THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
George B. Tzschuck, 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 August, 1902, was as follows:

1	28,720	16	28,660
2	28,770	17	28,820
3	28,635	18	29,380
4	28,610	19	29,770
5	28,690	20	30,380
6	28,760	21	30,120
7	28,790	22	29,960
8	28,750	23	30,510
9	28,660	24	28,735
10	28,750	25	30,330
11	28,750	26	29,800
12	28,730	27	29,930
13	28,820	28	29,960
14	28,620	29	30,070
15	28,730	30	30,110
		31	29,120

Total 906,440
Less unsold and returned copies.... 9,877

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Net daily average..... 28,921

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, A. D., 1902.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

Municipal home rule cannot be safely ignored by candidates who want to be lawmakers.

Merchants who advertise are the merchants who are up to date. Read The Bee's advertising columns.

Talking about cornstalks and cordwood, it would be hard to tell the difference in some parts of Nebraska.

Omaha's clearing house record for the past week is a fair index that business conditions in this city are eminently satisfactory.

It may be a race to see which are merged first—the meat packing plants at South Omaha or the twin cities of Omaha and South Omaha.

The people like to be amused. That fact is strikingly illustrated by the jolly crowds that have thronged the street fair since its gates were opened.

General Funston may as well consider himself barred forever from eligibility even to an honorary membership in the Woman's Christian Temperance union.

Presumably the time for the Christian church convention was fixed with a view to affording an opportunity to recover from the hilarity of the Ak-Sar-Ben festival.

In this judicial district the question who should be court stenographer and who should be court bailiff seems to be more at issue than the question who should be judge.

Democratic conventions in fifteen states have turned their backs on the Kansas City platform. The Kansas City platform ought to be used to the cold shoulder by this time.

President Roosevelt intimates that he will try again at his earliest possible convenience, providing of course that it is also convenient to the cities that had invited him to be their guest.

The only way to preserve the popularity of the annual Ak-Sar-Ben carnival is to suppress rowdyism and ruffianism whenever it manifests itself. People can amuse themselves without spoiling other people's pleasure.

Why should the national banks appeal to the treasury to help them out every time there is a financial flurry any more than any other class of business institutions? A rich uncle ready to advance money in unlimited quantities to tide a man over a tight place would come in handy for all of us.

Decorations for a gala event like the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival can be made artistic with just a little extra effort. Mere profusion of flags and bunting will not produce the desired effect. Whatever you do in the way of decoration, make it tasteful rather than gaudy, striking rather than ostentatious.

As usual for Omaha, autumn is well advanced with the work of paving by no means completed and some jobs not even commenced. There is really no excuse for such delay in letting and executing contracts for out-of-door work, which cannot possibly be done as well in the hurry to anticipate cold weather as it could have been done free from such pressure in mid-summer.

Keep it before Omaha taxpayers that all the railroads that converge in this city have paid only $26,549.60 in city taxes for the year 1902 on their trackage and terminal facilities, right-of-way, depot grounds, depot buildings, machine shops, roundhouses, headquarters buildings, furniture, fixtures and personal property of every description, worth fully $15,000,000, when by rights they should have paid at least $180,000 as their proportion of the cost of maintaining city government.

CANNOT BE TRUSTED.

Mr. Griggs, chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee, says the democratic party will not injure the prosperity of the country. "We shall neither destroy the business interests of the country nor injure the wage earners," is the assurance he gives. Experience has shown that in this very vital matter the party cannot be trusted. In 1892 the country was enjoying a higher measure of prosperity than ever before. Industrial activity was general and labor was well employed and well paid. The democratic party then promised not to interfere with this condition. It assured the business interests of the country, as it is now doing, that they would not be injured if that party should be successful. It told the wage earners of the country that they had nothing to fear from a democratic victory.

Well, the democracy won and the result is familiar history. There followed several years of industrial depression and business stagnation, during which 3,000,000 men were out of employment. Not only that, but the wages of those employed were constantly forced down, many working only part time at that. The loss to the labor of the country during that period of depression amounted to thousands of millions of dollars, while the loss to capital was not less. Every interest suffered and from having been the most prosperous country in the world the United States fell back to third or fourth place among the great commercial nations. In a day, as it were, prosperity vanished with democratic success and distrust took the place of confidence.

With this experience in mind, what confidence can be felt in the present assurance of the democratic party that it will neither destroy the business interests of the country nor injure the wage earners? It is true that the election of a democratic house of representatives this year could change nothing upon which existing prosperity depends. Yet it would be a menace that would probably have a more or less disturbing effect, and it is manifestly most desirable to avoid even this. It is necessary to the continuance of prosperity that confidence shall be maintained, so that there shall be no abatement of enterprise and no relinquishment of those projects and undertakings which will contribute to further industrial and commercial development and a still greater measure of prosperity for all our people.

Democratic success has never been helpful to the general welfare. It has never promoted our material advancement. It has never benefited the manufacturer, the agricultural producer, or the wage earner. That party offers nothing now that would be beneficial to any of these interests, but quite the reverse. Its policy is one of revolution and destruction. It demands the overthrow of protection. Its campaign text book calls for free trade. The more candid of its leaders advocate that policy. It is impossible to believe that a majority of American voters, in the midst of abounding prosperity, will give their support to the party which unqualifiedly avows its purpose to destroy the policy under which our great prosperity has been attained.

INCREASED EMPLOYMENT.

According to the report of the Indiana Labor bureau the number of employes in twenty-two factories and shops of Indianapolis in 1901 was more than 88 per cent greater than in 1897. Taking that city as representative, the gain there between 1897 and 1901 may be regarded as indicative of conditions in other manufacturing cities. Referring to this increased employment the Indianapolis Journal says: "Taking into consideration the increase in wages in the latter years over the former, and the more constant employment, it is safe to say that the labor in the industries named receives twice as much money now as it did five years ago. That this labor has so much more to spend than it did in 1897 produces the thing which is called prosperity."

There is nothing exceptional in the case of Indianapolis. Nearly every manufacturing city in the country could make as good a showing as to the increase in the number of employes in industries over five years ago. Equally gratifying statistics are to be found in the reports of the labor bureaus of other states. It has been estimated by so capable an authority as Mr. Samuel Gompers, that 3,000,000 men were out of employment during the low tariff period from 1893 to 1897. Not to exceed one-tenth of that number has been unable to obtain employment during the last four years and every class of labor is better paid today than it was five years ago. In no other country has there been such a great gain in employment as here and yet, as the Indianapolis Journal remarks, "some of us are not content, but would proceed to a general overthrow of the tariff system which was the forerunner and the promoter of this marvelous change from industrial stagnation to industrial prosperity."

NOW ALL TOGETHER.

It is up to all the patriotic citizens of Omaha to exert the final pull that will make the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities of 1902 overtop in every point that constitutes success all the glittering triumphs scored in previous years.

Although the unavoidable inability of President Roosevelt to attend and participate, as was his announced intention, is a great disappointment, Ak-Sar-Ben himself is fully equal to the occasion and no one who visits Omaha during the pending carnival will go away without admitting that he has been repaid several times over for coming.

To accomplish this result, however, requires the loyal support and active cooperation of every man, woman and child in Omaha. Each of us should proceed as if he were appointed a committee of one on entertainment to see that no guest fails to have every reasonable want promptly supplied.

Good humor and kindly consideration of other people form the foundation of hospitality. Let us repress selfishness for a little while and give the right of way to our guests.

We want all our visitors to become annual pilgrims to Ak-Sar-Ben's royal court, and the way to make sure that they will come again is to treat each and every one of them so royally that the temptation to return next year will be too strong to be resisted.

AS TO A TARIFF COMMISSION.

President Roosevelt's suggestion of a tariff commission, composed of experts of such high character and ability that they could be trusted to deal with the subject purely from the standpoint of our business and industrial needs, has met with some approval, but the general opinion is that such a body would be of little if any service. It is pointed out that such a commission was created twenty years ago, during the administration of President Arthur, constituted of men of the highest character and qualifications, but its recommendations had hardly any influence with congress.

There is no reason to think that another commission would be more successful in having the results of its investigations and suggestions regarded by congress. As the New York Tribune remarks, "Sentiment in congress is not likely to reconcile itself to such a revolution of responsibility." Members of congress who have to do with tariff legislation are generally not willing to transfer to outsiders the duty of framing schedules and prescribing rates. They are apt to believe themselves as competent to do this as anyone, however experienced and expert, and it is a right or privilege that they will not surrender any part of. Therefore while a properly constituted commission might make very judicious recommendations, as was admittedly done by the commisson of twenty years ago, the chances of having them adopted would be small and the time and labor expended would be for the most part wasted, to say nothing of the expense incurred.

There are many who agree with Mr. Roosevelt that it would be well if the tariff question could be taken out of politics, but this seems to be impracticable. It has been made a distinctly political question from the foundation of the government and it is altogether likely that it will continue to be indefinitely. The idea of taking it out of politics has been frequently urged, but has never had a very strong support and party division on the question will undoubtedly be as sharply drawn in the future as it has been in the past and is now. As to the commission suggestion, it is safe to say that it will not receive the serious attention of congress should the president submit it to that body.

When John N. Baldwin was rounding up Union Pacific employes in the interest of Dave Mercer he declared that the managers of the road were not so much interested in Mercer as they were in punishing Rosewater for his attempt to compel the railroads to pay more taxes. This may have been true, but why should the Council Bluffs bulldozer who has never paid a dollar of taxes in Omaha seek to foist a nonresident congressman on Omaha on the plea that the conspiracy against the republicans of this congressional district is justified on the ground of self-defense? Would not the railroad managers also be justified in an attempt to avenge their corporations on shippers who dare to appeal to the courts for relief from discrimination and extortion?

The Chicago Tribune is hot after the supervising architect of the treasury, charging upon him responsibility for the delay in completing the new public building in that city and rank favoritism in relieving contractors from the penalties for nonperformance of their agreements. It is beginning to realize how firmly the supervising architect is entrenched and to what extent contractors and superintending officers play into one another's hands. If a private corporation undertook to conduct big building enterprises by the methods employed by Uncle Sam, the stockholders would be up in arms without waiting for the regular meeting.

The summary demand for the resignation of a prison warden by the governor of Idaho on a showing that prisoners and prison teams had been worked on his brother's farm, sets an example which the governors of other states will do well to keep in mind. Whether it is to be called dishonesty or not, the use by a public officer of public property for private gain is always a flagrant infraction of public morals that proves the untrustworthiness of the recreant offender. The only way to prevent such fraudulent practices is to inflict the penalty whenever culpability is disclosed.

Ex-Senator Allen refers to the last Nebraska legislature as "the most corrupt and incompetent body of the kind ever convened in the state." Of course, the last is always the worst, but if we remember correctly, neither political party has had a monopoly of incompetency or corruption in any of our legislatures.

Consolation in Chunks.

Indianapolis News.

All the defeated ball clubs can console themselves with the reflection that they will do better next time.

The Public Be Blanked.

Philadelphia Record.

The mine owners are resolved to make no concessions to the striking miners. But could they not be persuaded to make some concessions to a suffering public?

The Dominant Race.

New York Mail and Express.

If any one doubts the doctrine of the dominant race, let him look at that handful of jackies from the Cincinnati taking away the guns of the Colombian army, and shipping arms and army on separate trains. How many Colombian soldiers would it take to disarm a company of cadets from an American preparatory school, to say nothing of a regiment of Yankee regulars?

Hot Bird on the Wing.

Chicago Record-Herald.

A preacher who is running on the prohibition ticket for congress in Iowa will make his campaign on an automobile. It is to be hoped that he will have a good run for his money.

Hitting His Own Backers.

Indianapolis Journal.

William Jennings Bryan never sees but one point at a time, and it is probable that when he proposed to put trust promoters and managers "in stripes" he forgot that fully half of them are democrats.

Might Try an Ax.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

The foreign press finds it "difficult to understand" a lot of things that are happening in this country at present, but it is sensible enough to assume that as long as we understand them there is nothing much to be desired.

The Gentle Method.

Baltimore American.

The gentle method of dealing with trusts seems to be to remove the vermiform appendix before the patient knows what the fee is to be. Then there is always a chance that the operation may be a success and the patient expire of shock.

Annexing by Assimilation.

New York Town Topics.

More than a hundred thousand Americans have emigrated to Canada within a year. At this rate there will soon be no trouble about the inevitable annexation of the Dominion. Americans will be in the majority, and will come into the union as a matter of course, as chickens come home to roost. Canada now buys from us $119,000,000 worth of goods annually, three times as much as it imports from what is facetiously called "the mother country."

Value of Wholesome Living.

Kansas City Star.

The conditions which have favored the rapid recovery of the President are a perfect constitution unimpaired by any sort of excesses, a masterful will which makes light of minor infirmities, and a wholesome plan of living which befits a person called to the fulfilment of high and important duties. The American people cherish a great admiration for these qualities, and they are proud to have a president who exemplifies them to such a complete degree.

Pathetic Appeal for Help.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The appeal of the Boer generals for financial aid for their countrymen ruined by the war is pathetic. It is gratifying to note that the first response in any large amount is by an American. Henry Phipps, a director of the Carnegie Steel Company, has sent General Botha $100,000 for distribution among destitute Boers. Strange we do not hear a word from Lenz, Sulzer and others who were so loud when it was thought possible that the South African war could be made a political issue against the republican national administration.

Tools for Future War.

New York Tribune.

Among the military experts of the day there are some who are inclined to the view that in future wars, bayonets, lances, sabres and even pistols will be of little use, and that it will be a waste of money for nations to equip their armies with such weapons. The arguments which are advanced in support of this belief seem to have common sense in them. Quickfiring, magazine infantry rifles of long range. Maxim and Gatling and Nordenfeldt guns and field artillery of every kind have been improved so much in recent years that hand-to-hand fights may ere long be obsolete on battlefields.

Life a Choice of Dangers.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. and Mrs. Peary, after all the perils of an Arctic exploration had been safely encountered, were subjected to a railway collision in Nova Scotia on Monday and narrowly escaped with their lives. Nobody ever heard of a railroad collision in the Arctic circle, but, on the contrary, no one ever heard of the Arctic circle exerting its hostile influences to civilization down near Halifax. Life is a choice of infelicities. All conditions are the nursing mothers of dangers. Folk, however, would rather take railroad chances in Nova Scotia than assurances of safety from head-on collisions in polar regions.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The 22,000 Americans who went into the Canadian Northwest last year went, of course, for financial reasons.

John Saint Loe Strachey, the editor and owner of the London "Spectator," will make a flying visit to this country in November.

Major Charles H. Smith, the popular Georgia writer, known to the public as "Bill Arp," has just recovered from a long and critical illness.

Signor Galimberti, Minister of Posts of Italy, is projecting an international envelope, for use throughout the postal union, permitting a post-paid reply.

The Boer generals are making an effort to secure permission from the British Government for Mr. Kruger's return to South Africa, as he has expressed a desire to go to his own country.

The beautiful Wanda de Boncza of the Comedie Francaise, whom all play-loving Paris is mourning just now, left a few debts when she died. One dressmaker's bill amounts to the pretty sum of $100,000.

Mr. Kruger will probably leave Holland at the beginning of October. He will remain for a few weeks at Montreaux and then pass the winter at Mentone, where three villas have been hired for him and the Boer delegates who accompany him.

Dr. K. Ando of Tokio, Japan, who has been studying American commercial methods in Chicago, has just reached New York. He says he has discovered a number of improvements which he will introduce when he returns home.

When Paderewski was introduced by Walter Damrosch to the champion polo player of England the other day he is said to have remarked: "I know we shall be good friends, for you are a dear old soul who plays polo, whereas I am a dear Pole who plays solo."

Philadelphia has opened up a palatial lodging house for tramps. Sociologists will watch this paternal experiment with keen interest, chiefly because the equipment of the institution includes bathing facilities, which is usually classed as an obstacle to success in regenerating hoboes.

The will of George Hoadly, formerly a governor of Ohio, has been filed for probate in New York, where he died. The entire estate goes to his widow, Mary P. Hoadly, who is also appointed sole executrix. The value of the estate is placed at $215,000, of which the larger portion is in real estate.

It is said that Mr. Ohashi, a Harvard student, who has been preparing for a philosopher's life by years of hard study, has now determined to become a newspaper writer. In hashing up the news of the day, he will find use for all the systems of philosophy he has read about, and several previously unheard of.

In the Last Analysis

Minneapolis Times (dem.).

There is no one in the northwest whose words are better deserving of the attention of this republic than are those of Cyrus Northrop, president of the University of Minnesota. When he speaks his hearers may be sure of having something to carry away that is worth while. On Monday evening, in opening the convention of the employers and the employed and in discussing reasons for differences between capital and labor that certainly exist (although somewhat elusive when we come to define them), Dr. Northrop said:

"I suspect that the watering of stocks, the multiplication of the millions of capital by arbitrary arithmetic without adding a dollar to the value, has something to do with the trouble and that the unrest of labor is in a large degree occasioned by the necessity of earning a reasonable profit, not on actual capital, but on inflated and watered capital—and that the laborer while recognizing the fact that he is receiving a fair compensation for his labor according to all standards of the past, is yet dissatisfied because inflated capital, though receiving nominally no more than the fair profit of the past, is in reality receiving two, three and even five times the rate of profit that on the face of things it appears to be receiving."

No truer words were ever spoken. The Times believes that many of the most flagrant evils of the trusts would be eliminated if capital stocks meant money invested and the owners thereof would be content with twice the dividends thereupon, that a decade ago they would have regarded as soul satisfying.

Dr. Northrop suggested a remedy for the differences between capital and labor and it was "Love one another." He was followed by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, famous as a statistician and a perfect encyclopedia of knowledge of the practical, and this practical man in seeking solutions came to the same conclusions as did Dr. Northrop. He could suggest nothing better than the golden rule.

Surely it is worth while to note that in all the thousands of years since Confucius, in the score of centuries since Christ lectured on the mount, no better solution of problems that riches and poverty, capital and the labor it employs have brought before the world, can be offered by the clearest thinkers and the wisest reasoners than the application of that precipitate of the wisdom of the ages, "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." Of course, when this rule is in absolute force the millennium will be an actual condition. None the less is it well for us to hasten the time of general application of the rule by making special use of it upon occasions sundry and particular that come within the scope of our own lives.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Tekamah Journal: The voter who loves home, sobriety, and a careful guarding of the state's best interests will make no mistake by voting for J. H. Mickey for governor.

Blair Pilot: The deeper the voters go into it the better seems the record of J. H. Mickey and the more convinced they become that he is about the proper man to become the next governor of Nebraska.

Valentine Republican: Compare the campaigns being made by fusionists for their candidate for governor and that being made for John H. Mickey, the republican candidate for governor, and you will discover that republicans are making a clean, straightforward, honest and upright campaign in keeping with the integrity and ability of the man.

Alliance Times: The desperate efforts of the fusion press to discredit J. H. Mickey, the republican candidate for governor, have brought forth a number of signed statements from citizens of his home town, Osceola, that ought to put a clincher on such foolishness. A careful perusal thereof will lead to the conclusion that there are few, if any, more exemplary men in the state than Mr. Mickey.

Beatrice Express: The fusion newspapers who are describing J. H. Mickey as a bloated bondholder have no sense of humor or no regard for the truth. J. H. Mickey is comfortably well off, as a consequence of a long career of industry and good management, but his small fortune wouldn't last a plutocrat half a day. The fusionists are fond of candidates who are failures in everything but politics, and they have a man after their own heart in Mr. Thompson.

Norfolk News: State Superintendent W. K. Fowler is, beyond question, the most indefatigable worker who has ever been placed at the head of Nebraska schools and his re-election is practically conceded. He is an experienced educator, has right views on educational questions and his energy has had a good effect in all the counties and schools of the state. He is one of the strong men on the republican ticket and an honor to his party. His plurality will accordingly be large.

Tekamah Journal: The Fremont Tribune wants to know if there is any sound sense in the fusion outcry against J. H. Mickey of the effect that he is "unsafe" on the saloon question because, forsooth, he is not versed in saloon etiquette and doesn't bowl up with the boys in hot weather to keep cool and in cold weather that he may keep warm; because he is too sober to be trusted? Is there any good reason why the governor of a great state should view drunkenness and the whisky traffic as virtues to be generally commended?

CAPITALIZING EARNING CAPACITY.

No Limit Whatever to Modern Methods of Corporate Financiering.

Milwaukee Free Press.

An officer of the United States Steel corporation is said to have told the president that the bona fide value of the corporation is five billion dollars ($5,000,000,000), and it is capitalized at only $1,400,000,000. The value of a property is its earning capacity and it is the earning capacity of most of the corporations that have been created recently that have been capitalized.

If a corporation could secure an absolute monopoly of some product that is absolutely indispensable to the people, it might increase prices to any extent, thus increasing profits to any figure. Then, if it wishes to increase its capital stock—reorganize—it has merely to multiply its earnings by 8 or 10, depending on whether it proposes to pay a 12½ or a 10 per cent dividend, and offer the result to the public as an investment.

It is a good thing that there is no means for getting control of the air, or all of the water. The right to breath was provided for in such a way that it cannot be cut off. It is the one thing that a man can have as much of as he wants all the time. But what a chance it would be if the air supply could be controlled and people could be made to settle before breathing!

THE UNITED STATES, 1802-1902.

Looking Backward Over the Changes Wrought in a Century.

New York Sun.

It is not without profit to recall now and again some of the changes that have occurred in our country during the past century. In 1800 its population was 5,308,483, about the same as that of Illinois in 1900. The population of the state of New York has increased, between 1800 and 1900, from 589,000 to 7,268,000. The center of population of the United States was in 1800 near Baltimore; it is now far to the west in Ohio. To journey from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in 1800 required three weeks; the trip is now made in eight hours. In 1800 the area of the country was 909,050 square miles; in 1900 it was 3,846,595. The government employed at the beginning of the century about 1,400 civil servants; it now controls more than 250,000. In the 100 years, 1800-1900, the number of postoffices has increased from 900 to 77,000, their annual receipts from $320,000 to $102,354,579, their letters from 2,900,000 to 3,300,754,607 (besides 587,815,250 postal cards). In 1800 the revenues of the country were $10,808,745 ($2.04 per capita) and its expenditures $7,411,370 ($1.40 per capita); in 1900 the expenditure was $487,713,792 ($6.39 per capita) and the revenue $567,240,852 ($7.42 per capita). The exports were in 1800 $70,971,780; in 1900 $1,498,407,141. The wealth of the country at the beginning of the century was $1,800,000,000; in 1900 it was about $94,000,000,000. The value of the products of industry in 1800 was practically zero; in 1850 it was $1,029,106,798; in 1900, $18,222,567,939. Finally, it is worth remembering that when the mint was opened at Philadelphia a quantity of copper was imported from Europe to be coined into cents.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The skyline of New York city is continually undergoing change, the tendency to ascend and occupy the upper air keeping steady pace with the marvelous expansion of the city. Record published by the Brooklyn Eagle shows that of skyscrapers alone there are now thirty-three in process of construction, that is to say, that for thirty-three buildings of fifteen stories or over permits have been issued and contracts let. Of these, twenty-one are to be office buildings, and twelve hotels. Of the twenty-one office buildings a round dozen, and these the largest, will be located below city hall. These fifteen and twenty story buildings will add 200 acres to the floor space of the city—25 per cent of the area of Central park, 40 per cent of the area of Prospect park.

With the thirty-three completed there will be in all about 150 skyscrapers on Manhattan island. And until the last decade of the nineteenth century there was not one! And of this 150 fully half have been the product of the last few years. If there is a proportionate increase in the next decade, New York, from Fourteenth street to the Battery at least, will be a city of skyscrapers, with the streets narrow gorges, walled in by towering man-made cliffs.

Apart from the 200 acres of floor area that is being added to New York's area in its skyscrapers, there are easily 2,000 acres of floor area being added in smaller buildings, in shops and stores and factories, in private residences, in tenements, flats and apartments, the three degrees in cliff dwellings which civilization has evolved. In all the tendency to taller buildings is notable. Where a few years ago people built three story residences they now build five. Apartment buildings that a year or two ago would have been labeled mammoth are passed unnoticed nowadays. Their eight or ten stories are not worth mentioning.

One of the features of the celebration of the thirty-second anniversary of Garibaldi's triumphal entry into Rome is a pilgrimage to Rosebank, Staten Island, where the Italian patriot lived during a temporary stay in this country.

During his residence there, relates the New York Times, Garibaldi kept the wolf from the door by making tallow candles, in which humble occupation he was assisted by G. P. Morosini, now a rich banker in this city. Mr. Morosini loves to recall those stirring times, and tells freely the story of the hardships both he and Garibaldi endured.

Garibaldi arrived there without money, but he had friends, chief among them being Antonio Meucci, who lived in a little cottage on Staten Island and made tallow candles for a livelihood. To his home went Garibaldi, and three months later Mr. Morosini joined them there.

For several months the exiles molded candles, and, according to Mr. Morosini, they rather enjoyed the somewhat lowly but thoroughly peaceful occupation. Then, in 1851, Garibaldi, who was a sailor, got command of a ship and sailed for South America, where for nearly three years he commanded vessels in the trade between the ports of Brazil and Argentine and Chile and Peru.

In 1854 he returned to New York and rejoined his friends on Staten Island, where he remained while a Baltimore clipper ship named Commonwealth was being fitted out and loaded with a cargo of grain. Mr. Morosini took passage on the ship, of which Garibaldi had command, and she set sail for Liverpool, from where Garibaldi went to Genoa, in Italy, to resume his efforts for his country's independence and unification which culminated in the event which his countrymen are now celebrating.

The former home of Meucci at Rosebank is now used as a hotel, and visitors to it are shown the furnace, boiler and other implements used by Messrs. Garibaldi and Morosini when they were candlemakers.

A monument to General Franz Sigel is to be erected. General Stewart L. Woodford is president and Carl Schurz vice president of the monument committee, which has issued a circular asking for subscriptions. "We ask your help," says the committee, "to erect a suitable monument to the memory of General Franz Sigel. Born in Germany, a patriotic soldier, and an exile from his fatherland in 1848; a naturalized citizen of the United States; a resident of Missouri when the war of the Rebellion broke out in 1861, he promptly gave his sword and his services to his adopted country. With Blair and Lyon and kindred spirits he organized the movement that saved St. Louis and Missouri to the nation. In saving Missouri they assured the final result of the war from its very beginning. At Pea Ridge he won almost the first victory of the war, and from that day served loyally, unselfishly and without complaint wherever he was assigned to duty."

There are a large number of former newspaper men now holding high positions in Wall street, reports a New York letter. Among them is Joseph C. Hendrix, president of the Bank of Commerce, who was formerly a reporter on the Sun. James B. Dill, the corporation lawyer, who holds the record for the organization of new companies, was once a reporter on the Tribune. Daniel S. Lamont, vice president of the Northern Pacific railroad, was in the newspaper business before he became Grover Cleveland's secretary. Vice President Vanderlip, of the National City, was a few years ago financial editor of the Chicago Tribune. C. A. Conant, treasurer of the Morton Trust company, was a year ago Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. C. S. Gleed, one of the directors of the Atchison system, had newspaper training. Colonel George Harvey, formerly managing editor of the World, and now head of Harper's, has been closely identified with a number of Mr. Whitney's business enterprises. W. R. Corwine, formerly of the World, is trust officer of the Eastern Trust company. Mr. Steiner, one of the largest custom house brokers, was once connected with the Herald. Numerous other instances might be given of newspaper men who have made a success in business.

THE PARTY OF HOPE.

Faith in the Future Explains the Success of the Republican Party.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

President Roosevelt is preaching the gospel of hope to the country just now, and in so doing he is preaching emphatically the fundamental doctrine of the republican party.

In not one of the national platforms from 1856 to 1900 has that party hinted at despair, voiced distrust or appealed to discontent. In every declaration of policy it has accepted the duties of the time, grappled with the problems pressing for settlement and expressed its abiding faith in the American people.

In 1856 the republican party advanced boldly to a new line of aggressive political action, enunciating certain great principles, every one of which has been approved by the people. It declared war on those "twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery," and made conspicuous a declaration in favor of the construction of a railway to the Pacific. Slavery has been destroyed, polygamy has been abolished and railways to the Pacific have been constructed.

In 1860 there were open threats of disunion, but the republican party in convention assembled declared, "The federal constitution, the rights of the states and the union of the states must and shall be preserved." It denounced all threats of disunion, declaring, "It is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence all such threats."

In the stormy years that followed the party was true to the pledge and in good time silenced forever threats of disunion. In 1864, in the midst of one of the greatest wars in history, the party expressed full confidence in President Lincoln's determination and ability to "carry all measures to the salvation of the country into full effect."

In 1872 the party appealed to its record in suppressing a gigantic rebellion, in emancipating four millions of slaves, in decreeing the free citizenship of all and in establishing universal suffrage. In every succeeding presidential year the party declared its faith, pointed to its record and accepted new responsibilities.

In 1900, while "looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity," the party took up new questions and expressed confidence in its ability fully to meet the expectations of the American people.

In no platform ever adopted has the republican party given much space to the sins or failures of the opposition, but has enlarged upon its own record in hopefully undertaking the duties imposed upon it and in courageously meeting the most difficult problems of American politics. It has never been the party of despair, but always the party of hope, of strong faith in American institutions, of confidence in the American people.

The republican party preached the gospel of hope in 1860, it acted up to its principles throughout the civil war, it did not despair in the year of reconstruction, it did not lose hope when defeated in 1884, it was not turned from its course by defeat in 1892. It has clung tenaciously to republican policies and has seen them triumph through courageous performance of duty.

The republican party has succeeded because, as President Roosevelt says, "it has an abiding faith in the growing strength and growing future of the nation."

JUST A LAUGH OR TWO.

Yonkers Statesman: Church—How do you know your wife has got a temper?
Gothem—Because she lost it today.

Philadelphia Press: Mrs. Naybor—I hear your husband's ill. I hope his condition isn't critical.
Mrs. Krank—No, but his disposition is. He criticises everything we give him to eat.

Detroit Free Press: Theodosia—Mr. De Glitters is a multi-millionaire, isn't he?
Theodore—Oh, more than that! There's a rumor on the street that he pays cash for his anthracite.

Indianapolis News: "Did Miss Gaddy entertain your proposal?" asked the close friend.
"No," was the sad answer; "it seemed to work just the other way."

Philadelphia Record: "I often see the foreign papers alluding to 'floating debts,'" said the grand vizier.
"What is a 'floating debt?'"
"My navy!" groaned the sultan of Turkey.

Philadelphia Press: Miss Hoamley—I don't know whether or not to wear a veil with this hat. Do you think it would improve it?
Miss Speltz—That depends, dear. Do you mean to wear the veil over your face, or up on the hat?

Judge: "You have just as much right and, theoretically, just as good a chance as anybody else to be president," says the patriotic citizen to his neighbor.
"I cannot agree with you," sighs the neighbor. "We have no children, and that fact alone would lose me the photographers' vote."

Baltimore American: "Oh! Cheer up!" exhorted the optimist. "Don't be so glum."
"I guess you'd be glum," retorted the humorous paragrapher, "if you had to hold a squalling baby in one arm while you wrote jokes with the other."
"But you can still write them. Suppose you had twins. You'd have to write with your feet."

A CHEWING GUM ROMANCE.

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

When first he met her she was fair,
And chewing
Chewing
Gum.
A rosebud nestled in her hair;
He breathed his love unto her there;
But she—she smiled a smile so rare—
While chewing
Chewing
Gum.

She listened while he urged his suit,
Still chewing
Chewing
Gum.
He vowed her charms had made him mute,
And tuned his passion on a lute;
And she declared that it was "cute"—
Still chewing
Chewing
Gum.

At last she blushed, and murmured "Yes"—
Still chewing
Chewing
Gum.
He wrapped her in a fond caress,
And she remarked: "'Tis time, I guess,
I saw about my wedding dress"—
Still chewing
Chewing
Gum.

She strode in state adown the aisle,
Still chewing
Chewing
Gum.
He met her with a happy smile,
And they were wedded there, the while
She wept in pretty, bridey style—
Still chewing
Chewing
Gum.

Today I saw her down the way,
Still chewing
Chewing
Gum.
Three children, joyous, blithe and gay,
Were shouting in their happy play—
And they were hers, I know, for they
Were chewing
Chewing
Gum.