guaranty on the plan imposed on paving contractors.

It is worthy of note once more that the men honored by Iowa republicans with high places in both upper and lower houses of congress are always on hand with their advice and encouragement when the party takes counsel in state convention.

Remember that the railroad tax question is not confined to Nebraska. The demand that the railroads shall pay a fair share of the tax burdens is making itself general in many of the western states where the evil of railway tax shirking is becoming intolerable.

The story comes from Washington that the Cuban-American league, with 400,000 members, is to raise a fund by assessing each member one dollar, to be used to promote the re-election of Senator Mason of Illinois. This would make a campaign fund of \$400,000.

Senator Ingalls made himself famous by saying that for every federal appointment he secured he made ninety-nine enemies and one ingrate. Taking Senator Ingalls' basis for the inevitable outcome in the selection of the new Omaha police board, Governor Savage is sure to make 396 enemies and four ingrates.

What a pity Omaha is not blessed with a mining exchange as well as a real estate exchange in these balmy days of July. We feel sure that the mining share men would double discount the abstract men ten to one striking it rich in delving into the inner recesses of Governor Savage's gold mine, otherwise known as the Omaha police commission.

AN OLD OPPOSITION.

The democratic party has always been opposed to protection. Since its organization it has persistently fought that policy and during the long period in which it had control of the government it refused to legislate for the development of American industries.

The industrial growth of this nation had its beginning forty years ago, under the first really protective tariff law which went up to that time had been enacted, and only once since then has the democratic party had an opportunity to put a check upon this industrial development, which it did not fail to improve with disastrous consequences to the country.

That party is again endeavoring to organize a fight against protection. It paid little attention to the policy in 1866 and entirely ignored it in 1900, but its leaders are now seeking to make protection the paramount issue. They cannot successfully deny the beneficent results that have come from that policy.

The enormous development of our manufacturing industries, which have given the United States the leading place among industrial nations; the building of a great home market for our agricultural products; the great benefits to American labor, unequalled in the experience of any other country; the vast increase in our national wealth—all these results of protection cannot be admitted.

Yet the old democratic opposition to this policy is being revived and the voters of the country are appealed to elect to congress representatives who will seek to have the tariff revised in the direction of free trade. The leaders say that it is necessary to strike down protection in order to reach the trusts. That is simply subterfuge.

The true motive for the attack on the tariff is in the statement of one of these leaders that "low duties are fundamental with us." The democratic party believes in low duties and there is no doubt that were it given power it would leave no vestige of protection in the tariff.

We do not think this revived democratic appeal in opposition to the tariff will be extensively heeded. The great agricultural interest is not asking for a change of policy that would disturb business and lessen the demand for its products; the labor employed in the manufacturing industries certainly does not want a change that would check industrial activity; the business interests of the country are well satisfied with prevailing conditions of prosperity.

Whence, then, does the democratic opposition to protection expect to draw support? Grant that it would be judicious to revise and modify the tariff in some respects, that work is for the friends and not the enemies of protection. The republican party does not fear the tariff issue, in whatever form it may be presented, for the vindication of its policy is complete and overwhelming.

NO MORE PENITENTIARY SCANDALS. It is to be hoped the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings will desist from creating an overlap in the state building fund by letting contracts for penitentiary reconstruction. There could be no possible excuse or justification for entering into contracts involving, as is estimated, an outlay of from \$20,000 to \$30,000, for which the last legislature has failed to make an appropriation unless there is an extraordinary emergency.

If there is so emergency now there has been an emergency since last winter and the proper way to meet the emergency was for the governor to call a special session of the legislature to appropriate the necessary funds. At the very worst, the repairs at the penitentiary will have to be deferred until next spring and the inmates will have to get along with such accommodations as they have had for the last fifteen months, and the contractors will have to forego the opportunity for establishing a trust.

The penitentiary has been a prolific source of scandal for various state administrations in the past and the line should be drawn by the present board right there. Only nine years ago four state officers were impeached by the legislature for jobbery and gross negligence in connection with the \$40,000 cell house construction, and while two of the supreme judges said "not guilty" and the chief justice said "guilty," the supreme court of public opinion believed them guilty and resented the mere remand of the majority of the supreme court.

That lesson should stand as a warning to state boards when they are importuned or tempted to vote deficiencies and overlaps in order to accommodate contractors willing to wait until the legislature can be induced to make an appropriation to cover their claims. In the very nature of things, contractors who are willing to wait and take the chances of an adverse legislature will pile on their charges to correspond with the risk, but even if they were willing to bid as low for deferred payment as they would for cash payment it would be wrong to enter upon such contracts.

Grant that the penitentiary is not quite as comfortable for the inmates and officers as it should be, and doubtless will be made to due time, the board would scarcely be justified in negotiating illegal contracts for the construction of buildings for which there is no appropriation.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR. Complaints having been made that the alien contract labor law was being violated, the Treasury department has instructed the immigration commissioners at all the ports of entry where immigrants land to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent violations of the law. This has already been effective in excluding a number of alien contract laborers, which the steamship companies bringing them here are required to return to the country from which they came.

Every effort should be made to strictly enforce this law and the prompt action of the treasury officials in the matter is to be commended. The law was passed a number of years ago to put an end to a system of importing labor under contract which was demoralizing and grossly unjust to labor in this country. Under that system many thousands of men were brought here and subjected to practical slavery in manufacturing industries and in the mines. It had grown to be a serious evil when the legislation was enacted to put an end to it and a revival of the system must not be permitted.

Not only should alien contract laborers be excluded and sent back, but those who are responsible for their coming here should be punished. The policy of the British government in regard to South Africa, as stated by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, promises the promotion of good will among the people and the advancement of material development. There is shown in the statement an entirely friendly spirit toward the Boers and a desire to do whatever may be expedient and practicable to invite their friendship.

"We hope," said Mr. Chamberlain, "they will shake hands with us, thus securing prosperity in South Africa under the flag which protects different races and different religions." The intention is to institute self-government with as little delay as possible, to the end that the government may be relieved of the burden of responsibility which the present situation imposes, but this consummation will be determined by circumstances. The peace promises made to the Boers will be kept, both honor and interest requiring that this be done, and the assurance was given that the government will do nothing to interfere with a quick revival of development of the country.

There appears to be good reason to expect that the Boers generally will be satisfied with the policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. Some objection may possibly be raised to the proposition to lay a part of the cost of the war on the industries of the Transvaal, but this was to be expected and it is not likely to be made very burdensome, since that would interfere with the industrial development which the government is evidently anxious to promote. So far as political matters are concerned, the disposition of the leading men among the Boers seems to be to give them but little attention, devoting themselves rather to rebuilding homes and improving their material condition. As suggested by General Botha, the Boers should stop bothering about politics and try to make themselves happy in South Africa. That is manifestly the wiser course, since they may safely trust to British interest for fair political treatment.

We have heard a great deal recently from the railroad tax bureau about comparative railroad taxation in Pennsylvania and Nebraska, but the bureaucrats have forgotten to mention that the Tax Reform league of Pennsylvania is calling attention to the fact that the farmers and home owners of Pennsylvania are paying \$16.50 in taxes for each thousand in value while the steam railways pay but \$2.75, the street railways but \$4.75 and the telegraph and telephone companies but \$8.20. These figures would indicate that there is need of supreme court intervention against lopsided taxation in Pennsylvania as well as in Nebraska.

Jim Hill has made arrangements to meet a delegation of Puget Sound farmers representing a territory subject to his Northern Pacific railroad to persuade them that their demand for reduced rates on grain transportation is unreasonable and unwarranted. The great railway magnate will endeavor to convince the farmers that in being allowed to ship their products over his road under existing tariffs they are beneficiaries of his generosity, and should be duly thankful. If they should do otherwise, their railroad would not be worth much without them, their impertinence will, of course, be rebuked.

THE REAL TEST OF PROGRESS.

Washington Post. How many republican states will Mr. Bryan succeed in carrying by the sort of talk he is putting out? The democrats cannot elect their presidential candidate unless they succeed in overturning some republican majorities.

The Merger of the Future. New York Times. And now sanguine railroad prophets are predicting sixteen hours runs between Chicago and New York within a few years. But for the barriers of state lines the two big cities might make a merger before this century is half over.

Overlooked in the Distribution. Baltimore American. We trust that the kaiser will not overlook the newspaper posts and humorists who helped to make things pleasant for Prince Henry. Like the other entertainers he will be willing to do as much for the kaiser some day.

Better Than Keys to the City. Kansas City Star. Denmark sold its three West Indian islands to the United States because of their strategic value as the "key" to the interoceanic canal. Now Denmark is trying to sell Greenland to this country, probably because of its strategic value as the "key" to the North pole.

Brutality of Different Degrees. Baltimore American. If the Spaniards read the description of our people with their blood-shedding, groaning, broken numbers, writhing, terrific blows, writhings in agony, etc., of the combatants, they may mildly wonder why we make such strenuous objection to their bull fights. Of course, an American can see the difference, but many will not, and will simply see merely different degrees of the same kind of brutality.

NOT READY TO TRUST DEMOCRATS. Popular Aversion to the Party as Well as to its Leaders. Philadelphia Inquirer. Mr. Bryan continues to make speeches and give out interviews and cause dissensions in the ranks of the democratic party. When Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill got themselves together and spoke at the same banquet they were trying to pull the other way again. But Mr. Bryan utterly refuses to have anything to do with them or their plans.

There are no indications that the people are more willing to accept the party now than they were when they defeated Bryan. The country is doing fairly well under republican rule. We quite agree with Bryan that Hill cannot be trusted, but then, what democrat can?

Democracy Origin in Ecstasy Over the Bright Agricultural Prospects. St. Louis Republic (dem.). To those who have anticipated the condition of the industrial market as reported from all parts of the country are a sort of renewal confidence in the continuance of prosperity.

There have been a few floods, yet necessarily the damage which they have wrought is comparatively small because of high water, the uplands will yield two additional. There never was a time, especially in the middle west, when the corn was greener, heavier and in better condition than it is now. The crop is a third more than usual. Apparently the drought of last year has only served to make the crop this year greater.

The topnotch has been reached in prices. Corn has been higher than wheat and oats have been higher than corn at one time or another during the last century. Wheat is selling at low prices. Live stock is selling nearly high enough to limit consumption.

There is absolutely nothing to spoil the agricultural prospect. The only danger is that the bureau of agriculture will mark and cause abnormal values which will do ultimate harm to every form of industry. Only the good sense of the investing public can prevent the usual inflation and reaction.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY. Praiseworthy Examples of Dented Appeals to a Much-Used Prerogative. Atlanta Constitution. The refusal of Governor Longino of Mississippi to commute the sentences of two men convicted of murder and sentenced to hang is a conspicuous instance of executive fidelity to the interest of society in his state. For one of the men most strenuous appeals were made for clemency because he belonged to a family of noble repute and high social prestige. But the governor had decided that his life was forfeit to the state for his heinous murder of a humble man, and without a shadow of provocation. The governor refused to interfere and the men were hung publicly and successfully, in spite of the threats of his friends to shoot him dead from the gallows rather than have him suffer the ignominy of the hangman's rope!

Governor Davis of Arkansas has similarly refused equally strong petitions in recent cases and Monday six murderers in that state went to deserved and ignominious death through the trap doors of public gibbets. Governor Chandler of this state has been equally mindful that society, the law, the state's peace have claims in such cases and has stood for the vindication of the law and the courts by refusing clemency to murderers on sentimental pleas.

These instances are worthy of the fullest praise. The courts of the country are too often blamed with responsibility for the public disposition to mistrust them and to resort to their mercy to escape the law. There may be occasional outrages of justice in the courts, but in the main the verdicts of juries are deliberate, conservative and fairly righteous. Indeed, where they convict men in the face of the most able and brilliant defenses that can be made for them and the verdicts are affirmed by the highest tribunal of the state, a governor must be very sure of himself to interfere with the judgments so reached.

The south is rapidly growing adverse to the hip-pocket bully, the high-toned murderer, the man who thinks his blue blood ought to be a carte blanche with justice, and more resolute in demanding that the rights of the law-abiding shall not be assailed through the mercy to such creatures. These governors have done well and their example will strengthen mightily the cause of justice throughout the country.

Where the Color Line Comes In. Buffalo Express. Observe how easy the Louisiana authorities find it to arrest lynchers when the offenders are negroes!

Advantage of Convention Memory. Sioux City Journal. Mr. Bryan has a convenient memory. He finds it much easier to remember the moral of 1892 rather than that of 1894 or 1896.

News from Away from Home. Philadelphia Press. The reunion of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines, which is to be held at Council Bluffs next month, is to have as its main feature a public exhibition of the so-called "water cure." It would add to the effectiveness of the exhibition if they could secure ex-Senator Pettigrew or the Hon. Texas Bay to act as victims.

Earthquakes in Nebraska

Chicago Inter Ocean. A tract of country about 300 miles square, lying in central and northeastern Nebraska, western Iowa and southeastern South Dakota, was shaken by what Omaha calls "a severe earthquake" a little after noon on Monday. The inhabitants of about 150 small towns, mostly contiguous to the Missouri river, felt the shock, but no loss of life or property was reported.

Although this is pronounced in the dispatches the first real earthquake ever felt in the state of Nebraska, it is by no means the first earthquake in the Missouri valley. In 1867 a seismic tremor was felt for many miles along both sides of the river, and caused some skin to a mountain range in Atchison, Kan., St. Joseph, Mo., and Council Bluffs, Ia.

In those days the work of building the Union Pacific railroad was under way from Omaha westward, George Francis Train and the Credit Mobilier were in the flush and bloom of youth. Colonel Edward Rosewater was just beginning to make borings along the river bank to determine whether or not the earth was firm enough to support him, and altogether Omaha was so busy getting ready to become the gateway to the Golden Orient that if this earthquake crossed the line from the "Buffet" it was taken for a rock blast out toward Kearney, and no attention was paid to it. Since then there have been several

shocks in Nebraska, but they have been of a financial, industrial, political and journalistic character. The disturbances at times were severe enough to be felt on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and Wall street, New York.

The golden spike was driven in the last fall of the highway which was to reach from Omaha to the Golden Orient, and the gateway stood ajar and in readiness to receive the treasures which were expected to flow through it, but they did not flow until most of those who had bought Omaha real estate at boom prices had passed to a better and a happier world.

It cannot be said that Nebraska has suffered any permanent loss from such shocks. As a territory and as a state, it had to shake now and then so as to settle down to a safe level. Last Monday's tremor was nothing, in fact, to that which passed over the poplars between 1892 and 1894, for it wrecked no enterprises, it paralyzed no industries, it blighted no crops, it foreclosed no mortgages. In short, it impoverished nobody.

It was not a circumstance to the disturbance that threw William Jennings Bryan, and it is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the one that shook him off the earth again.

Principles of the Rock Island reorganization, which had its effect on Wall street last week, is certain to stimulate the movement in progress all over the western states, and particularly in those states west of the Mississippi, for the increased taxation of large corporations. The stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway voted six weeks ago to increase their capital stock from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000. It has become the center of a group of roads of about 5,500 miles all told. It has never paid over 5 per cent for ten years past, dropped to 2 per cent and 2 1/2 per cent in 1898 and 1897, though a 10 per cent distribution of stock was made in 1895. Twenty years ago it was a regular 7 per cent stock. It has about doubled in value, measured by stock quotations, during the last year and its ownership of various lines constitutes a basis of value of which the reorganization proposes to take advantage.

The view of the fact that the organization of a new company, which will issue 4 per cent bonds for the stock of the old company, and distributing stock in the new company as an addition to the total capital. Bonds and shares together, the present stock capital of the Rock Island will be increased to three and three-quarters times. This wholesale addition of water in this way has become a frequent method of adding to capital without the trouble of going to a

Practical Points on the Etiquette of the Occasion. "I notice that the Star from time to time has advocated the infliction of the death penalty upon conviction of the crime of housebreaking, holding that 'the burglar is the law of all murderers,' said a headquarter detective quoted by the Washington Star, 'and none more heartily concur in the recommendation than the police of Washington and of the other large cities. The recent cold-blooded murder by a burglar of a little girl in the presence of his wife calls the point to mind. It brings up a suggestion or two regarding these distressing casualties which I recommend to the citizens of Washington as what to do when you find a burglar in the house.

"In view of the fact that the legislature of the different states do not appear to be willing to impose the death penalty upon new offenses, it is probable that it will be many years before the first state may be won over to the plan, so I suggest these rules:

"First, the best burglar alarm in the world is a small dog, kept in the house at night. Whether mongrel or thoroughbred, he soon becomes accustomed to the ordinary noises about the premises and in the neighborhood and familiar with the footsteps of the occupants of the house. I lodge where there is a pug, a breed of dogs not considered over bright, but I will give any man of peaceful intent, or otherwise, a new suit of clothes if he can enter my house and, entering it, move about so that he will not detect my presence, which will be done. Though she is a little coward she will bark the steeple of a church and raise enough fuss to float a full-rigged ship at the slightest untoward noise, however faint, though I may enter the house at any time of the night or morning and be greeted with affectionate sniffs and grunts. The house is not the place for big dogs, which if kept on the outside are as likely to bark at cats as at burglars. Nevertheless, a large, well trained dog in the house is better than no dog at all.

"Second, if you see a stranger in your room, and your revolver is close at hand, always shoot at him to kill; take good aim at his body and not at his head, as a larger target is presented, and your bullets are more likely to do harm. It is in all probability not a good shot, or if you are, you will more likely miss his head than his body. Always fire twice, and thrice if necessary before you stop. Ask questions as to his presence in your room at that hour, afterward. Have no conversation about killing a burglar, but you would a mad dog; in fact, favor the dog. Always remember that he is in your house unlawfully for two purposes—to rob you and to kill you if necessary; therefore whether expert or novice with a gun, always shoot at the wound; plant your bullets thick and fast into his body.

"Third, if you have a revolver, do not keep it in the bureau drawer, but under your pillow, or within easy reach by the side of your bed so that you can get your fingers around the trigger with the least possible movement and without getting up. If a man ever needs a revolver under these circumstances he needs it right away, and he should not have to go and hunt it. Lie still in bed and shoot your would-be murderer full of holes, if you get up he will be a dead man, and you will be a well-gripped, it is still and await developments, which are sure to come if the noise is caused by a burglar. If he comes into your room, fire at him as soon as you can

discern his shadowy form. If you wish to investigate do your exploring in the darkness. You know your own house; the intruder does not. You place the boot on the other foot when you follow this, the unusual plan, for you are in the dark, and if he is kindly pecking up your silverware from your dining room sideboard to save the bread and butter, keep him in the clean, you can kill him easily if you have the requisite nerve. If you haven't look your door, stick your head out of the window, call for the police, and fire off your gun. You will then scare the fellow away at least.

"Fifth, if you have neither revolver nor nerve, and you hear a burglar in the house, or think you do, just lie still and scream good and loud if you are a woman, and give a Comanche yell if you are a man. The chance of your being shot are then lessened than if you got up and raised the roof with your voice. He will take the hint and get out quick. If you happen to wake up and find him in your room and you are timid let him have your valuables and you are very still. You may replace your valuables, but not the life he will take if you are foolhardy enough to tackle him barehanded.

"Sixth, don't forget that all burglars are armed with revolvers, but that all householders and roomers are not. He has you, especially at his mercy at the beginning of the game, and always at a disadvantage even if you are armed. He is prepared to shoot with his gun in his hand. He is wide awake, while your weapon may be just out of reach, and as you have been asleep out of your senses, your senses are not as alert as the man who will kill with a single thought.

"Seventh, because you hear a noise in the house it does not follow that it is caused by a burglar, or if you are a roomer in a lodging house, that the intruder who has entered your room is one with evil intent. When a man in a room or less drunk all doors look alike to him, and I have frequently found roomers trying my door, and even in my room. These conditions are trying to the nerves, to be sure, but you can almost instinctively feel whether a man there by mistake or with burglarious intent. If in your own house, do not be too hasty on the snot if it is possible for a member of your own family to have strayed into your room while in a fit of somnambulist abstraction, or while looking for your private bottle of eye on the top shelf of the closet.

"Eighth, in shooting a burglar, do not feel that you are taking a human life. The burglar is a human hyena, and as all of the animal kingdom despise the hyena, so ought the higher intellectual animals regard the burglar. He is an outcast, an outlaw, a nameless creature, worthy only of execration and death, and compared with whom the highwayman who gives you up a chance to hand over your valuables and go, is a honest man. The burglar is the most villainous of villains, and for every one removed from earth by a bullet or locked up behind prison bars, law-abiding citizens should give a sigh of relief and a prayer of congratulation.

Mistake of Eastern Democrats. Indianapolis News. We do not think it was so easy to estimate the harm that certain eastern democrats and anti-imperialists have done the country and the democratic party by their adherence to Mr. Bryan. By the encouragement they have given him they have kept his influence alive and have postponed the day of the rehabilitation of the democratic party. And they have accomplished no good by their course. The next battle for the presidency will be fought with the middle west, and the middle west is tired to death, if not of Bryan—and we would not deny that there is much admiration here for him among many democrats—certainly in this section. What the democrats in this section are trying to do is to forget Bryan, Kansas City and Chicago and take a fresh start. Therefore, those eastern democrats who are inviting Mr. Bryan to speak before them, who persist in consulting him about policies, are doing everything they can to make democratic success impossible.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Senator Mason of Illinois is a devotee of the shirt waist habit. "When it's hot," he is quoted as saying, "my shirt's first duty is to be as cool as he can."

Count Tolstoi continues to write despite his virtually unabated ill health. He works early and late and as hard as ever, paying little or no attention to the warnings of his physicians.

The directors of the Samuel Gridley Howe Monument fund have incorporated for erecting a monument by the Greeks in memory of Dr. Howe's noble work for the Greek people.

The Cuban-American League has received notice from the Albertus Magnus university of Wichita, Kan., that the degree of doctor of laws has been conferred upon its president, William O. McDowell.

Governor Cummins of Iowa is one of the best short-story writers that ever wrote. He has mastered the subject thoroughly, having originally taken it up some years ago as an amusement and having stuck to it ever since.

Miss Frances West of Des Moines, Ia., who was chosen to name the new cruiser Des Moines, has notified the Navy department that it will be responsible for her to take part in that ceremony on September 30, as she is about to sail for China.

Senator Sagasta, prime minister of Spain, was originally a society reporter on a Madrid paper. He is now nearly 80 years old, his face scarred by as many wrinkles as the Von Molke's during the latter's closing years. He is wearing a gold chain flat and, like his great political rival, the late Senor Canovas, is renowned for his sterling integrity.

M. Santos-Dumont has been accused of effeminacy because of a bracelet on his left wrist which he invariably wears. But it is his "rabbit's foot," and to it he attributes much of his immunity from aerial accidents. In form it is a gold chain, terminating in a medallion of the virgin. M. Santos-Dumont received it from the former royal house of Brazil, the presentation being made by the daughter of Dom Pedro.

John Burns, the labor member of Parliament, who advises that no more concessions be made to American "invaders," has sat for Battersea since 1892, and is one of the most picturesque public characters in England. Mr. Burns was formerly a stationary engineer and a leader among his fellow workmen. For many years he has been the spirit of the labor party in England and has assisted in the spread of trades unionism. He favors municipal ownership of city railway lines.

Princess Charles of Denmark has many charms, and she is a good linguist and can speak and write Russian—that most difficult of languages. She is also a clever bookbinder and photographer; can sew well and is a good spinner, often spending hours at her spinning wheel, and she plays a really excellent game of bridge. You'll have to forgive her endless enjoyment, and she is a fine horsewoman, a keen cyclist and a first-rate croquet player.

The king of Italy was unpopular at the time of his coming to the throne because of the stories of his extreme economy, but has lately shown that he is thoughtful in his expenditure, he is liberal and benevolent. He gives largely to charity, both organized and individual, and in his social life seems ready to make any outlay that is necessitated by his position. Among his recent benefactions was a gift of 100,000 lire to the town of Palermo, to be distributed among the poor and three charitable institutions. Of this sum 50,000 lire is to go to the poor, 20,000 lire to the town hospital, 10,000 lire to the Marine hospital and 10,000 lire to the Red Cross society.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES. Philadelphia Press: Mrs. Hilly-Jane, didn't I see you at the dance last evening with my husband? Nurse Girl (defiantly)—Suppose you did? Mrs. Hilly-Jane (sneering)—You'll have to keep better company than that or you can't stay in my employ.

Puck: Farmer Bentover-Colonel Waggoner keeps insisting that he is a capitalist for congress. Farmer Hornbeak—Waal, that's highly unimportant, even to him.

Detroit Free Press: "An exceedingly modest man." "Oh, yes, indeed, why he won't even boast of his comb-over."

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph: "The friends of Fitzsimmons really thought he would win," remarked the Observant Boarder at the hotel. "Then the prize fight was a surprise fight for them," commented the Cross-Eyed Boarder.

Philadelphia Press: "Master!" cried little Emerson Boating. "May I not amuse myself with the viduetious?" "No, you may not," said his mother, "but him to do so, nurse."

"But what is it he wants, ma'am?" inquired the nurse. "The saw-horse, I suppose you would call it," said Mrs. Boating, "concealing her impatience at such ignorance."

New York Sun: Penn—Do you know that Van Meter has lost his job with the soap company? Puck—No. What was the trouble? Penn—Van says his poetry was so good that it distracted people's attention from the soap.

Puck: Gladys—It must be awful nice to have money enough to be charitable. Ethel—Yes; but it's a good deal better to be charitable to make folks think one has money.

Chicago Record-Herald: Paps—You were up late last night, daughter. Daughter—Oh, no, papa, I was at the fresh-air club met on the piazza. Paps—Who belongs to your fresh-air club? Daughter (slowly and somewhat reluctantly)—I—oh, no, papa—me.

Judge: Casey—Did you go over to see Kelly last night, ma'am? Costigan—Oh, did not. After O'Neil walked three-thirds of the way to the top of the hill, Kelly said, "O'Neil turned round and walked back home again."

Puck: First Office Boy—Does der "boss" seem ter like yer? Second Office Boy—Waal, either der or he don't know how to swear.

RAILROAD TAXATION

Philadelphia Press. The Rock Island reorganization, which had its effect on Wall street last week, is certain to stimulate the movement in progress all over the western states, and particularly in those states west of the Mississippi, for the increased taxation of large corporations. The stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway voted six weeks ago to increase their capital stock from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000. It has become the center of a group of roads of about 5,500 miles all told. It has never paid over 5 per cent for ten years past, dropped to 2 per cent and 2 1/2 per cent in 1898 and 1897, though a 10 per cent distribution of stock was made in 1895. Twenty years ago it was a regular 7 per cent stock. It has about doubled in value, measured by stock quotations, during the last year and its ownership of various lines constitutes a basis of value of which the reorganization proposes to take advantage.

The view of the fact that the organization of a new company, which will issue 4 per cent bonds for the stock of the old company, and distributing stock in the new company as an addition to the total capital. Bonds and shares together, the present stock capital of the Rock Island will be increased to three and three-quarters times. This wholesale addition of water in this way has become a frequent method of adding to capital without the trouble of going to a

Practical Points on the Etiquette of the Occasion. "I notice that the Star from time to time has advocated the infliction of the death penalty upon conviction of the crime of housebreaking, holding that 'the burglar is the law of all murderers,' said a headquarter detective quoted by the Washington Star, 'and none more heartily concur in the recommendation than the police of Washington and of the other large cities. The recent cold-blooded murder by a burglar of a little girl in the presence of his wife calls the point to mind. It brings up a suggestion or two regarding these distressing casualties which I recommend to the citizens of Washington as what to do when you find a burglar in the house.

"In view of the fact that the legislature of the different states do not appear to be willing to impose the death penalty upon new offenses, it is probable that it will be many years before the first state may be won over to the plan, so I suggest these rules:

"First, the best burglar alarm in the world is a small dog, kept in the house at night. Whether mongrel or thoroughbred, he soon becomes accustomed to the ordinary noises about the premises and in the neighborhood and familiar with the footsteps of the occupants of the house. I lodge where there is a pug, a breed of dogs not considered over bright, but I will give any man of peaceful intent, or otherwise, a new suit of clothes if he can enter my house and, entering it, move about so that he will not detect my presence, which will be done. Though she is a little coward she will bark the steeple of a church and raise enough fuss to float a full-rigged ship at the slightest untoward noise, however faint, though I may enter the house at any time of the night or morning and be greeted with affectionate sniffs and grunts. The house is not the place for big dogs, which if kept on the outside are as likely to bark at cats as at burglars. Nevertheless, a large, well trained dog in the house is better than no dog at all.

"Second, if you see a stranger in your room, and your revolver is close at hand, always shoot at him to kill; take good aim at his body and not at his head, as a larger target is presented, and your bullets are more likely to do harm. It is in all probability not a good shot,