## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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| 2 | 30,740 | 17 | 31,020 |
| 3 | 30,550 | 18 | 31,140 |
| 4 | 30,310 | 19 | 31,190 |
| 5 | 31,570 | 20 | 31,450 |
| 6 | 30,420 | 21 | 29,670 |
| 7 | 29,870 | 22 | 31,000 |
| 8 | 30,900 | 23 | 34,500 |
| 9 | 30,760 | 24 | 32,240 |
| 10 | 31,050 | 25 | 31,500 |
| 11 | 30,820 | 26 | 30,770 |
| 12 | 31,250 | 27 | 30,950 |
| 13 | 31,290 | 28 | 29,625 |
| 14 | 29,590 | 29 | 30,860 |
| 15 | 31,050 | 30 | 31,160 |
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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D., 1902. M. B. HUNGATE, (Seal.) Notary Public.


His royal majesty, King Ak-Sar-Ben, still continues to reign as the king of kings.

Protection did not protect the Salt trust from premature decay and fatal collapse.

Those pertinent questions propounded to Congressman Mercer still remain unanswered.

General Vifquain is altogether too emotional. It is not safe to crow until you are out of the woods.

If President Roosevelt succeeds in settling the coal miners' strike he will put a big feather in his rough rider cap.

Those Indiana body-snatchers are altogether too far behind the times to keep up with the twentieth century procession.

Chances are fair that by the time the Detroit conference to discuss the coal situation is called to order there will be nothing for it to confer about.

The great problem for the Nebraska Bankers' association is to devise a plan by which its members can make the largest amount of money in loaning out other people's money.

From across the Atlantic ex-Boss Croker remarks with reference to the intentions of New York democrats, "They can get along without me." Inasmuch as they were unable to get along with Croker the New York democrats are certainly no worse off without him.

Explorer Baldwin must have had a hard time of it on his Arctic trip. If what he says about it is true, he was the only man in the expedition who knew anything about Arctic exploration and none of the others were willing to follow his directions. The next time Baldwin goes north he should go it alone.

The report on the exercise executive clemency since President Roosevelt succeeded President McKinley shows that fewer pardons have been granted and more applications denied proportionately, than in the same time by any previous president for many years. President Roosevelt evidently has no ambition to shine as a great pardoner.

The National Live Stock association threatens now to enter active opposition to the proposed meat packers' merger should any attempt be made to carry it into effect. If the packers intended to combine they should have gotten together without so much dilatory procrastination. In the interval neither the live stock raisers nor the meat packers are losing any money.

The fact remains that ex-Governor Boies, who as a trust-buster proposes free trade as the sole nostrum, was a high protectionist for over thirty years. And when he left the republican party it was on the local prohibition issue and without regard to national issues. Not till after he had been elected governor of Iowa, nor till his gaze was fixed on the United States senatorship and possibly the presidency, did the enormity of the protective tariff occur to him.

The regulars have been showing the national guardsmen a thing or two at the Fort Riley maneuvers. Pride ourselves as much as we may about our militia organization, the troops of the regular army are, as a rule, as far ahead of the national guard in military discipline as the national guard is ahead of the undrilled members of the community. Military service is like any other service, or profession. To be expert at it requires devotion to it as a business in itself.

### THE WHOLE EAST FOR ROOSEVELT.

The sentiment of the east, with absolute unanimity, is in favor of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency two years hence. So far as appears there is but one opinion among the republicans of the eastern states and that is that the leader of the party in 1904 must be Theodore Roosevelt and that no other man is to be seriously thought of.

Why this is so is perfectly obvious. The people today, without regard to party have absolute confidence in President Roosevelt. They see in him a president who has in mind the welfare and the interest of the whole people and not the advantage of a party.

There has never been a time in our history when the American people have had a more complete and admirable guardian of their interests than they have under the present administration. The whole policy of the Roosevelt administration has been in the direction of promoting the welfare of the material and the social interests of the people as a whole. Every sentiment that he has expressed has been with reference to the upbuilding and the growth of the nation and there is today no one among our public men who is more powerful in the expression of sentiment favorable to a change in conditions necessary to the improvement of their material and social situation than is President Roosevelt. While he does not favor radical changes in any direction, but on the contrary believes in adhering to the policies of his party that have proved beneficial in the past, he is yet a progressive man who is not averse to a proper growth and advancement in those directions which promise to be of advantage to the general welfare.

Such considerations make President Roosevelt the foremost man in the opinion of republicans generally as the candidate of the party two years hence. He has, more than any other man at the present time, a hold upon the esteem and the confidence of the country. Every state republican convention of the year has unqualifiedly endorsed the national administration and most of them have declared in favor of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt in 1904. Unless the situation changes in the interval there is no doubt that the republican leader two years from now will be the distinguished statesman who is at present the chief executive of the nation.

### WHAT PROTECTION MEANS.

The republicans of Massachusetts declare in their platform that protection means high wages and constant employment of labor and "in a large measure our phenomenal national prosperity for the last five years." Their platform adds that "this policy should be adhered to, but changes which the world's progress and the interests of the American people may suggest should and will be made by the republican party whenever they are of sufficient importance to justify the check to business which inevitably attends any revision of the tariff."

There could be no better explanation than this of the attitude of the republican party in regard to the tariff question. That party has never been and is not today wedded to any particular schedule or special rates. Repeatedly it has changed the tariff and it will do so again when circumstances seem to require or justify a change. But it will always do so with reference to maintaining the policy of protection. It is in this respect that the republican party differs from the democracy, the latter demanding the abandonment of protection, which means not only destruction of our industries, but also disaster to American labor.

The republicans of Massachusetts voice the general sentiment of the party when they say that changes in the tariff "can only be made successfully and with the least possible injury to business by the republican party and in accordance with the principle of protection." That is the absolutely sound position which ought to be recognized by everybody who is at all familiar with the tariff question. The American people have had an experience with democratic tariff tinkering and it would seem that they do not want another lesson.

### THE TREASURY AND STOCK JOBBERS.

The management of the treasury, no matter of what party brand, has long been too much dominated by the superstition that the New York Stock exchange represents the whole country and that when it puts forth signals of distress the secretary of the treasury must man a lifeboat for its "relief." Under the spell of this venerable superstition the secretary of the treasury has thrown himself into the breach to satisfy the clamor of the stock jobbers for money to tide them over a threatened crash.

The Treasury department was not created or designed to be a "rescue" agency. The country was never more prosperous. Commerce and industry are active and profitable. The banks generally have an abundance of money and the credit of legitimate business is not impaired. Throughout the great interior the local banks are supplying funds for marketing crops, although of course for this purpose they are calling home a large part of their deposits in New York. In New York itself and throughout the east trade and industry are on a solid basis. From Maine to California no farmer, no merchant, no manufacturer has called out for treasury help or dreamed of doing so.

The simple truth is that the trouble in New York is confined to Wall street, and indeed to that part of Wall street which is concerned in stock jobbing and speculation, and not in legitimate business and sound banking. The speculators have been caught in their own trap. They have overstrained their credit and absorbed too much of their own and other people's money in watered stocks. The New York banks have been guilty in encouraging a spirit of reckless speculation. It is beginning to dawn upon the financial world that too many New York bankers are themselves subordinating their duties as bankers to their speculative schemes as promoters, and that too many of the recent gigantic mergers and combinations are at bottom merely stock-jobbing schemes to unload inflated securities upon the public. With many of the great bankers of New York heels over head in these schemes, it is preposterous to suppose that they would properly act as a conservative force upon a speculative movement in which they themselves plotted to reap great gains.

The market has broken under the feet of the speculators and stock jobbers. Why should the national treasury be put at their service simply because their schemes have failed? What better claim thereto have the operators in Wall street than the operators on the Chicago Board of Trade when a squeeze occurs? The simple fact that Wall street, by squealing loud enough, can have the treasury keys turned is itself an encouragement to overspeculation. No more wholesome lesson, either as a matter of business or of good government, could be taught the stock exchange than for the treasury to stand aloof from it and to let the speculators know that when they get into a scrape they will have to get out of it, the same as other people have to do, the best way they can.

### BROATCHISM RAMPANT.

When that political desperado, William J. Broatch, leaped into the saddle as police commissioner everybody familiar with his public career knew that the Mercer-Baldwin board would shrink at nothing short of political burglary. Within three days after Broatch had placed his hand on the throttle the work of police demoralization and degradation had begun.

The first act under the leadership of Broatch was the reappointment of the most disreputable and the most discredited officer that had ever held a position on the police force to a captaincy. Nobody knew better than Broatch that Henry P. Haze had been dismissed from the service for scandalous conduct that should forever have barred him from any place in the police department. The charges of flagrant misbehavior for which Captain Haze had been dismissed did not rest on merely one or two instances of dishonorable conduct, but constituted a repetition of offenses too rank almost to describe in a newspaper.

Following up this shameless abuse of power the Mercer-Broatch board appointed George B. Stryker as special detective on the police force in the face of the fact that Stryker had been dishonorably dismissed by the county commissioners for questionable practices and mismanagement as superintendent of the county poor farm.

Nobody familiar with Broatch and his methods, therefore, had any right to be surprised at the attempt to reverse the judgment of a former board for the benefit of former Police Captain Cox, who had been tried, convicted and dismissed on the charge of cowardice, affirmed by the district court after a full hearing. According to City Attorney Connell, the Mercer-Baldwin-Broatch board had no legal right to take any action in the matter and its intrusion into the case is calculated to complicate matters and lay the foundation for further legal proceedings against the city by Cox and his attorneys, who doubtless have taken the case on a contingent fee.

The Cox incident only emphasizes the imperious demand for home rule. A board responsible to the taxpaying citizens of Omaha would not dare defy public sentiment by reckless disregard of common decency, nor would it recklessly squander money contributed by the taxpayers for police protection.

### SENATOR TELLER IN PERIL.

The intensifying quarrel between the democrats and the populists in Colorado strengthens the hope of the republicans of carrying the Centennial state. While the two hitherto confederated parties were unable this year to effect a fusion for general purposes, they did both agree in endorsing Senator Teller for re-election. The split at their state conventions, however, has since spread through most of the counties and the war between their rival county tickets has involved the legislative nominations. In many counties populist and democratic candidates for the legislature are fighting each other as bitterly as the nominees for other offices. The Colorado republicans are wisely putting up strong tickets in all districts and feel sure of wresting a number of them from the opposition, which has been able to win only by fusion. It is conceded that the republican state ticket is one of the strongest ever nominated in Colorado, which is an important aid in the struggle for the control of the legislature. Senator Teller has been greatly embarrassed in his canvass by local feuds between the former fusionists and by general lack of interest and vigor among his supporters. His silver hobby has degenerated into a dead issue, even in Colorado, and his speeches betray consciousness of the peril that confronts him, while every indication demonstrates the confidence and energy of the republicans.

The surest and best way for the regents of the State university to enlarge the resources of that institution is to join in the fight for tax reform that will put a stop to the evasion of taxation by the great railroad corporations of Nebraska. For every $1,000,000 added to the grand assessment roll the university 1-mill levy will produce $1,000 and an increase of $20,000,000 by the assessment of railroad property and franchises on the same basis as other taxable property would give the university $20,000 a year without making inroads into the state's general fund, which is already inadequate to meet the ordinary demands upon it.

The paper established at Lincoln by D. E. Thompson under the name, The Daily Star, whose first number has just appeared, ought to infuse long-needed fresh vigor into journalism at the state capital. The initial issue under the trying conditions of unfinished quarters and incomplete plant scarcely affords fair opportunity to pass judgment from the standpoint of newspaper criticism. By the salutatory over the signature of Mr. Thompson the public is assured that it will be an independent republican newspaper, abjuring yellowism and working for the upbuilding of the capital city and state. That it is to be a personal organ is strenuously denied and coupled with the declaration by Mr. Thompson that he is not and will not be a candidate for any office. Starting out under favorable auspices, there is no good reason why the Star should not score a success.

The New York Financial Chronicle does not state the whole truth, but comes nearer the truth than most papers of its class are apt to do, in this remark: "Money has become close here and not so close in the west and south because New York has at this speculative period furnished in good part the interior with the necessary extra funds for their crop work." But New York "furnished" the interior, not New York money, but western money merely on deposit there. The New York banks know that these western deposits will be called home for the crop movement and they have themselves to blame if they overloan it to eastern stock boomers and speculators. The fact is that the west has "furnished" itself with money for the ordinary fall uses, New York having been merely the depository for the same during part of the year.

The Chicago Railway Age, a corporation organ, takes great pains to state the purport of the decision of the Nebraska supreme court in the late assessment case exactly wrong. It pretends that "the decision summarily disposes of the chief contention of the complainant to the effect that real estate, rolling stock and other tangible property of the railroads in Omaha had not been assessed at their full cash value," whereas the court dodged the whole question and refused relief from obvious and gross discrimination in favor of the roads. The court simply refused to take jurisdiction or to pass on the issue and threw the taxpayers of the state back upon the State Board of Equalization, which at the instigation and under the domination of the corporations had perpetrated the inequity complained of.

According to reliable advices, the Spanish government is preparing to build during the next few years a large number of new warships of various patterns to restore its navy to a fighting basis. It is safe to say the Spaniards will be very careful when they get their new men-of-war to observe all the rules of naval etiquette whenever they come within range of an American gun.

### But His Money Talks.

Washington Post.

Mr. Phipps, the gentleman who flipped $100,000 into the fund for the Boer widows and orphans, was not a professional Boer sympathizer.

### Digging Into the Reserve.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Concerning the statement that the average deposit in bank of the population of the United States is $108 per capita, it is an evident conclusion that if we have a sharp winter the coal combines intend to get that $108.

### Justifying Its Title.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The "enemy's country" seems to be justifying its title in these days. Connecticut has turned down Bryan's lieutenant, Alexander Troup, just as Massachusetts turned down George Fred Williams, and in New York Dave Hill seems to be firmly in the saddle in spite of the bucking and balking of the Brooklyn and Tammany organizations.

### Minimum and Maximum Rates.

Philadelphia Press.

The enforcement of the policy of reciprocity cannot be too strongly pressed. But it should rest on broader grounds than mere isolated treaties. It should be based on minimum and maximum rates, so that the nation which gives us its best rates should get our best, and the nation which gives us its worst should get our worst. The broad policy of reciprocity does not hinge on the few treaties which the senate has left unconsidered.

### WELCOME TO ALL OF IT.

#### Nearly Three Billion Dollars Paid to Veterans of the War.

Minneapolis Times.

Since the inauguration of the United States government in its present form nearly three billions of dollars (to be exact $2,992,509,019) have been distributed in pensions to soldiers, to their widows and their children. This does not include the millions expended in establishing soldiers' homes where aged and infirm veterans are cared for by the nation.

Of this vast sum more than two and three-quarter billions are chargeable to the war of the rebellion and the Times voices the general sentiment in saying that not one penny of the vast sum is begrudged by the money makers of the United States. Better even that the few hundreds of thousands, or even the few millions, of dollars that have been paid to fraudulent claimants should have been thus dispersed than that any considerable number of needy veterans should have been deprived of what was their due.

It should be also insisted that any objections against the increased payment of pensions by citizens of the United States do not obtain as against the needy and worthy soldiers of the civil or of any other war, their widows (not remarried) or their indigent children.

The time is fast approaching when the pension rolls will be materially lessened, but that time is not yet. It should be remembered, first, that a very large increment is due to the Spanish-American war and, second, that there are still living tens of thousands of soldiers of the civil war who, up to date, have been able to support themselves, who came out of the army bronzed, rugged athletes and who would not have thought of accepting the government's bounty until now when old age and its infirmities, confront them. These are the men who, above all others, deserve the nation's thanks and the nation's aid. They were the most effective soldiers while the war lasted, they have been most worthy citizens throughout the generation that has succeeded.

If there is a man who begrudges the old soldier his relatively small allowance that man must have in his morals something equivalent to the miasma that, when it inoculates the physical system, changes the point of view and makes pessimistic, natures naturally cheery and hopeful.

### OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Russia is the shadow hanging over the future of the Hungarians. If the dual state of which they form a powerful part were to break asunder Germany would inevitably acquire the German provinces of Austria. Then Russia would insist upon compensating gains farther east. At least a part of the slavic elements so numerous in Hungary might prefer the rule of the czar to that of the Magyars. What chance would the stoutest-hearted nation of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 have to maintain itself against Russia and 11,000,000 or more doubtful friends in its own country? That is the question which the Magyar statesmen can only hope to put aside, not to answer. That is why they cling to the dual monarchy which makes them a masterful element in a great power. That is the secret of the enthusiastic reception which they gave the German kaiser a few years ago as the head and front of the triple alliance. In Hungary among the ruling classes it is emphatically felt necessary to preserve the empire kingdom over which Francis Joseph reigns. Magyar leaders agree with those statesmen of other nations who say that if there were no Austria-Hungary one would have to be invented.

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The industrial depression in Germany deepens, according to latest reports, although the panic out of which it grows dates back some two years. Last May it was thought that the bottom had been reached with wages generally reduced, factories running on shortened time and the working force greatly cut down. But a current official report on the state of employment and wages in the metal and machinery trades shows conditions to be worse than four months ago. Work has become scarcer and the number of employes has been further reduced. In some cases wages have again been reduced. At the same time the cost of living remains high and in the matter of meats is rising under the influence of the German tariff and the shortage in the United States. The country faces a harder winter than either of the two which have been passed through since the panic.

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The correspondent of the London Times at Fez, Morocco, states that the sultan is making a much-needed improvement in the condition of prisons and prisoners in his domain. At Fez the prisons have been cleaned and the prisoners given a chance to bathe, sewer connections have been made, running water piped to the buildings and food furnished at the expense of the government. It is also ordered that hereafter lists of prisoners and the charges against them be kept. Orders for a similar course to be taken throughout Morocco have been given, but there is reason for some doubt as to the execution of such commands in that country unless the sultan is very much in earest. Large numbers of prisoners have been found unjustly confined, and released. Some association modelled after the Red Cross organization may some day be formed and given international recognition to investigate the conditions prevailing in all the nations of the world in relation to prisoners, and publish the results in circular form for the information of the governments concerned. If such work were done with tact and elaborately illustrated in the reports, the publicity resulting would probably bring about needed reforms in backward countries and secure more just treatment for citizens of foreign nations imprisoned under so loose a system as has prevailed in the North African states.

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Progress is being made in the Cape-to-Cairo railroad project, which is worthy to rank with the Transsiberian road. Already trains are running from Cape Town to Buluwayo, 1,500 miles. Here the line deflects to the west to touch rich coal beds. It will cross the Zambesi at Victoria Falls. Cecil Rhodes intended that the road should pass through German East Africa, but since Rhodes's death, under an agreement with Belgium, made last spring, the line will pass through the Congo Free State to the upper waters of the Nile. From Buluwayo it will run to Victoria falls, 300 miles; from Victoria Falls to Lake Kasali, 700 miles. From Stanley Falls, on the Congo, a line will be built to Mahagi, on the Albert Nyanza, 480 miles, and this will link the Cape and Egyptian railways. It is likely that another line will reach the Cape through German East Africa.

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A commission has been appointed at Johannesberg to deal with the whole question of the resettlement of the Transvaal. A provisional board was appointed, even before the war had finished, to receive applications from intending settlers, but the members of it soon found that there were more applicants who wished to start farming at once than they could possibly deal with. So the distribution of farms was entrusted to an official in the governor's office, and now farms are allotted with no more delay than is, perhaps, inevitable. No attempt has been made by the government as yet to bring settlers from Great Britain, in view of the number of applications received from ex-soldiers and others already in South Africa. The leases are limited to one year, or, in some cases, to five years with a first option for the settler at the end of the period of acquiring the land on terms which will be formulated in the first place by the new commission. Accounts of the progress of the land settlement and the work of repatriation, with which it is closely associated, appear from time to time. It is feared that there are many instances of real distress in the country, usually in the case of families who remained on the veldt throughout the war and who from false pride or from other reasons did not come in at the conclusion of peace to obtain relief. Special agents have been appointed to hunt out these people.

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A Vienna correspondent states, as the official opinion in Austria and Russia, that while the treatment of the Roumanian Jews is contrary to the treaty of Berlin, it is only one of numerous cases in which a treaty has been violated without protest from the signatories, and it is therefore unnecessary to do anything about it now. The statement of fact is indisputable. None of the powers has paid more attention to the treaty than served its own immediate interests, and Austria and Russia least of all. Their interests, indeed, have generally been followed in disregard of the treaty, and each of them is more concerned for its own influence in Roumania than for any international obligations.

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According to a publication issued by the French ministry of finance there are invested in foreign securities over six billion dollars of French money. Of this sum $200,000,000 are invested in England, $1,400,000,000 in Russia, $600,000,000 in Spain, $575,000,000 in Austria-Hungary and about $360,000,000 each in Italy and Egypt. The French people have given hostages to fortune; no government, be it ever so chauvinistic, would dare engage in a policy of adventure in the face of the conservative influence exerted by the millions of French small investors whose interest is peace. The vast sums loaned to Russia bind France more securely to her alliance with the latter than do formal treaties.

### Better Go Slow.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Commissioner Ware has a notion that he can save $10,000,000 a year in pensions. He wouldn't have a chance to try it the second year if he succeeded the first.

### ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

#### Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

What is planned to be when completed the largest public school in the United States, and probably in the world, is being built on the block of ground bounded by East Houston, Manhattan, Lewis and East Third streets, in the heart of a district by far the most densely populated in Greater New York. It will be known as Public School No. 188, and the general dimensions of the structure will be 212 by 181 feet. There will be two distinct departments, one for girls and one for boys, with 100 classrooms and a seating capacity for 5,000 children. If the system of part-time classes still prevails when this school is opened, its capacity may be stretched to accommodate 1,000 more.

The structure will be five stories in height, simple in design, but with sufficient architectural touches to make it an ornament to the neighborhood. The body will be of a light cream-tinted brick, with terra cotta and limestone trimmings.

Two stories of the courtyard are to be roofed over, to afford a double playground, which will be heated in stormy and inclement weather. There is also to be an auxiliary playground space, as the courtyard playgrounds are to be devoted to the smaller children in the primary and kindergarten departments, where they will not be required to climb more than one stairway.

In addition, the roof space of the building is divided into two numerous stairways and exits on every side of the immense building, by means of which the school may be dismissed and the army of 5,000 children reach the street within three or four minutes.

The contract price for the building is $383,000, which, together with the price of the site and the equipment and furnishing of the school, gymnasium, bathrooms, etc., will bring the cost of this model school to over $500,000.

One of the special features of the school will be the training of children for work in department stores.

A writer describing the greatness of the New York subway reflects that only twenty-four lives have been sacrificed during its construction. This loss of life has been sustained while millions of people have been walking over the chasm and while other millions have been riding in street cars alongside of the deep excavation.

The subway is now about one-half completed, having cost to this date $21,000,000. The human cost is considered the less when it is known that over 3,000,000 cubic yards of solid rock have been blasted. This has been done in the heart of the most thickly populated city of the United States.

In commenting upon the twenty-four deaths, the writer suggests that they may almost be considered a gain.

The Brooklyn Rapid-Transit Company is beginning to find that the way of the transgressor is hard. For months it has been burning soft coal, and paying no attention to the law. The engines send out volumes of soft-coal smoke and soot which fly into the car windows and doors to the discomfort of passengers. The other evening one of the cars had what might be called an overdose of the smoke when a man pulled out a cigar and lit it. The guard made his appearance almost immediately and ordered him to stop smoking or leave the train. The man refused to stop, saying: "If the smoke of this cigar is any worse than your soft-coal smoke, I'll stop." The guard retreated, and a dozen men then pulled out cigars, pipes, and cigarettes and began to smoke.

Arthur Brisbane, who is to be the Tammany candidate for congress to succeed the late Amos J. Cummings, is, as Mr. Cummings was, one of the products of New York Sun journalism. He was first a reporter on the Sun, then its London correspondent, and later editor of the Evening Sun, a position Cummings once occupied. Then Brisbane went to the World and later to the Journal, of which he is now one of the editors.

Plans for the new city home of Charles M. Schwab, president of the Steel corporation, have been filed with the building bureau of New York city. The house will be a six story structure of ornamental granite, with two three story extensions occupying the center of a plot covering the entire block bounded by Riverside drive, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets and West End avenue, the surrounding grounds being laid out as terraces and gardens. The main building will be 90 feet front and 107 feet deep and the extensions 33.6 by 45 feet. The building is to cost $900,000.

The tyrant paleface who runs the street cleaning department has ordered all wooden Indians back to their reservations. The tribe of cigar signs have heretofore enjoyed a moderate amount of peace and paint and looked as nice as possible on all occasions. But the commissioner declares they are an unsanitary tribe and must get off the earth. The public reason given for the cruel edict is doubtless well founded. The impelling motive, however, is that the animated cigar signs of home growth merged their interests and hurried their ancient competitors to the fuel bins.

### Penalty of Being Fresh.

Chicago Chronicle.

The salt trust is in financial difficulties because it undertook to gobble up more than it could assimilate. In other words, it got too fresh—which is, of course, fatal to a salt combine.

### POLITICAL DRIFT.

Tom Johnson realizes that he hasn't much of a show in Ohio, yet declines to ship his circus to Nebraska.

"Lauchin' and appertainin' to" one Devery it is evident from the accounts that the "country lobsters" at Dave Hill's convention are mighty skillful and vigorous in applying the hoot. That is why Devery flew when ordered but.

Congressman Schley of Pennsylvania, who tobogganed into the republican camp meeting not long ago, resents an official welcome tendered him in the form of a campaign assessment. He was pulled for $1,000 and set up a calamity roar.

There will be one lonesome democrat in the state senate of Maine when that body meets. He will doubtless achieve the notoriety of exclusiveness, as did "Donovan of Bay," who held a like post in the Michigan legislature a few years ago.

The tussle for supremacy in Montana between Clark and Heinze insures an uninterrupted season of prosperity for the "heelers." Clark and Heinze are well heeled as well as liberal spenders and may succeed in getting all able-bodied voters on their payrolls.

The oldest man elected to the Vermont general assembly is Arnold Hall of East Haven, Jacksonian democrat, aged 78. The youngest is Harmon E. Eddy of Stratton, republican, aged 21. Legislator-elect William Tudor of Somerset is the father of Legislator-elect John Tudor of Stamford.

The prohibitionists of Indiana are trying to pledge 50,000 men in the state to vote their ticket at the November election and, it is said, have already secured the names of half that number, divided about equally between former supporters of the republican and democratic tickets and policies.

George R. Sheldon, the banker who was originally slated for lieutenant governor on the New York republican state ticket and subsequently turned down, thought he had such a sure thing that he had manufactured 200,000 "Odell and Sheldon" buttons, for which he paid cash in advance. Most of the buttons were shoveled into a furnace, a few being saved as mementos.

Dennis Mulvihill, the workingman mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., has given so much satisfaction to those who elected him that they are endeavoring to secure his nomination as sheriff of his county. His selection as a candidate for that office probably would be equivalent to election. The place has always been slated as worth $10,000 a year and the sheriff has a four-year term.

There are two candidates named Brown on the republican state ticket in Pennsylvania. One is the nominee for lieutenant governor, William M. Brown. He has been a state senator and is a special agent in the United States land office. Isaac B. Brown, the nominee for secretary of internal revenue affairs, represented Erie county in the legislature for three terms and then became a clerk in the department of internal affairs. He has been deputy secretary for two terms.

### POINTED REMARKS.

Chicago Tribune: "These men are so forgetful. Your husband has been away nearly a week and I suppose you have not had the scratch of a pen from him."

"The scratch of a pen? I haven't even had the vibration of a thought from him!"

Philadelphia Press: Deacon Snow—Does I un'erstan', parson, dat yo' opinionate dat Adam wuz a colored man?

Parson Johnsing—Yo' diagnose mah views correckly, suh.

Deacon Snow—Den I s'pose yo' 'low dat dat apple wuz in real'ty a watamillion.

Baltimore American: "Let me sell you a watch dog," suggests the dealer.

"I believe not," says the long-haired gentleman, who holds the door ajar with a hand that is ink-spotted. "I believe not. We keep the wolf at the door nearly all the time."

Chicago Tribune: "Don't you sometimes have thoughts," asked the Soulful Young Thing, "that are absolutely unutterable?"

"I do, miss," answered the old poet. "And sometimes, when I am digging for a rhyme that won't come, I have thoughts that are absolutely unprintable."

Philadelphia Press: Towne—Engaged to be married? Not you, surely?

Browne—Oh, no! It's my barber; but I'm to be congratulated just the same.

Towne—Because of his engagement?

Browne—Yes. You see, he's stopped eating onions now.

Baltimore American: "Here, landlord!" cried the patron. "Here is a cockroach in my coffee."

The landlord hustled to his side, inspected the cockroach critically, then moved toward the kitchen, muttering:

"I'll discharge that cook on the instant. I have told him time and again to remove the cockroaches from the coffee before it is served."

### AUTUMN OF THE HEART.

Portland Oregonian.

Across the wood-grown western hills
The serried clouds advance;
And soon on Autumn's crumpled leaves
The first few raindrops dance.
Each drooping tree, each fading flower,
Rejoices at the sound,
As cooling breeze and generous flood
Refresh the thirsty ground.
Upon a withered waste of life
The clouds of healing rise;
And teardrops course in serried ranks
From long unweeping eyes.
The shadows of contrition fall
On conscience, seared and dry;
And sunset's rainbow hangs its arch
Of promise in the sky.
Oh, passing sweet is hearthstone fire,
When gained from Winter's night;
And vision is most dear to eyes
Long hidden from the light.
None knows the worth of liberty
But one that has been bound;
And showers fall most graciously
Upon the famished ground.
Kind mother Nature brings to each
The boon that famine craves;
To burning woods the floods that quench,
To hearts the tear that saves.
Down the long halls of memory,
Where blew sin's burning blast,
Soft zephyrs steal and fountains play—
The Summer drouth is past!


B & K

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