

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy... Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week... Daily Bee (without Sunday), per month... Daily Bee (without Sunday), per year...

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twentieth and M Streets.

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

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

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

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

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include Daily Bee (without Sunday), Daily Bee (with Sunday), Sunday Bee, and Total.

Net total sales, 956,743. Net average sales, 30,559.

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

It looks as if the Iowa idea were not cutting such a big swath after all.

The weather man should have an honorary membership in every campaign committee.

Whatever you do, don't let the election go by default. Go to the polls and vote your honest convictions.

If Ex-President Cleveland doesn't quit making so many speeches he will have Colonel Watterson after him again.

That colony of Boers, when it gets fairly settled in Arkansas, will probably be exempt from shotgun politics.

Service in the army of school teachers in the Philippines seems to be as hazardous as service in the army of soldiers.

Every republican is expected to do his duty at the polls by his party and his country according to the dictates of his conscience.

The volcanic disturbance of Santa Maria has destroyed 200,000 hundred-weight of this year's Guatemalan coffee crop. This ought to stiffen the demand for chicory.

All the purchasable vote will be bought for Mercer. The Mercersites have money to burn, so our advice to voters is to insist on the highest market price and get their money before they deliver the goods.

Our nonresident congressman says travel is almost a passion with him. The voters of this district should see to it that he has ample opportunity to indulge this passion without neglecting any duties to his present constituents.

It is pleaded in extenuation of Schwab's sensational performances in Europe that he is crazy. If the plea is admitted in his behalf, it is rather rough on a lot of other Americans whose conduct is just as bad so far as their means go.

At all events, the two candidates on the judicial ticket in this district are not worrying about the returns. They have both been nominated by all political parties and can only compete against one another for the honor of polling the larger vote.

It is worthy of notice that the newspaper which calls itself nonpartisan always displays the most rank partisanship of any. The reason is that it is for sale to the highest bidder, and when it is bought it must go the whole length for the purchaser.

Of course it's only a coincidence that the same business men who have attached their signatures to the appeal to republicans for Mercer were also for the most part signers of an appeal in behalf of the democratic school board candidates last year. In what position are they to appeal to party loyalty?

The Board of Education is the only body that can add to the city tax rate without limit. The necessity of having men of integrity and business sagacity who will keep down extravagance and waste should not be overlooked by taxing citizens when they come to vote new members into the school board.

Omaha is of sufficient importance as the seat of an episcopal diocese of the Roman Catholic church to have a cathedral of creditable and imposing proportions. When the members of the church have progressed far enough to give assurance that the project is to be pushed in earnest they will find the public-spirited citizens of Omaha ready to assist without regard to denomination or creed.

A LAST WORD WITH REPUBLICANS.

It is sound doctrine and common sense that the concurrent will of a political party expressed by direct vote in primary elections and conventions is morally binding upon all loyal men of the same political faith. In other words, when the will of the majority of the party is expressed fairly through a nominating convention its candidates are entitled to the support of the rank and file. When, however, the primary elections are dominated by coercion, corruption and fraud and the voice of the party is stifled and its machinery used to foist upon the ticket candidates who do not represent the choice of the majority, the action of the convention is of no binding force.

Fraud vitiates all contracts. This principle applies as much in politics as it does in business. Twenty years ago a candidate for the office of state treasurer, counted in by fraud in the republican state convention, was repudiated by the rank and file and defeated by 3,000 majority, while the other candidates on the same ticket were elected by 20,000. The conscience of the party asserted itself by administering a rebuke to fraud and for years thereafter the lesson taught was not forgotten by Nebraska republicans.

It is an open secret that the nomination of David H. Mercer for a sixth term in congress does not represent the untrammelled will of a majority of the party, but on the contrary was dictated to and forced upon the party by the railroad corporations and their allied dependents, supplemented by a horde of imported nonresidents voted at the primary on perjured affidavits. Any candidate who secures his nomination by such means has no legitimate claim upon honest republicans. If republicans endorse the lawless methods by which Mercer was nominated and tamely submit to the autocratic dictation of corporation managers the same tactics will be pursued again and again and party conventions will cease to represent the free will of the majority and simply register the edicts of corporation magnates, who are republicans in republican states and democrats in democratic states.

From the local republican point of view Mercer has no claims upon the support of the active party workers past or present. He is the most supremely selfish and ungrateful man who has ever been honored with public office. He has never assisted any other candidate by word or work, he has never contributed to the election of any other republican, but in all former campaigns has been a deadhead, even when he was himself running. In the present campaign he and his manager have done nothing except for Mercer, and are trying to trade off everybody else on the ticket from top to bottom for Mercer.

The plea that the re-election of Mercer is essential to republican supremacy in national affairs is groundless. The policies inaugurated under McKinley cannot be disturbed so long as republicans control the senate and so long as Roosevelt occupies the White House. No change can be made in our money standard or in the tariff without the concurrence of senate and president. No change can be made in the government of the Philippines without the concurrence of senate and president. Congress has made ample provision for acquiring the Panama canal and prosecuting the work of construction, and it will take several years to complete the public buildings, war ships, etc., projected and under way. Mercer's continuance in congress as chairman of the committee on public buildings is of no moment whatever to the people of this district, however important he may be as trading material for railroad corporations and trusts in promoting schemes in which they are interested.

All indications point to the control of the next house by the republicans by a decisive majority without Mr. Mercer. It is for republicans who desire to regenerate the party and reinstate it in popular confidence to assert their independence by placing patriotism above partisanship and registering with their vote a protest against Mercer and mercenary methods in politics.

IOWA AND MUNICIPAL UTILITIES.

The recent decision of the supreme court of Iowa, so construing the constitution as to give free hand to cities and towns to own and operate public utilities, notwithstanding the 5 per cent limitation on municipal indebtedness, has been quickly followed by an equally important decision giving cities competent control over the service charges where public utilities are operated under franchises by corporations. The decision sweeping aside the action of the city council of Cedar Rapids in cutting down by 25 per cent the rates sought to be enforced by the water company, holding the municipal rate to be reasonable.

The court grounds its decision broadly on considerations of public policy. It therein takes a position that is not only impregnable from an legal standpoint, but also in line with the progressive thought and the practical necessities of the age. Both the subject matter and the method of supply of water, light, heat, etc., are of their very essence of public concern. Their value absolutely depends upon density of urban population; the corporations which distribute them are the creatures of the public, their franchises are public grants and the public welfare is vitally dependent upon them. But these corporations have systematically abused their franchises by suppressing competition, by speculative manipulation, by over-capitalization and by extortionate charges, and too often they have been abetted in these wrongs by courts of all degrees.

The supreme court of Iowa is to be commended for opening wide the door for relief to all the municipalities of the state in a series of consistent and thorough-going decisions. They may now freely establish their own plants or take

over an agreement those that have been established by corporations, or if bound by contract for a term to a monopolistic corporation which refuses to come to agreement, they can fully protect themselves by enforcing reasonable charges. It would be well if in this respect other states would follow the Iowa example.

LABOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In his report to the War department regarding conditions in the Philippines, the special commissioner, Mr. Jenks, recommends that employers of labor be permitted to introduce Chinese laborers into the islands under contract for a period of not over three years in each individual instance. The labor question in the Philippines is not less pressing than the currency question, since it has been conclusively shown that native labor cannot be depended upon for the industrial and commercial development of the archipelago. What is needed there is skilled labor and the Chinese and Japanese are the only races in the far east furnishing such labor. Besides, the Filipino will work only as his necessities require and these are small.

The Chinaman, on the other hand, is a steady, patient, trustworthy worker. In the Philippines he has taught the native to do nearly all that he now does respectably, while he is superior in other respects to the average Filipino. This is the testimony of all intelligent observers, among them several of our consuls in the Orient. The question is one to be considered from the practical point of view. The most radical advocate of excluding Chinese labor from the United States may consistently favor admitting it to the Philippines, since the conditions and circumstances are wholly different. That labor is not needed here for developing our resources, but in the Philippines it is absolutely essential to industrial and commercial growth. It seems evident that congress will have to allow Chinese labor in the archipelago upon some such plan as suggested by Mr. Jenks, if any progress is to be made in developing the islands.

DEVELOPING ALASKA.

It is understood that President Roosevelt will in his annual message urge upon congress the necessity of extending the land laws and the system of public surveys to the district of Alaska. In order that the resources of that vast region may be adequately developed. It would seem that such a recommendation should meet with no opposition, for there appears to be no valid reason why Alaska should not receive this consideration and whatever more may be necessary to the development of its resources. It is a valuable region, that has repaid many times what it cost and every effort should be made to render it still more valuable.

The common impression has been that Alaska is wholly without agricultural resources, but this is erroneous, the fact being that there is a considerable portion of the region in which agriculture can be successfully carried on. It is believed that if the land laws were extended there the agricultural portion would be rapidly populated and developed. There is no reason to doubt that such would be the result and this being so it is plainly the duty of congress not to withhold the means necessary to the upbuilding of Alaska and to the improvement of conditions there. Whatever reasons there may have been heretofore for neglecting that part of our possessions, there certainly are none at present, and it is safe to predict that any recommendation which the president shall make to congress respecting Alaska will be complied with.

INTERSTATE LAW AMENDMENT.

Two measures for amending the interstate commerce act are pending in congress. One is known as the Elkins bill "to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission" and represents the more advanced pro-railroad sentiment—that is, it is assumed to mark the outer limit of concession which may be expected for the present from any of the carrying companies. The other is the Corliss bill and is supposed to have behind it the mercantile shipping interests.

In some respects these measures are similar. In the authority conferred upon the commission to make an order for future rates to take the place of rates which have been condemned as unlawful, the two bills are to all intents the same; so they are, also, in making cumulative the penalties for disregarding an order of the commission, so that the offending company will be forced, in self-defense, to take the initiative in any appeal to the courts. They diverge at the point where they provide for the interval between such appeal and the decision of the tribunal of last resort on the merits of the controversy. The Corliss bill provides that during that period the new rate prescribed by the commission shall govern; the Elkins bill provides that it shall be suspended. As to this detail, the question is simply whether the order shall be immediately obeyed, at the risk of loss to the carrier, or temporarily set aside at the risk of loss to the public. It is not to be doubted that public opinion will favor the provision of the Corliss bill.

The most radical and important difference between these measures is the absence from the Corliss bill of any concession to the railroads from the present anti-pooling and anti-trust laws, while the Elkins bill contains a provision specifically authorizing common carriers "to arrange among themselves for the establishment or maintenance of rates." As this has been the cause of most of the dissensions between the shipping and the carrying interests in the legislative arena of late years, the fate of the two measures, when they come to a direct clash, may turn upon it. It is reasonably certain that the present congress will not enact a law permitting pooling, while, of course the

LAND OF THE MAD MULLAH.

Peculiarities of Country Where Mad Mullah Carries the Prophet's Banner.

Recent dispatches from Egypt supplied a brief description from routine affairs by recounting the operations of another wild man not from Borneo, but from Somalia, widely known as the Mad Mullah. In former times he achieved some distinction as the False Prophet. That was before Tommy Atkins took a fall out of him. But he failed to profit by the experience and is still carrying the prophet's banner in some uncontented districts of Africa. Mr. Mullah is a man of nerve, else would not dispute John Bull's right to rule Somalia and the adjoining countries. He also possesses the faculty of humor, though he may not know it. Both nerve and humor were conspicuous during his recent busy days when, with banner aloft and bayonet fixed, he headed a band of followers to the concentrated ground of the prophet. That included around the gaily of nations and proved that Mr. Mullah is not suffering for a nerve tonic.

In counting the vote election officers usually make a great deal more work for themselves than is necessary, thus delaying the tabulation of the returns and the announcement of the successful candidates. In many states the law makes provision for the prompt collection and tabulation of election results, but in Nebraska this work is left entirely to the private initiative of the newspapers. If the election officers realized the full import of this part of the canvass they would certainly exert themselves more to assist in accommodating the thousands and ten of thousands who are impatiently waiting to know what the outcome is. Let the election officers all go at their work this time systematically. Finish the count first on governor and congressman and then the other candidates on the ticket in the order of importance and the election returns will be given to the public in better form than ever before.

Few political campaigns in recent history have caused less interference with business than the campaign just closing. Trade and commerce has gone on almost the same as if no election were in sight. The reason for this doubtless is that the business interests place full confidence in President Roosevelt and know that whatever the outcome of the election the republican policies that produced the present prosperity will continue uninterrupted.

The only thing that Mexico can wisely do is to limit the use of silver to small payments, to restrict the coinage and make the silver coins virtually redeemable in gold. This is what the practical experience and best thought of the world has settled down to, and with the metal in a Mexican dollar coin now worth only about 39 cents, and violently fluctuating and still falling, it is what that country will have to do.

Gurley couldn't answer those pertinent questions propounded to him because he is no mind reader, and Mercer has not made any attempt to answer them. The people know, therefore, that they cannot be satisfactorily answered nor the discreditable transactions in Mercer's record explained away. If Mercer won't take his constituents into his confidence, why should they place any confidence in him?

Political arithmetic is the most uncertain branch of mathematical science. With the same data, and using the same methods of solution, the statisticians are able with the same ease to figure out majorities on either side of the political line, defying any one to detect any point out errors. The solution given in the voter's answer book, however, often does not correspond with any of the forecasters.

A man who would procure a nomination for congress by the votes of imported repeaters sworn in on perjured affidavits, make false returns under oath of campaign expenditures and use his congressional frank to cheat Uncle Sam out of postage on his private campaign circulars would not hesitate to fake up a typewritten endorsement of himself over the name of Senator Hanna.

A Teaching Proposition.

Saturday Evening Post. For \$200,000, says Lieutenant Peary, the North pole can be reached. But it is doubtful if the North pole can touch the country for any such sum.

Ideal Benevolence.

Indianapolis News. A \$600,000,000 combination of the beef interests of the country is planned. This, of course, has for its object the lowering of the price to the consumer. What else?

Hang His Gate on the Willows.

Chicago Record-Herald. If the sultan of Bacool would locate where a few of the boys could pay their respects to him on Halloween he would doubtless get over his desire to reach out for further trouble.

Profits of Cheating.

Springfield Republican. The cheating gun trust, otherwise known as the American Chele company, is paying dividends of 1 per cent a month on its common stock, and is said to be earning 15 per cent a year. This must be accounted among the most striking evidences of prosperity.

The Coming Busy Day.

Baltimore American. The country should rejoice cheerfully to the president's Thanksgiving proclamation. This is a great and glorious country, with advantages, resources and opportunities never before so developed and plentiful, and if we spend the time in actually returning thanks for all that we have cause to be thankful for, November 27 will be one of our very busy days.

Up Against the Real Thing.

Indianapolis News. The fact that the members of the coal strike arbitration commission are getting dirty, dusty and tired examining coal mines—getting "up against the real thing." In fact—will not prejudice them against the claims of the miners—not by a good deal. From the way the commission has begun its investigation it looks as if a good deal of light might be thrown on the coal mining strike of the Pennsylvania anthracite area. Even by this time the coal roads are no doubt bracing themselves to answer some very embarrassing questions.

MANIPULATING RAILROAD FINANCES.

Process of Converting Stocks Into Mortgages and Bonds. New York Evening Post. Some of the figures, in the summary of railroad operations in 1901 just published by Poor's Manual, are rather noteworthy. During that year the aggregate capital of this country's railways, including both stock and bonds, increased some \$451,000,000. To appreciate exactly what this increase should be added that increase in the same accounts during the three-year period ending in 1900, was only \$425,000,000. During this same three-year period, increase in capital stock alone was \$201,325,000, and in bonded debt \$243,675,000, the two branches of liability fairly keeping pace with one another. During 1901, on the other hand, the \$451,000,000 increase in capital comprised expansion in stock of only \$174,440,000, whereas bonded debt increased 190 less than \$276,570,000. This showing is quite in accordance with the events of the twelvemonth in railway finance. That year will always stand forth conspicuous in railway history as a period when the raising of capital on the basis of stock issues was suspended by the floating of mortgage bonds. Similarly, 1902 will be remembered as a time when the process was extended further, and outright conversion of shares into bonds was the order of the day.

The upshot of the process, so far as concerns division of railway capital into stocks and bonds, is that in 1901, for the first time since 1896, bonded debt of American railways exceeded their share capital. As against this somewhat striking fact, however, it should be noticed that last year's actual interest payment on increased debt though greater by nearly one million than in 1900, and by \$5,200,000 than in 1899, was with those exceptions the smallest of any year since 1888. The seeming paradox is explained, of course, by the fall of interest rate and consequent possibility of turning 6 and 7 per cent bonds into 4 per cents. When the other side of the general balance sheet is examined, to find what assets stand against the \$451,000,000 increase in last year's railway capital, it is seen from the Poor's Manual figures, that only \$223,000,000 is accounted for by cost of railway and equipment. It is in that extremely suggestive entry known as "other investments" that the secret must be looked for. Expansion in that account, during 1901, was less than \$10,000,000. How much of that increase was made up of stocks of other railways, bought at the price of a Wall street "boom," people familiar with the history of the year may guess. Last year's increase in such assets appears to have been twice as large as that of any year since 1890.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A New York policeman is to be tried for selling himself for 50 cents. And probably he was dear at that.

For a young man destined to become an absolute monarch, the crown prince of Siam takes very kindly to democratic ideas and institutions.

Count Victor Czaykowski, known as Mouzaffar Pasha, and a Catholic, has been made governor general of the holy land by the sultan.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia university, inventor of the ocean telegraph, began his career in America as an attendant in a Turkish bath parlor in Brooklyn.

The villa of Tommaso Salvini, the distinguished tragedian, has been entered by thieves, who stole medals, gold crowns and many other precious souvenirs of Salvini's career.

Should the dictum of the Missouri valley homesteaders become the rule of action the ears of womankind will hear these saddest of sad words: "Farewell, a long farewell to all your sweetest."

The British forces in South Africa gave the Missouri mule a good advertisement in that country, as the Boers now propose to employ him in the pursuits of peace. They respect his obstinacy.

Under the rules laid down in the czar for the government of newspapers in Russia the job of featuring "a scoop" is a perilous one. The prospect of a free pass to Siberia tends to chasten the joy of the head builder.

The name of Jessie Benford, the aged widow of the "Fathinder" was the first to be entered on the new register of the Fremont hotel, recently opened in Los Angeles and named in honor of her husband.

When Mr. Teeng, the new Chinese consul, arrived at his post in New York there was considerable surprise that his wife, instead of being a small-footed little Oriental woman is a fair-haired, pink-checked, broad-shouldered young English woman. She and her husband met when he was attached to the Chinese legation in London. They were married two years ago and have one child, a boy of 3 years.

Mrs. Fanny J. Clary is a prohibitionist candidate for the legislature from the First Hampshire district of Massachusetts, the first woman to be nominated for a state office in Massachusetts. Her husband, also an enthusiastic prohibitionist, is a prosperous farmer. So strong are the temperance principles of the Clary family that a cider mill which was on the farm when they bought it a few years ago was dismantled, though it had been a source of considerable income to the previous owner.

The Mad Mullah is so deeply religious that half the soldiers in his camp are engaged in prayer when they are not drilling or attending to their camp duties. The natives are absolutely fearless of death and believe that defeat under the Mad Mullah is impossible and hold to the view that heaven is the reward of all those who die by the bullets of the hated foe.

Great Britain is in no humor for another war. The Boer campaign cost \$200,000,000 and is not over yet. Of course, India has an enormous army of native troops offered by England, but to send them away would be to invite another uprising and the old mutiny is not forgotten.

Enough English blood has been spilled already, the English think, but the mad mullah mutters and Great Britain shudders.

Personally the Mad Mullah is an extraordinary man. He, while despising the civilization of the effete west, has secretly made a study of every invention the news of which came to his own city. It is rumored that among the prisoners taken years ago by this queer chief is an English officer, who was, as most English officers are, a graduate of Sandhurst, which corresponds to our West Point. The story is that the Mad Mullah not only knows his own language to the Mad Mullah, but has shown him the mysteries of telegraphy, the telephone and other things, including

SOMETHING IN A NAME.

Do the Names Given Children Influence Their Careers?

Kansas City Star. Judge Wofford, who has earned a reputation for quaint philosophy in Kansas City, asked the name of one of the girls of his probationary school, "Marie," she said, "Humph! No wonder you stole," returned the Judge. "You should have been named Mary or Jane. A girl with such a name as Marie hasn't a fair show."

The Judge only stated in his emphatic way a curious fact—which others have observed—the names of children do influence their careers. Parents should be very careful what names they give their offspring, especially their boys. The particular instance of "Marie" may appear to be far-fetched, but it illustrated one phase of the general rule, which is that not many names will bear transplanting. To limit the discussion to boys: Oscar or Adolph does very well in Sweden or Germany, but neither will fuse very acceptably with English ideas. Occasionally an Oscar or Adolph in America becomes a leading citizen, but then there are white crosses. Generally speaking a boy should have a one-syllable name or one that can be readily "nicknamed." A Reginald or Clarence hasn't near the chances for the presidency than a Tom or Bill has. There, again, there may be exceptions, though it must be admitted that a boy who was under that handicap should be given especial credit.

Bpt perhaps the greatest offense that misguided parents commit against defenseless infants is in leading them with the names of great men, particularly the names of poets. It is difficult to imagine anything less poetical than a baby at christening time, and whether it is supposed that the poet's name will do to compare with the poet's divinity, or that it is only in keeping with the seraphic character of the infant, the fancy is alike misled. If the child could have the blues to die.

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade, the child would be little harm done. Homer and Milton and Dante look well in marble. But for the flesh, no; they are too well, too unfeeling. The child that bears such a name becomes impressed, if he gives it heed at all, with his responsibility. It weighs upon him. He seems to be under a perpetual injunction to sing and the very fact makes the notes stick in his throat. It is no cause for surprise that all of the successors of Milton have been "mute and inglorious." Whoever heard of more than one useful Homer? To the poet's divinity, however, it might occur that Dante Gabriel Rossetti disproved the sweeping dictum. But he didn't. He was not even an exception to the rule. His case may be accounted for by the singular combination of nomenclature—a sort of bi-mimetic, the-mimic working along the lines of a double negative. It may be asserted with confidence that Dante Rossetti would have sold bananas in the streets of London. Gabriel Rossetti would have peddled macaroni. But Dante Gabriel was so much for silence. Any boy of nerve would have redeemed that name or done something desperate.

PERSONAL NOTES. A New York policeman is to be tried for selling himself for 50 cents. And probably he was dear at that.

For a young man destined to become an absolute monarch, the crown prince of Siam takes very kindly to democratic ideas and institutions.

Count Victor Czaykowski, known as Mouzaffar Pasha, and a Catholic, has been made governor general of the holy land by the sultan.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia university, inventor of the ocean telegraph, began his career in America as an attendant in a Turkish bath parlor in Brooklyn.

The villa of Tommaso Salvini, the distinguished tragedian, has been entered by thieves, who stole medals, gold crowns and many other precious souvenirs of Salvini's career.

Should the dictum of the Missouri valley homesteaders become the rule of action the ears of womankind will hear these saddest of sad words: "Farewell, a long farewell to all your sweetest."

The British forces in South Africa gave the Missouri mule a good advertisement in that country, as the Boers now propose to employ him in the pursuits of peace. They respect his obstinacy.

Under the rules laid down in the czar for the government of newspapers in Russia the job of featuring "a scoop" is a perilous one. The prospect of a free pass to Siberia tends to chasten the joy of the head builder.

The name of Jessie Benford, the aged widow of the "Fathinder" was the first to be entered on the new register of the Fremont hotel, recently opened in Los Angeles and named in honor of her husband.

When Mr. Teeng, the new Chinese consul, arrived at his post in New York there was considerable surprise that his wife, instead of being a small-footed little Oriental woman is a fair-haired, pink-checked, broad-shouldered young English woman. She and her husband met when he was attached to the Chinese legation in London. They were married two years ago and have one child, a boy of 3 years.

Mrs. Fanny J. Clary is a prohibitionist candidate for the legislature from the First Hampshire district of Massachusetts, the first woman to be nominated for a state office in Massachusetts. Her husband, also an enthusiastic prohibitionist, is a prosperous farmer. So strong are the temperance principles of the Clary family that a cider mill which was on the farm when they bought it a few years ago was dismantled, though it had been a source of considerable income to the previous owner.

The Mad Mullah is so deeply religious that half the soldiers in his camp are engaged in prayer when they are not drilling or attending to their camp duties. The natives are absolutely fearless of death and believe that defeat under the Mad Mullah is impossible and hold to the view that heaven is the reward of all those who die by the bullets of the hated foe.

Great Britain is in no humor for another war. The Boer campaign cost \$200,000,000 and is not over yet. Of course, India has an enormous army of native troops offered by England, but to send them away would be to invite another uprising and the old mutiny is not forgotten.

Enough English blood has been spilled already, the English think, but the mad mullah mutters and Great Britain shudders.

Personally the Mad Mullah is an extraordinary man. He, while despising the civilization of the effete west, has secretly made a study of every invention the news of which came to his own city. It is rumored that among the prisoners taken years ago by this queer chief is an English officer, who was, as most English officers are, a graduate of Sandhurst, which corresponds to our West Point. The story is that the Mad Mullah not only knows his own language to the Mad Mullah, but has shown him the mysteries of telegraphy, the telephone and other things, including

PERSONAL NOTES. A New York policeman is to be tried for selling himself for 50 cents. And probably he was dear at that.

For a young man destined to become an absolute monarch, the crown prince of Siam takes very kindly to democratic ideas and institutions.

Count Victor Czaykowski, known as Mouzaffar Pasha, and a Catholic, has been made governor general of the holy land by the sultan.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia university, inventor of the ocean telegraph, began his career in America as an attendant in a Turkish bath parlor in Brooklyn.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A New York policeman is to be tried for selling himself for 50 cents. And probably he was dear at that.

For a young man destined to become an absolute monarch, the crown prince of Siam takes very kindly to democratic ideas and institutions.

Count Victor Czaykowski, known as Mouzaffar Pasha, and a Catholic, has been made governor general of the holy land by the sultan.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia university, inventor of the ocean telegraph, began his career in America as an attendant in a Turkish bath parlor in Brooklyn.

The villa of Tommaso Salvini, the distinguished tragedian, has been entered by thieves, who stole medals, gold crowns and many other precious souvenirs of Salvini's career.

Should the dictum of the Missouri valley homesteaders become the rule of action the ears of womankind will hear these saddest of sad words: "Farewell, a long farewell to all your sweetest."

The British forces in South Africa gave the Missouri mule a good advertisement in that country, as the Boers now propose to employ him in the pursuits of peace. They respect his obstinacy.

Under the rules laid down in the czar for the government of newspapers in Russia the job of featuring "a scoop" is a perilous one. The prospect of a free pass to Siberia tends to chasten the joy of the head builder.

The name of Jessie Benford, the aged widow of the "Fathinder" was the first to be entered on the new register of the Fremont hotel, recently opened in Los Angeles and named in honor of her husband.

When Mr. Teeng, the new Chinese consul, arrived at his post in New York there was considerable surprise that his wife, instead of being a small-footed little Oriental woman is a fair-haired, pink-checked, broad-shouldered young English woman. She and her husband met when he was attached to the Chinese legation in London. They were married two years ago and have one child, a boy of 3 years.

Mrs. Fanny J. Clary is a prohibitionist candidate for the legislature from the First Hampshire district of Massachusetts, the first woman to be nominated for a state office in Massachusetts. Her husband, also an enthusiastic prohibitionist, is a prosperous farmer. So strong are the temperance principles of the Clary family that a cider mill which was on the farm when they bought it a few years ago was dismantled, though it had been a source of considerable income to the previous owner.

The Mad Mullah is so deeply religious that half the soldiers in his camp are engaged in prayer when they are not drilling or attending to their camp duties. The natives are absolutely fearless of death and believe that defeat under the Mad Mullah is impossible and hold to the view that heaven is the reward of all those who die by the bullets of the hated foe.

Great Britain is in no humor for another war. The Boer campaign cost \$200,000,000 and is not over yet. Of course, India has an enormous army of native troops offered by England, but to send them away would be to invite another uprising and the old mutiny is not forgotten.

Enough English blood has been spilled already, the English think, but the mad mullah mutters and Great Britain shudders.

Personally the Mad Mullah is an extraordinary man. He, while despising the civilization of the effete west, has secretly made a study of every invention the news of