

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Trechok, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Bee, published during the month of January, 1903, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1-16 numbered items and a total of 94,485.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, A. D. 1903. M. B. Notary Public.

A tax rate as low or lower than that of any other city of the same size will be the best advertisement Omaha can have.

Those valentines that were to have been distributed by the republican city convention will come later in the form of Easter cards.

On careful students of American history a Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln league must make an impression chiefly as a merger of misnomers.

Which school book trust is paying the expenses of the attorney of the Omaha Board of Education as member of the legislative lobby at Lincoln?

No arbitration for the little differences between Bolivia and Brazil. Bolivia simply yields unavoidable compliance with Brazil's demands.

Lafe Young has discovered that the trusts are only a fleeting show to vain illusion given. Lafe has always been endowed with a rainbow vision.

Before being recognized as the representative of the Almighty, President Baer should be required to show up something in the nature of credentials.

Any Omaha sports who got caught playing the races through sure-thing tips of middlemen will have to nurse their own losses without expecting sympathy.

John N. Baldwin could have spoken from the ripeness of experience had he talked on "How to Manipulate the Legislature" rather than on "Tariff and the Trusts."

Colonel Bryan calls on democrats who are democrats from principle to assert themselves. The trouble is too many of them are democrats for spoils first and principle afterward.

Young Mr. Armour has inspected his properties in South Omaha and South Omaha has inspected young Mr. Armour. Both are satisfied with the results of the inspection.

The omnibus statehood bill is to be offered as a rider on the postoffice appropriation bill. That is reversing the usual conditions, for riders generally attach themselves to the omnibus.

An inequality in taxation pronounced by the supreme court of the state to be "repugnant to the most rudimentary principles of justice" cannot be ignored by our lawmakers. Inaction on their part is the same as endorsing injustice and inequality.

Democrats in congress find themselves in an embarrassing predicament on the Elkins anti-rebate bill. Having formulated against the trusts so loudly, when confronted with the necessity of voting for or against a republican measure all they can do is to indulge in explanations.

An increase of capital stock from \$1,800,000 to \$2,400,000 would seem to justify the impression that the Nebraska Telephone company is a prosperous concern. How much of the capital stock represents tangible property and what proportion of it represents franchise value based on surplus earnings is not yet divulged.

"Local Self-Government for Cities" was the subject selected by Tom L. Johnson for his response at the Columbus banquet. This is only a circumlocution for "Municipal Home Rule," which is coming to the front as an issue in every progressive commonwealth. Nebraska should get into the forefront by practicing home rule while others are merely preaching it.

SEND FOR PERSONS AND PAPERS.

When Ezra P. Savage liberated the embarking ex-state treasurer, Joseph S. Bartley, on parole in July, 1901, he coupled his extraordinary action with the assurance that conditions had been imposed upon Bartley that would, when fulfilled, fully satisfy the people of Nebraska.

While no specific amount was named, it was a common belief at the state capital that the governor had an agreeable surprise in store for the taxpayers of the state in the shape of a reduction of the state debt by from \$100,000 to \$200,000. When the republican convention requested the governor to cut short summarily the Bartley parole the action of the convention was deprecated on the ground that the return of Bartley to prison would prevent him from collecting large sums of money for which he held I-O-U's.

Before Bartley was pardoned outright the hope was still held out to the taxpayers of Nebraska that a large part of the Bartley defalcation would be made good in due time. In attempting to justify the final pardon of Bartley, Governor Savage claimed to have in his possession a cigar box full of obligations from parties who had obtained loans from Bartley and had not repudiated them.

Bartley has been out of prison now for more than a year. He is reputed to have investments in mining properties in Colorado and real estate of considerable value. There is a well-defined rumor that most of his time and talents have been devoted to speculation in grain options with funds recovered from the wreck of the state treasury. How much Mr. Bartley has been able to collect and how much he will eventually be able to recover is as profound a mystery as are the contents of that historic cigar box.

The effort now being made to release Mr. Bartley and his bondsmen from all further liability to the state on the payment of the costs of the suit on the bond makes it the imperative duty of the legislature to institute a thorough and searching inquiry into the deals between Bartley and Savage, with a view to recovering for the state moneys loaned by him to parties that are solvent before any settlement is made with his bondsmen.

It is the manifest duty of the legislature to summon Savage, Bartley and all other parties who have been mixed up in his financial transactions and speculations and compel them to produce all the I-O-U's, whether outlawed or not outlawed, with a view to having them placed for collection in the hands of the attorney general. The Bartley defalcation entailed upon the taxpayers of Nebraska a loss of more than \$900,000 and it is not asking, or expecting, too much at the hands of the legislature that an effort be made to recover at least a small fraction of the enormous sum.

Another duty the legislature cannot shirk is an investigation into the Meserve absorption of interest on school fund deposits and the Stuefer bond deals, which have never been satisfactorily explained to the people of Nebraska. Such an inquiry is demanded, not merely in the interest of the taxpayers, but also on behalf of Mr. Stuefer, who has always claimed that all the bond purchases made by him as treasurer were perfectly legitimate and square. If injustice has been done either Meserve or Stuefer they are entitled to vindication at the hands of the legislature, which is the only body that can make an impartial investigation of all the facts connected with the deposit and investment of state funds. If, however, any money belonging to the state has been diverted to private pockets by their transactions, proceedings should be instituted for its recovery.

THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD.

The indications of a war in Europe are very strong and while a conflict may be averted the conditions are such as to justify the most serious apprehensions. The latest advices are of a nature that seem to make an outbreak inevitable and threaten to involve nearly every European country. The trouble in Macedonia and Bulgaria is not confined to those countries, but is far-reaching and will have, if a revolution breaks out, an effect upon all of Europe. There is the possibility in this trouble of infaming every European country and thus drawing all of them into a conflict of the most disastrous nature.

The latest advices say that Russia expects war and the preparations that are being made by the powers plainly show that this is the general feeling. Both Russia and Austria are massing troops on the Macedonian frontier and in other ways preparing for what they seem to regard as an inevitable struggle with Turkey. It is possible that these preparations may be meant only as a warning to the Macedonians and to assist Turkey in keeping order while diplomacy is endeavoring to arrange for a better future, but the aggravated character of the trouble does not promise that it can be settled except by resort to arms. The people who are protesting against Turkish rule, probably oppressive and unjust and never more so than now, will not be easily induced to forego the opportunity which is now presented to relieve themselves of a burden that has been weighing heavily upon them for years and which retards their material and moral growth. The people who are revolting against Turkish rule are wholly without sympathy with the moral and political principles of the government to which they are compelled to give allegiance. There is nothing in

camping between them and the Turks who are their rulers. There are not only racial differences, but also religious and social antagonisms of the most radical nature.

It is absolutely impossible, therefore, that these people can remain permanently subject to Turkish rule and whether or not the impending conflict against that rule shall be successful it is but a question of time when the Christian countries will be separated from the authority of Turkey and Mohammedanism. The existing relationship is wholly anomalous and no such unnatural connection can endure forever. Perhaps the time is now at hand for severing it and if this shall be accomplished there will be a very positive gain for the cause of civilization and intellectual and moral progress.

The American people have an indirect interest in the European situation. A general war in Europe would mean a great deal to this country and therefore we cannot be altogether indifferent to the conditions which threaten a conflict that may involve all the continental powers.

GROWTH OF THE CABINET.

The constitution of the United States does not provide for what is known as the cabinet. It says simply that the president "may acquire the opinion, in writing, of the principal officers in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." The cabinet, therefore, is not a constitutional body and is simply an advisory board, so to speak, which is absolutely under the authority of the president, having no authority except as prescribed by law.

When the new Department of Commerce and Labor is organized it will be the third time within a century that congress has created an additional member of the cabinet. The state, war, treasury and postoffice departments were established by law under the constitution. The navy, interior and agricultural departments were established by act of congress as additions to the original establishment. The state department, established in 1789, was at first called the department of foreign affairs, the name subsequently being changed by congressional enactment. The War department, organized the same year, also had jurisdiction over naval affairs, but in 1798 a separate department was authorized by congress. The Postoffice department was a small affair in 1789. The Interior department was established in 1849, and the Department of Agriculture just forty years later.

There is no limitation upon the power of congress to create executive departments and thus increase the cabinet, but there has always been an unwillingness to do this, from the fact that an unwieldy cabinet meant divided counsel and responsibility. There has been, however, no serious difficulty on this score. There are now nine executive departments and it is quite probable that the number will be increased in the future, though it may be several decades before another cabinet office is created.

THE PUBLICITY CLAUSE.

The publicity clause of the bill creating a Department of Commerce and Labor is a very important feature, though in the opinion of some it does not go as far as is to be desired in requiring corporations to acquaint the public with their financial condition and business operations. Provision is made for a bureau of corporations, the duty of which is to investigate the organization, conduct and management of the business of a corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. The information thus obtained is to be reported to the president, who may make it public in his discretion. The commissioner of corporations is given the power to subpoena and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and to administer oaths.

Objection is made to this that it does not assure publicity, that the people must depend upon the president for obtaining knowledge of the condition and operations of the corporations reached by the law. We do not think there need be any apprehension that the officials will fail to do their duty toward the people in this matter. The plan provided for in the creation of the new department is practically the same as is pursued in regard to the investigation of national banks and this has been found entirely satisfactory. We have no doubt but the publicity provision of the Department of Commerce and Labor law will fully meet its intended purpose.

The Douglas delegation, we are told, has reached an agreement to increase the number of wards in the city from nine to ten. Why not make it twelve while they are about it? Denver has sixteen wards and Kansas City eight, as we are informed. If the new city council is to be made up of only one member from each ward, twelve councilmen would not be too many. What Omaha really ought to have is eighteen councilmen, twelve to be elected by the wards and six at large regardless of residence. These councilmen should be chosen for one, two and three years, so that one-third of the council would always hold over. Such an arrangement would always leave six members in the council with practical knowledge concerning the affairs of the city and municipal legislation during the previous year instead of having the entire council made up of raw recruits.

At every succeeding session of the legislative bills are introduced to duplicate laws already in the statute books. Thus we find in the present session a bill to prohibit nonresidents from performing police duty in Nebraska, when an anti-Pinkerton law covering these

provisions was enacted twelve years ago. Another bill just introduced proposes to prohibit the sale of liquor to habitual drunkards and make the saloon keeper responsible for damages incurred by such sales. This feature was embodied in the Slocumb law years ago and is now on the statutes.

During the past ten years Douglas county has paid into the state treasury \$1,600,000 in state taxes, or an average of \$160,000 a year. Of this colossal contribution toward maintaining state government Omaha has paid four-fifths, or about \$1,320,000, equal to \$132,000 each year. In the face of this showing the proposition to take from Omaha its due share in the apportionment of the temporary school fund, based on the number of school children in attendance in its public schools, would seem nothing less than the most rank injustice.

In Pennsylvania the new governor is insisting that the legislature tackle the question of legislative redistricting, although there, as in Nebraska, this work is supposed to be done immediately after each census. If the legislative apportionment is wrong and operates to disfranchise a large part of the voting population, leaving it stand unchanged affords no remedy.

The constitution of Nebraska requires the legislature, to provide by general law for "an equitable distribution of the increase of the fund set apart for the support of the common schools among the several school districts of the state." No method of distribution that gives one section of the state the advantage over another section can be called equitable.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

The St. Louis bookmakers must be convinced that James J. Hill knew what he was talking about when he predicted that a financial crash is coming.

Reward of Perseverance.

Chicago News. Everything comes to him who waits. After a lifetime of earnest labor and cheerful performance of humble duties Grover Cleveland has been made president of a fishing club.

It Would Not Stick.

Philadelphia North American. There is a law forbidding officials of the United States government to accept "decorations" from foreign powers. Will it become necessary to extend it so as to include "orders" from domestic corporations.

A Profitable Industry.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In the last eight months in Nebraska and Wyoming have paid bounties on 44,000 wolf scalps, yet the beasts are reported to be more numerous than ever. Perhaps some of the ranchers have gone into wolf culture as a precaution against dry seasons.

Victor and Vanquished.

Philadelphia Record. Again Colonel Bryan has declined to attend a democratic banquet lest the overshadowing presence of Grover Cleveland should disturb his serenity. Grover Cleveland, at any rate, is too large a man to decline to attend a democratic banquet because of the presence of Mr. Bryan or anybody else.

Age of Cabinet Positions.

Springfield Republican. Five of the executive departments of the United States government date back to its beginning—State, Treasury, War, Justice and Postoffice. The Navy department was added in 1798, the Interior department in 1849 and the Department of Agriculture in 1889. The latest addition, a department of commerce and labor, increases the cabinet membership to nine.

Another Call to Arms.

Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.). There is to be a big barbecue of Iowa "silver" democrats on Jefferson's birthday, the object being to form a strong organization for resisting the nomination of Bryan in the state, nominating General James B. Weaver for governor, sending a silver democrat to the national democratic convention, and making another fight for silver. And silver today at the rate, not of 16 to 1, but 43 to 1!

Somebody Should Be Punished.

New York Post. All organs of public opinion in congress, the press and the bar have taken notice of the Dublin-Quigg case at Washington and not allow it to pass off as a mystery, still less as a matter for jest or sarcasm. It is perfectly certain that perjury has been committed of a peculiarly brazen and damnable kind. It is probable that corruption of a congressman was attempted in order to get money from the public treasury. Moreover, the dignity and authority of congress have been insulted and flouted in the most glaring manner. If such things can be done without somebody going to penitentiary there is not much use in having laws and a system of jurisprudence.

Passing of the Golden Wedding.

Boston Transcript. One of the books lately written a generation or hence will be "The Passing of the Golden Wedding" with several chapters devoted to showing how the silver wedding and even the tin wedding fell into desuetude. For one pronounced result of this giving and taking of divorcements with respect to matrimony is the elimination of the term "half a century of wedded bliss" from our stereotyped expressions. Perhaps, though, by the time this species of constancy becomes quite extinct the government will offer large prizes to those who can make up their minds to dwell together for a quarter or half a century, and somewhere in 2000's there will be a golden wedding revival. Such legislation would be quite as sane as that which proposes to tax bachelors and spinsters for their single blessedness.

THEY LOOKED ON QUIETLY.

Waterloo's Fame as "The Placid Home of League Drinkers."

New York Tribune. The peace loving inhabitants of Waterloo, Neb., who gathered about and gazed wistfully while a gang of burglars blew open the town safe and carried off the contents, exhibited a philosophical resignation with respect to untoward happenings which is somewhat rare in the dashing and adventurous west. They looked on with mild interest as the robbers took possession of the property, but were not rude enough to interfere with the banquet of the booty.

Discreditable Supremacy.

Philadelphia North American. In proportion to mileage covered, English railroads in 1901 carried twice as many passengers as American lines. Yet not a single passenger was killed in England, while the death roll in the United States was 249. This is one instance of American supremacy which is not creditable.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

A portrait of Grover Cleveland is to be placed in the capitol of Montana. That is abundant provocation for a double-column "call to arms."

Ex-Mayor Ames of Minneapolis, a fugitive from justice, has been located at the home of a relative in Massachusetts and is said to be a mental and physical wreck.

Boston has an alderman who has confessed to swindling, and his associates will not allow him to resign. "What's a little thing like that, between friends, huh?"

In Texas, the state which gives the largest democratic majority, the republican vote is larger than in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida combined.

Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana was a graduate of Hanover college at Madison in that state, and his widow has given \$25,000 for the erection of a library in his memory there.

Of those taking civil service examinations for appointment in federal departments last year, 49 per cent received the required marks and the rest fell short of it. Of those who passed the examinations 25 per cent were, and 75 per cent were not, appointed.

The term of Mayor Harrison of Chicago expires on May 1 and the municipal election in that city will take place in April. There is a factional division in the democratic ranks which makes this year's contest again a triangular one. When Chicago does not have a triangular municipal contest it is because there are four rival candidates in the field.

"Honest John" Mahoney is dead in New Orleans. Mr. Mahoney's chief claim to fame was his relentless exposure of official crooks. So great was his dislike of public grafting that he spent much of his time in and about the city hall of New Orleans prying loose crooked contracts and deals, and being exceedingly disagreeable for the crooks. He received mighty little help in his work during life, but there was an uncommonly large "concourse of people" at his funeral.

One of the proposed changes in the New Hampshire constitution, which the voters of the state will pass upon on March 10, relates to the phraseology of the bill of rights of New Hampshire, adopted in 1782. After reciting the necessity of morality and piety, section 6 of this bill of rights empowers the legislature "to authorize, from time to time, the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, religious societies within the state to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality."

The proposed amendment is the omission of the word "Protestant." The details of the voting in Vermont on February 2 on the proposed bill would substitute for the former prohibition law of the state show curious results and at the same time exhibit the peculiar tenacity of Vermont citizens to traditional notions. The majority against prohibition in 1903 was very different from the majority in favor of prohibition in 1853, half a century before. There are in Vermont fourteen counties, of which some are on the New York state and others on the New Hampshire border line. All the counties on the New York state line gave majorities for high license; all the counties on the New Hampshire state line gave majorities against high license and in favor of prohibition. A majority of the counties of Vermont were for prohibition; so were a majority of the towns of the state, but the vote of a few of the large cities turned the scale against them.

COST OF INDUSTRIAL STIMULATION.

Child Labor as Injurious to Industry as Morphine to the Consumer.

Chicago Tribune. Child labor as a national habit and morphine eating as a personal habit are about on the same level. The person that eats morphine experiences a temporary mental stimulation, followed by permanent mental debility. The nation that uses its children as wage-earners experiences a temporary industrial stimulation, followed by a permanent decrease in industrial efficiency. The cost of child labor investigation and argument is gradually coagulating one of the worst of child labor investigations and arguments. In New York, for instance, the plans for the reform labor law are based not so much upon sensibility as upon sensibleness, and have the approbation of men like Bishop Potter, Felix Adler and William H. Baldwin, Jr.

The fault found with the law is that, first, there are large numbers of children not included within its operation. These children the child labor committee calls "outlaws." Messenger boys, newsboys, boot-blacks and hawkers are the classes of children indicated. Mr. Poole of the University Settlement has made it his business to know "outlaw" child labor thoroughly. He has learned things that so unemotional a paper as the New York Tribune regards as startling news. He has found hundreds of boys sleeping in the streets, in stables, in condemned buildings, in the halls of tenements, and in the back rooms of low saloons. He has found that street life leads boys to an exceptionally early and unrestrained use of tobacco and liquor. He has found that the street boy with his unnatural, superficial, undisciplined "smartness" is, of all boys, the one that shows in his school studies the least evidence of substantial and comprehensive qualities of intellect. He has found that the money earned by the street boy is in no proportion to the amount of time he spends earning it. Finally, his account of the vices into which some street boys are led is too hideous to be more than hinted at.

"Outlaw" child labor, however, is only one feature of the situation. The child labor committee has at least four other fields of attempted reform. First, it wants to prevent perjury by giving up the parent affidavit system and introducing a birth record system. Second, it wants to forbid vacation work for children under 14, for the reason that it is difficult to get the children back to school after a summer of employment. Third, it wants to stop the practice of putting children under 14 to work, not as employees, but as "assistants" to their older brothers and sisters. Fourth, it wants to compel children under 14 to attend school throughout the school year instead of, as at present, for only eighty days.

The document on which these demands for reform are based deserves especial notice. It is a document which is not made up of journalistic accounts of tours through horrid factories. It is a document carefully prepared through months of hard work by the child labor committee and consisting largely of a minute study of 1,000 child laborers, their wages, hours, homes, physique, morale, etc. This is the kind of social economic investigation which provides the legislator with the kind of information he needs. There is a time for tears and a time for facts. In the matter of child labor in this country we have arrived at the time for facts. New York has brought forward some facts of great significance.

Discreditable Supremacy.

Philadelphia North American. In proportion to mileage covered, English railroads in 1901 carried twice as many passengers as American lines. Yet not a single passenger was killed in England, while the death roll in the United States was 249. This is one instance of American supremacy which is not creditable.

THE IOWA IDEA.

Its Meaning Depends Chiefly on the Interpreter.

Charles Emory Smith in Saturday Evening Post. What the "Iowa Idea" means in the by-play on the tariff—it was only by-play incident to the exigent coal question—the speech on the republican side which arrested most attention was that of Senator Dooliver. Naturally, since it was the one speech which struck out the fixed lines, Senator Dooliver vigorously espoused what has come to be known as "the Iowa Idea."

That idea is itself rather indefinite. It depends chiefly on the interpreter. In the translation of Governor Cummins it means one thing; in that of Secretary Shaw quite another. In the one case it means early and signal tariff revision; in the other it means delayed and conservative action at the chosen time. Under the one leadership it signifies reciprocal trade arrangements which shall give and take even on some sacrifices; under the other it signifies reciprocity agreements with full home protection.

Senator Dooliver cast in his lot fully with Governor Cummins. This is a declaration which is not without political significance. Governor Cummins is the leader of those republicans who hold that some of the tariff rates are too high and openly advocate a reduction. They inferentially admit that these rates sustain monopolies and imply that to strike at monopolies they should strike at the tariff. There is nothing in the terms of the Iowa platform, as they stand, to which all republicans cannot assent. But Governor Cummins puts upon them an interpretation which makes them mean more than they say. By his own interpretation of others makes them say less than they mean. The prevailing republican sentiment does not go so far as Governor Cummins, but, though holding that there is nothing sacred about the schedules and that they may be governed and modified by conditions of production and price, holds at the same time that revision should be regulated by a conservative spirit and by business security.

Thus "the Iowa Idea" may not be altogether harmonious with itself. It is partly economic and partly political. Probably Governor Cummins fully believes in the policy he expounds, and probably also he sees in it a way of making an issue and gaining the leadership of the republican party in Iowa. In this respect the content is more political than economic. When Senator Dooliver joins Governor Cummins he gives new force to his view. The junior senator is less wary and more positive than the senior. During the campaign the astute Senator Allison showed in the Iowa platform is entirely in harmony with the national platform. So it is upon the plain construction of its language, but whose interpretation is to be followed? Senator Allison, with his great experience, his cautious temperament and his adroit methods would avoid an issue. But Senator Dooliver follows Governor Cummins and plants himself with the advanced revisionists. He is a vigorous and courageous advocate and adds strength to any cause he accepts.

On one phase of the question he was partly right and partly wrong. He was right in contending that the Dingley law was framed with a view to reciprocity and in repelling the charge that the contemplation of such a purpose in fixing the rates was a reflection on Mr. Dingley's honor and good faith. Certainly there is nothing in the idea of reciprocity which is open to criticism. It is a legitimate national policy. The door was opened in the McKinley law. The plan was carried out in the Blair treaties. An orderly trade arrangement of a right and wise, it is indisputably legitimate to fix tariff rates so as to prepare the way for them. Senator Dooliver's defense of the policy of putting tariff rates higher than was needful in order to use them to trade on was effective and complete.

But he was wrong in urging that the obligation of reciprocity involves the duty of ratifying the Kaason treaties. Because the Dingley bill was constructed with a view to reciprocal arrangements it does not necessarily follow that any particular agreements which may happen to have been made must be confirmed. They are to be judged and determined on their own merits. The general policy is morally obligatory and economically wise. But the measures for carrying it out are matters of detail, and are to be considered with reference to the question whether they are best adapted to the end. If the treaties sacrifice some important interests for the sake of others, it is legitimate to weigh the question whether they justify the loss. If they can be dropped and more advantageous arrangements made, there is no reason why it should not be done.

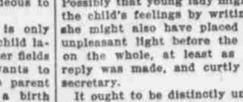
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Efforts to Elicit Official Sympathy for a Condemned Man Fail.

Chicago Chronicle (dem.). A Washington dispatch tells a story which appeals in a certain way to public sympathy, but which reflects no discredit upon the president as it seems to imply. Bernie Bird of New Orleans, supposed to be a little fellow of the government, in behalf of her condemned father in Alaska. She received the following reply from Mr. Cortelyou: "Miss Roosevelt cannot interfere or intercede with her father in the affairs of the government." It is stated that the childlike heart of Bernie Bird is almost broken because she received no reply from Miss Roosevelt. Possibly that young lady might have spared the child's feelings by writing herself, but she might also have placed herself in an unpleasant light before the public. It is, on the whole, at least as well that the reply was made, and curtly made, by the secretary.

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to find a good many men in search of winter suits and over coats Saturday. Ours, we think are finer and better made than other clothiers carry at the prices we charge. That is the advantage of making our own goods.

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Highest Honors World's Fair. Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

those who have been improperly condemned or of promoting the public interest in some way.

The president is not and ought not to be an autocrat with the power of life and death over subjects which he may exercise at his pleasure or whim or as his sympathies may be stirred by childish pleadings. Such powers as he possesses have been given him for public purposes, and it is his duty to exercise them for those purposes only.

It may be said that a kindly note from Miss Roosevelt would have spared the child's feelings and done no harm, but we cannot be so sure of that. Behind these pitiful appeals of children are older heads that know better and that use this method of exciting the sympathy of the executive and the public because they can offer no good reason for the exercise of clemency. It was entirely proper for the president to look beyond the little girl who was put to the front in this instance and hit the older and less innocent heads beyond by causing his secretary to write and intimate to the press a very curt note plainly intimating that executive clemency is a public trust to be exercised only in the interests of justice and the public good.

PASSING PLEASANTIES.

Madrigal—She has a lovely complexion. Madrigal—No wonder; that girl's studied chemistry.—Smart Set. "Can I show you anything?" asked the young man behind the counter at the hat store. "I guess so," said the young man who had dropped in. "I want one of those disappearing hats you wear when you go to the opera. Got any?"—Chicago Tribune.

"She calls her cook a 'chef.' How absurd!" "I don't know! Perhaps that's how she gets her to stay!"—Puck.

"Do you have to wear silk stockings if you are an ambassador?" said the man who had just arrived at the European hotel. "Certainly; there are two classes of people who are required to wear silk stockings, ambassadors and chorus ladies."—Washington Star.

Guest—I used to come in here several years ago. Walter—Yes, sah, an' I served yo'. Guest—That so? I don't remember you. Walter—But yo' uster; yea, sah, ebery time yo' uster remember me, sah.—Philadelphia Press.

On the Street Cars.

The man whose life hangs by a thread. Need scarcely give a rap. His peril doesn't matter. Whose life hangs by a strap.—Judge.

A VALENTINE REMINDER.

Boston Globe. Do you remember, wife, when first I dared to write to you—it was a Valentine—And since that time together we have had a loyal life, illumined by love divine. Ten years ago—it does not seem so long. Since first my heart rejoiced to call you mine. Yet once again I'll sing love's sweetest song. Since you are now, as then, my Valentine. You'd smile to know what I am thinking of. Then see the same dear picture I behold: A lady, vine-embowered tress of love—Our first fond kiss, as I my story told. Our days of courting all come back to me. Their joyance still I feel, though they be gone. And when your eyes what happiness to see. The olden sweetheart smile of welcome dawn.

How dear the evening hour I spend with you. Ovals in the desert of the day—And drafts of joy my strength and life restore. When all my cares and toils are laid away.

You are the happy light that makes my days. All fair and sweet and beautiful to me—Light that gleams with ever-pleasant rays. However near the outer darkness be. May we love on, and, sharing joys and tears. Grow old together, and, in age of ease, A harvest reap of golden memories