

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Subscribed in this State by GEORGE B. TEBBICK, Editor.

The Omaha candidate for United States district attorney has given up climbing that plum tree.

One thing the cattlemen who oppose the lease bill ought to learn is to draft their resolutions of protest in fewer words.

The republican members of the legislature should remember that the party is pledged to give the people revenue revision and tax reform.

The U. P. church is to be congratulated that it has not been afflicted with a lockout, walkout or strike and has no contention about peace work.

The doors of the new Union Pacific shops work on hinges to swing both ways. Just now there appear to be more men walking out than walking in.

Omaha has something to be grateful for to the Woman's club. Through the Woman's club we have discovered that Omaha has a transient officer on the school board payroll.

The eagerness of the school board attorney to spend the winter at Lincoln lobbying for school legislation seems to have abated with the abolition of the promised \$5-a-day stipend.

If this keeps up, the windows and transoms in the Colorado state house will have to be enlarged to accommodate the summary expulsion of members of the legislature.

Lieutenant Governor Tillman of South Carolina will resign. He should have resigned immediately after his boorish conduct in connection with the visit of President Roosevelt to Charleston.

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania in his inaugural suggests some legislation for the suppression of the sensational yellow journals. Governor Pennypacker must have gone through a strenuous newspaper campaign.

China's predicament, which prompts it to say that it is unable to pay the indemnity due to the European powers on a gold basis and to ask for some kind of relief, might furnish another case for The Hague tribunal to practice on.

Colonel William Jennings Bryan will have something to say on Short horns to the Nebraska cattle culturists. He will also have something to say about training dark horses for the presidential speed ring.

It is noteworthy that the bills farthest on the road to enactment in the legislature are those appropriating the money to pay the legislative salaries and expenses. In this the lawmakers are strictly following precedent.

The bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within ten miles of any military fort or reservation of the United States, which was introduced in the legislature, would if enacted into law knock a very big hole into the South Omaha city treasury and make bootlegging the most profitable industry in that neighborhood.

One of the rules of the police board should be that no one be appointed to the force without the endorsement of the chief of police. It is safe to say that, if such a rule were applied, the force would not contain the deadwood and disreputables who have climbed into places solely by the use of a political pull.

The fact that the water works owners have not interposed any objection or obstruction to the passage of the Howell compulsory purchase bill would indicate clearly that the water company is well satisfied with the measure. At present prices of iron the compulsory appraisal and purchase will give the company all the way from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 more for the plant than it would have inventoried five years ago.

HAVE THE TRUSTS CAPITULATED?

According to reports from Washington the great combinations will make no effort to prevent anti-trust legislation at the present session of congress. It was stated some days ago that the Morgan interests had determined not to attempt to block conservative legislation, like that proposed in the bill under consideration by the house judiciary committee. Their attitude was understood to be that combinations like the United States Steel corporation need not be afraid of any regulations such as are proposed by the administration. They want, it was said, to stand before the country as the promoters of trusts that are not afraid of government supervision and regulation. At the same time it was reported that other trust interests proposed to make a vigorous effort to prevent anti-trust legislation. It was stated that the Sugar trust and the Standard Oil company especially were opposed to any steps in the direction of this opposition felt in the senate.

Later information is to the effect that none of the combinations having any influence is now opposing the efforts of the administration to secure anti-trust legislation, on the lines suggested by Attorney General Knox. This appears to find confirmation in the changed position of senators. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: "After the purposes of the administration's anti-trust bill had been explained opposition not only dissolved, but actual approval was given. There was no change on the part of the administration; its position was understood, that was all. The change took place in the opposition camp. The administration has not receded an inch, but these powerful trust magnates have made an about-face and met the administration." If such is the fact there will be little difficulty in securing the legislation which in the judgment of President Roosevelt is at present expedient. It does not go so far and is not so drastic as some think desirable, but it will be a step forward and in the right direction. It provides a plan which, if sustained by the courts, will enable the public to obtain a knowledge of the real character and the affairs of the combinations which cannot now be had, and also permit the government to exercise over the combinations such measure of supervision and regulation as will protect the public against the abuses and evils now complained of.

The trusts have decided wisely if it be a fact that they propose not to attempt to prevent legislation for the regulation of combinations engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, for although they might be able to defeat legislation at this session, which has only a few more weeks, the question would come up in the next congress probably with a popular demand for a far more radical law than is now proposed. National regulation of the great combinations is certain to come. There is a popular demand for it which will persist until it is complied with. The trust magnates may be able to postpone but they cannot defeat this result.

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST AMERICA.

The course of certain European countries in discriminating against the United States in their tariffs is to be considered by congress. Senator Lodge has introduced a resolution directing the senate committee on finance to inquire as to such discrimination and if it be found to exist to report what law should be passed to give preferential duties to countries which do not discriminate against this country. It is stated that the resolution refers to the discrimination of France, Germany and Russia against the United States.

It is well that congress should make the proposed inquiry and determine what may be done to meet discrimination by foreign countries detrimental to our commercial interests. It is a well known fact, at least to American exporters, that this is the policy of several European governments, notably of Germany and Russia, and others are likely to follow their example, unless the United States shall show a determination to safeguard its interests. There is no threat of retaliation or of tariff war in Senator Lodge's resolution. It merely suggests that the United States should favor, by preferential duties, countries that do not discriminate against us—a perfectly fair and legitimate method to be used, no reasonable objection could be made. It would not contravene the "most favored nation" principle and it would not be tariff war. It is time that congress took notice of the course of foreign governments in discriminating against American products and it is not to be doubted that the resolution proposing this will be very generally approved.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The United States has expressed its willingness to accept payment from China on the basis established when the indemnity agreement was entered into. Our government thinks that China should not bear the loss from the decline of silver, which would increase the total indemnity to be paid 25 per cent. The other powers want payment on the present gold basis and China has informed them that she is unable to do this, pointing out that the country is impoverished, of which there appears to be abundant evidence, and asking the ministers of the powers to suggest plans for relief.

The position of our government in this matter is fair and just, but it is unlikely that it can convince the other governments of this. The language of the protocol, touching the indemnity, while somewhat indefinite, does not justify the present demand of the powers, but rather gives some merit to the contention of China that she should not be charged with making good the violent fall in silver which has taken place since the amount of the indemnity was

fixed. This was placed at 450,000,000 taels, the value of the tael in American and English money being about 75 cents. Now the value is at least 25 per cent less than it was when the protocol was signed, so that the amount of the indemnity has suddenly expanded to 563,000,000 taels and China is compelled to pay an annual sum in interest equivalent to 5 per cent instead of 4 per cent.

It is probable that ours is the only government that will not insist upon imposing an additional burden upon China, but if that country is unable to pay it, what then? Will the powers adopt aggressive measures to collect the indemnity? The matter is one eminently suitable for arbitration and might very properly be submitted to The Hague tribunal.

THEY DROP THE MASK.

When the fire and police board summarily dismissed thirty policemen last fall on the plea that there was not enough money in the treasury to keep them on the payroll it was generally suspected that this was nothing more nor less than a ruse to weed out men from the police force who were politically offensive to the Broatch faction.

The law creating the police commission expressly prohibits the discharge of any policeman or fireman except for cause and no officer can be discharged for cause without charges being preferred and an opportunity given for defense. To discharge policemen at wholesale for political reasons is manifestly in violation of the law. Each member of the fire and police commission is obliged to take an oath before he enters upon the duties of his office that in the appointment and removal of policemen and firemen he will not allow himself to be governed by political considerations, but will act solely in the interest of good government and the efficiency of the service.

If the commission acted in good faith in discharging the thirty policemen last October, it was in duty bound to reinstate these men, or as many of them as are actually needed in the service now, when there is sufficient money in the treasury to pay an increased force. But the fact that the board has ignored the rights of these men by appointing fifteen new policemen who had no claim upon the city affords striking proof of its insincerity and total disregard both of their oaths of office and the plain letter of the law.

The indefensible action of the board has placed the discharged policemen in position to prosecute successfully their claim for pay against the city, eventually to be collected either from the police fund or the judgment fund. What is even more outrageous than the flagrant violation of the statute in the wholesale discharge of policemen for political reasons and the hiring of new policemen for political purposes is the fact that a number of these new policemen have in the past forfeited their right to serve on any police force by conduct unbecoming an officer charged with the preservation of public order and the enforcement of public decency.

Some of these men are dissolute characters, others are common drunkards. The police department is surely not to be a reformatory, but nothing better could have been expected from a commission dominated by Broatchism.

The supreme court of the United States has held that live stock in transit cannot be taxed, the question coming up in a case from Wyoming. The next question, however, will be as to what constitutes live stock in transit. In this instance the animals consisted of sheep driven through the state, consuming six weeks for the passage. If the sheep had tarried for six months would they still have been exempt as live stock in transit? Viewed from a wide enough perspective, all live stock is in transit to the market from the time feeding begins, but it is ordinarily subject to taxation where it happens to be held. A live stock highway is conceivable with a steady stream of traffic all constantly in transit, yet with a proportionate amount constantly within each taxing district, but to contend for complete tax exemption would be absurd.

And now we are told that Ambassador Von Holleben was recalled by the German emperor because he has not been sufficiently in touch with the American spirit. Nobody would have imagined this was his shortcoming when he figured so prominently in the entertainment of Prince Henry on his visit to America last year. But then it is easy to get a pretext in diplomacy.

President Mitchell asserts that he has every confidence in the membership and judgment of the men appointed by President Roosevelt as arbitrators in the controversy between the coal miners and coal operators, and insists that he has no fear of the outcome. But if the outcome would only come sooner it would be more satisfactory all around.

The Marconiograms between President Roosevelt and King Edward, interchanging greetings in most complimentary terms, have been made public. The most successful part of the experiment is that there is no way of verifying the fact that these were the messages exchanged, or if such, that they were sent exclusively by wireless transmission.

Germany gives assurance that it has not increased its naval budget because of the Venezuelan blockade. Its navy appropriations have been constantly increased from year to year of late so it would not be necessary to use the blockade as an excuse for demanding more funds for warships.

The new senator from Colorado is to be committed in advance for a constitutional amendment permitting the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. We may be sure

that if the people had a direct vote the present middle in Colorado would never have been precipitated.

Some Ohio people are proclaiming a natural phenomenon in the form of a rainbow seen in a cloudless sky. We presume these are the same people who say lightning alrships wafed through the atmosphere a year or two ago.

Back to the Family Emblem. Chicago Record-Herald. Let the members of the Tillman family hereafter stick to their pitchforks.

Overdoing the Fanny Business. Philadelphia Press. The newspaper that the Hon. Reed Smoot's wives are just too funny for anything, and they are all the more laughable because this is a Mormon who has but one wife.

A Check to Export Trade. Cleveland Leader. Meanwhile there is increasing danger of a serious check to the general export trade of American manufacturers owing to the abnormal price of fuel for heat and power. That is a dark feature of the coal crisis.

Works Both Ways. Baltimore American. The railroad companies are making the defensive plea that the present advance in freight rates is merely the restoration of the old charges. Likewise can the man who gets out of prison and starts in for another career of crime plead that he is merely returning to his old way of living.

"How We Ducks Swim." Boston Transcript. The governor of New Jersey said in his message that a nation like ours "cannot be in danger from corporations, however powerful, organized under and amenable to its own laws." and yesterday President Havemeyer of the Sugar trust told his stockholders that a message like that deserved the highest commendation.

Levy on the Judge. Chicago News. A court has ruled that a woman who wears a trailing skirt while on her shopping tours cannot collect damages if it catches on some projecting surface and in turn, it would be interesting to see the woman's wife reverse the verdict the first time she meets with such a disaster and proceeds to attach the judicial salary for another skirt.

POETRY AND SOAP. Courts Undertake an Adjustment of a Mix-up of the Muse. New York Mail and Express. Judges Wallace, Cox, Townsend and La-combe of the United States circuit court of appeals in this city have proved themselves to be men of nice sensitiveness as to literary concerns. Ordinarily the proceedings of the United States court do not involve many things of romantic interest, nor of those which turn upon matters of the imagination. The ordinary police judge has more of the stuff of romance in the cases before him in one day than the United States courts have in half a year.

Nevertheless, some matters which touch upon the affairs of the muses do come before these courts, disguised in commercial garb. The judges named above, for instance, have just rendered judgment on the question whether the "Brushwood" edition of Kipling's works is entitled to copyright protection by virtue of its having printed on the title page an elephant's head, enclosed in a circle, which the author claims as his private trademark. And the court denies the claim that it is so entitled, and denies it on this ground:

"It is offensive to the aesthetic and poetic taste to place such poems as the 'Recessional' and 'The Last Chorus' in the same category with pills and soap, to be dealt with as so much merchandise." The sensitiveness of the court to this consideration of aesthetic propriety has the practical effect to deny to the author a full degree of protection from reproduction of some of his works. He might wish, therefore, that his judges were a trifle less delicate in their feelings—that, for instance, through a certain rough-and-ready disposition to class poetry with pills and sonnets with soap, they stood ready to treat his property as a purely commercial one. That they are unable to do so is an indication that there is vastly more sentiment of the world than Mr. Kipling himself is likely to suppose.

"Yes," said the policeman, "but the gates are shut just now. You see, they haven't finished the repairs yet. They're painting now and you might get some paint on your clothes." "Huh!" snifed the woman. "I suppose the president's afraid of damage suits."

Mr. William J. Sapp, who owns a fine wheat farm in Nebraska, and who has many friends in Washington, where he spends his winters, borrowed the ear of a Post reporter.

"The farmer in Nebraska," said Mr. Sapp, "ought to have money and fully 95 per cent of them have. The prosperity our people are now enjoying breaks all records. But for some storms that came at an inopportune time, the wheat growers would have raised more grain than has ever been known in the history of our state."

Congressman Cannon visited Pittsburg recently and on his return to Washington told to Representative Dalzell that city: "I believe anybody can say about snow in your town. It's so bad that I've written a new version of Mary and her little lamb. Only one verse is really completed. It runs this way:

Mary had a little lamb, It followed her like a shadow; It followed her to Pittsburg, And now look at the dumb thing.

"Well," said Dalzell, "I had intended running out home in a day or so, but if the smoke is as bad as your poetry, Joe, I guess I'll postpone my visit for a short time."

At one or two receptions recently Washington's dignitaries and aristocrats were shocked on witnessing the gorgeous display of jewels to which other guests were treated by Countess Casini, niece of the Russian ambassador. The countess, a lovely girl of 19, wore a load of emeralds and diamonds not a sudden splurge of virtue had been seen in Washington before. In addition she had an enormous tiara almost barbaric in its weight and richness. Another foreigner whose sartorial splendor approached the Jewish was Baroness von Hengelmuller, wife of the Austrian ambassador.

Premature Calculations for 1904. Philadelphia Record. Calculations have been made as to the next presidential election on the assumption that the contest will be on much the same party lines as the last campaign under the same leaders. This, of course, would be very convenient for the politicians. But a great deal of water will run under the bridge in the next eighteen months, and with it are likely to come great changes in the relations of parties and in the political sentiments of the American people.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched On the Spot.

Hon. James D. Richardson of Tennessee, democratic minority leader, announces his intention to retire from congress and devote his time entirely to the duties of the high office in Masonry which he holds. Mr. Richardson is the highest Masonic official in this country and ranks with King Edward of England among the Masons of the world. He holds the office for so many years held by the late General Albert Pike. The members of the order, and especially of the council which directs its affairs, have for some time been anxious to have Major Richardson devote his entire time to the Masonic office. He now receives a salary from the order of \$5,000 per year. If he goes out of public life and devotes himself entirely to Masonry, he will be paid a salary of \$10,000 a year and all traveling expenses, and, in addition, will give a handsome residence in Washington. This is located in front of the famous statue of General Pike, erected by the Masonic fraternity.

The East room of the White House is kept open for the inspection of the local public and visitors to Washington, and the grounds of the mansion are also free to the passage of pedestrians. The continuance of allegations to the White House has caused these privileges to be withheld since the visit of the White House committee by the east terrace, opposite the basement corridor and the new staircase. Exit is by the same route. No other part of the mansion is open to public view. No one is admitted at the north door of the mansion except the personal friends of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt. The north front is to be the private entrance of the president's family, and a strict presidential usage has been promulgated that all strangers must enter through the east, or public, entrance.

President Roosevelt sent a great deal of humor in the feuds among the different members of the state delegations. The other day an applicant for an appointment called at the White House to press his claims for a job. He detailed to the president his various qualifications for the place and ended by saying that he had the endorsement of both Senator Hanna and Senator Foraker of Ohio. It was well known in Washington that not much love is wasted between these two statesmen. The president saw the fun in the situation.

"I am delighted to hear that," he said to the place-holder. "Now go and get Senator Foraker and ask him to agree on your appointment and you can have the place."

The applicant left the White House sorrowfully, because it is accepted in Washington that it is impossible to get Fairbanks and Cleveland on the weather, much less on the parceling out of a job.

Among the visitors to Secretary Hay last week was Brigadier General Andrew Hurl, U. S. A., retired, known throughout the country as "Colonel Hurl," says the New York News. Preferring an active career to one of clerical duties in the department, he has always chosen and secured posts upon the frontier.

Colonel Hurl tells on himself a story that illustrates both his democratic nature and his respect for army discipline. An ardent roofer for base ball and a fairly good player himself, he had always taken the highest interest in the games between the Twenty-fourth Infantry (his regiment) and others. It was a negro regiment, but that made no difference.

A critical game was called, and he, although colonel of the regiment, volunteered to fill a vacancy at shortstop. He was accepted, and he assured the boys that all considerations of rank were to be dropped during the game.

His side was at the bat and the colonel was at first playing off for second when the negro bowler on the side yelled: "Run, you low-legged son of a mule. Why in blazes don't you run, you white-headed nigger?"

The colonel ran and brought in a score, but when he reached the batter's bench he was blazing with wrath. "You impudent scoundrel; I'll have you in the guardhouse!"

Then he remembered the circumstances under which he had entered the game. He added: "If you ever again address the colonel of your regiment in such a manner."

A middle-aged man and woman tried to sit in the front row at the White House recently. The big policeman stopped them. "You can't go in," he said. "Why not?" asked the man. "It's the white House, ain't it?"

"Yes," said the policeman, "but the gates are shut just now. You see, they haven't finished the repairs yet. They're painting now and you might get some paint on your clothes."

"Huh!" snifed the woman. "I suppose the president's afraid of damage suits."

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PUBLIC CONTROL OF COAL MINES.

Has Congress the Power?

Washington Star (rep.). If the judiciary committee finds that the government has no power whatever in the premises, the suggested action will naturally be set aside. But if, on the other hand, there is power, then whatever follows should be prompt and sweeping. So unusual an emergency measure should be given its maximum effect immediately. If at all, and it would be a waste of activity if the remedy were applied just as winter wanes into spring.

Plain Warnings. Chicago News (ind.). Settling aside the question of the propriety of the measure or of its possible efficacy if put into effect, what do the corporations which control the nation's coal supply think of the results of their methods? Will or will not the oppressive corporations of the country heed the plain warnings that their tactics are making sentiment in favor of socialistic methods and plans for the nationalization of industry faster than all the socialist propagandists in existence?

Are Republicans Rattled? Philadelphia Record (dem.). The degree to which the republicans in congress are "rattled" betrays itself in the resolution of Representative Jenkins, chairman of the judiciary committee, in regard to the coal mines of Pennsylvania. On the proposition of this republican opponent for congress to take possession of these mines the people of Pennsylvania would be apt to have something to say as to the rights of the state, especially as to its right of eminent domain. Congressman Jenkins quite outdoes the populists in his doctrine of state socialism, and the democrats of New York in their resolution for the governmental ownership of the anthracite mines.

Taking Property Comes High. Baltimore Transcript (rep.). Mr. Jenkins speaks of government ownership by exercise of the right of eminent domain as one of the "prompt" ways of obtaining coal. It would be interesting to have Mr. Jenkins favor us with his definition of the "prompt." Even if congress were of one mind as to government ownership, the process of carrying the idea into execution must be most elaborate and time-consuming in legislative craftsmanship, to say nothing of the constitutional objections and obstacles such as "state rights," for instance. Nor is taking a thing by eminent domain the same thing as confiscation. Taking by right of eminent domain comes high, financially. The public have never yet been compelled to pay as high for coal as they would be called upon to pay under Mr. Jenkins' program, the objections to which are economic and political.

For Government Uses Only. Washington Post (ind.). Mr. Jenkins should have known that the government cannot condemn and acquire private property for any other than governmental uses. It can no more take and operate the coal mines and transportation facilities than it could seize and operate the furnaces, mills, factories, farms and stores for the accommodation of the people. In the second place, so able a lawyer as the judiciary chairman is assumed to be would have known that even such a scheme constitutionally feasible, its consummation could be deferred for years by litigation. If a man whose house were on fire should decide that the best way to extinguish the flames would be to contract for the purchase of a fire engine, his neighbor would not be more egregiously absurd as an emergency proposition than the Jenkins remedy for the coal shortage.

SENDING CHILDREN WEST. Nebraska Society Said to Be Over-hasty in Its Protections. New York Tribune. A surprising report came from Omaha recently to the effect that the Nebraska Children's Home society was preparing a bill which would be submitted to the legislature of that state with the purpose of checking the distribution of orphans and other children from the east upon the farms of that flourishing commonwealth. The strange assertion was made public that New York associations were in the habit of placing young boys and girls in households of all sorts and gave little attention to these helpless wards in after years. The suggestion was added that the little men and women might be ill-treated and might become charges upon local authorities.

It has been the general belief that boys and girls who were taken westward by benevolent organizations in Manhattan were watched over kindly and carefully, and it will require convincing evidence in Nebraska and elsewhere to dispel that belief. The Children's Aid Society of New York has found homes for many children in families hundreds of miles away from this overcrowded metropolis. The officers of that institution are positive in saying that their work in Nebraska, as in other states, has been done with fidelity and discretion. They give assurance that a judicious inspection is made of every home in which a child is placed and that they get recommendations from the best men in a community for each applicant to whose charge a boy or girl is committed. Credits are paid in the first year to the homes which receive the children and in each successive year at least one visit follows until the youths are able to look out for themselves. Whenever there is complaint on the part of the people, or the children are not happy, the visitors believe anybody can say about snow in your town. It's so bad that I've written a new version of Mary and her little lamb. Only one verse is really completed. It runs this way:

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Where Experience Counts. Brooklyn Eagle. Women who make speeches or books on the duties or privileges or rights or wrongs of husbands and wives, or on the way children should be treated, will be judged by their records with their own children or in their own domestic relations. The rule will operate with hardship in several contemporary and conspicuous cases, but it will be salutary to the public interest, even if not agreeable to individual susceptibilities.

PERSONAL NOTES.

F. T. Leonard, the oldest active photographer in the United States, has just died in Racine, Wis. Governor Murphy of New Jersey says "Trusts are a good thing." Yes, they are New Jersey \$4,000,000 a year in fees.

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania railroad is just 64 years old and he counts on thirteen years more of active work. He looks as though he might live to be 100. Eddie the funniest thing in life in the unbecoming humor. Miss Mary Blake Bodey pitted against that unbecoming reformer and severe moralist, Mark Twain.

That was a fine point made by the Massachusetts judge who decided that the man who got drunk every Saturday was not a habitual drunkard, but a methodical drunkard.

P. Martin's design for the Admiral de Ternay monument to be erected on the shores of Newport harbor at the actual point of landing of the French troops, has been accepted.

Governor Crane of Massachusetts last year granted parities to twenty-five privates in penal institutions of the state most of them because of ill health. Several died after their release.

General Osterhaus, who was a major general of volunteers during the rebellion, now lives in Bonn, Germany, where he is reported to be well and happy in his old years. He was very popular with a large number of soldiers who served under him.

Colonel John G. F. Blake, formerly an officer of the United States army, but better known as the valiant commander of the Irish brigade of the Boer army, is in Boston, and in a lecture the other evening he declared that General Buller was Great Britain's star officer.

Tradition was badly shattered in Oklahoma the other day when Governor T. B. Ferguson appeared on the street in Guthrie wearing a tall black hat. The headgear had been presented to the governor by several of his military associates. Felt called upon to wear it, but territorial pioneers shake their heads when they think of the innovation.

It is generally conceded that if the next Montana legislature shall be republican "Tom" Carter will be chosen United States senator. "Let's the stork bring him in all our state," says a Montana visitor; "has them all beat a mile. Why, Tom Carter could go to the infernal regions and hold a prayer meeting without an objection from any of the permanent residents."

Grateful for Secretary Hay's efforts on behalf of persecuted Jews in Roumania, Rev. Marcus H. Duboy, a rabbi of Evanston, Ill., wrote him a touching letter of thanks, using the Hebrew tongue. He was somewhat surprised to receive from Mr. Hay an autograph letter in the same language. Very few persons, even among the secretary's intimates, were aware that he was a Hebrew scholar of distinction.

LAUGHING GAS. "I understand that in Russia they disfigure their money with a new and then. Seems to me that would be a good idea for this country." "Oh, dummy. I never noticed that your here was alarmingly contagious."—Brooklyn Eagle.

"I suppose," said the scoffer, "you can call up any spirit I want to talk to." "Perhaps," replied the businesslike medium, pocketing the proffered coin; "but would you rather see some spirit down, young man?"—Chicago Tribune.

"You gave me to understand he was a big corporation lawyer." "Not at all. I said you weren't likely to find him in his office because he spent all his time loafing after a big corporation lawyer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Have you ever written anything," said his cynical friend, "to make the world happier better?" "Rather," quoth the insurance agent who sometimes dabbled in verse. "I have written to worth with some success within the last year."—Chicago Tribune.

"MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME." J. P. Campbell in Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. The sun was sinking fast behind the Sand-hog hills, A warm glow lit the field where strife had been; But the tropic wind that day, The hills of old Kentucky were far away.

For the ground was strewn with soldiers, And they struggled in their pain; As they moved their pain-racked bodies on the ground, Told the story of the fray, and their homes so far away.

Underneath a Cuban palm, where the lingering sunlight lay, Lay the singer, pale and wan, upon the clay; But his tear-stained eyes were bright with a strangely gentle light.

As he sang along the edge of the repeated lay, And his voice, though broken, was clear, Though he knew the end was near, And his "Old Kentucky Home" far away.

Nature's Danger Signals. Do your eyes blur at times? Do they hurt after meals? Are there frequent headaches? Are the muscles aching? Do you draw wrinkles across your brows? J. C. HUTESON & CO., 213 E. 16th Street, Fifth Block.