THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1903, was as follows:

1	31,770	16	31,600
2	32,500	17	31,540
3	32,090	18	31,530
4	32,220	19	29,150
5	29,580	20	31,560
6	31,810	21	31,480
7	31,550	22	31,710
8	31,650	23	31,620
9	31,830	24	31,640
10	31,670	25	31,530
11	32,630	26	31,170
12	29,410	27	31,970
13	31,920	28	31,610
14	31,580	29	31,550
15	31,660	30	31,130

Total.....950,360
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Net average sales.....31,331

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, A. D. 1903.

M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

Ike Hascall always has something up his sleeve before he goes out of office.

The strike injunction is evidently a game that can be played by two sides.

If anybody has any unfair soiled linen to wash, he should have it done at home.

Grover Cleveland's strong point in politics evidently consists in keeping every one guessing as to his intentions.

The poor tax-shirking railroads never think of the poor overtaxed home owners who are paying their own taxes and the taxes of the railroads besides.

The emperor of Japan has a session of the Japanese Diet on his hands. It is to be hoped he will be able to withstand the strain and emerge in good form.

Councilman Hascall manages to breed more mischief in one brief term every time he smuggles himself into office than any other person could work in a lifetime.

For all the free advice tendered by eastern journals as to Nebraska's duty toward the offer by Mr. Rockefeller of a donation to the State university of two-thirds of $100,000, we are sure our people will be duly thankful.

Governor LaFollette has won out in his fight for the equal taxation of railway property in Wisconsin on the same basis as other property. The people will also win out as against the tax-shirking railroads in Nebraska in time.

The best comparison to be made with the effort of the corporation councilmen to vote themselves into the next council as hold-overs in newly created wards is that of the man trying to pull himself over the fence by his boot straps.

The real offense of Lieutenant Governor Lee of Missouri seems to be that when delegated by the Baking Powder trust to distribute a boodle fund of $10,000 among members of the legislature he kept only a small part of it for himself.

Memorial day, which is again close at hand, should always have fitting observance. Memorial day committees of the soldier organizations are making preparations for their usual programs and should have the cordial support of all our patriotic citizens.

If the 20,000 voters of Omaha were asked to decide whether they want Hascall and his coterie of defunct councilmen to hold over by raising their hands, not a baker's dozen would be courageous enough to declare themselves in favor of the Hascall gang.

The meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in session in New Orleans, may not be a representative gathering. Too many of the chiefs of police are quite busily engaged by circumstances that require their personal attention at home just now.

Nebraska can make a creditable showing of its resources and products at the Louisiana Purchase exposition within the $35,000 appropriated by the legislature. It is simply up to the exposition commissioners and those in charge of the work under them to make the most of every dollar at their command.

In taking a stand for the libel bill projected by the political grafters to muzzle the press, Pennsylvania's governor shows a commendable trait of loyalty to the bosses who made him. Governor Pennypacker simply decided that he owed more to the political ring than he did to the newspapers who supported his candidacy.

INTELLIGENT LEADERSHIP REQUIRED.

In the struggle between organized labor and organized capital the chief requirement of labor is intelligent and conservative leadership. Success of the efforts of workingmen in trades unions to improve their condition depends very greatly upon the wisdom and sound judgment of the men in control. If these yield to the prompting of passion rather than the dictate of reason, if they are disposed to be rash and reckless rather than careful and conservative, they are certain to in some way discredit their cause and fail to obtain that public sympathy and support which is essential to the success of labor.

The mistakes and the failures of organized labor have been due chiefly to bad leadership—to a lack on the part of those in control of intelligence, sagacity and prudence. In the main the action of labor unions is determined by leaders and if these be men wanting in sound judgment and common sense, who can be swayed by prejudice and passion and will yield to unreasoning clamor, they will in most cases lead their organizations to defeat. The most successful trades unions in this country are those which have been most careful in the selection of their leaders, choosing men of intelligence, judgment and integrity. It has been well remarked that men fit to lead or to guide would, in making demands for higher wages or shorter hours, give due consideration to the conditions of the employment and the interests of employers, and would seek the fullest understanding of a business in which they claim that labor should be treated as a partner and not as a servant. They would seek for a mutual understanding and a fair regard for mutual rights and interests, recognizing that capital has its rights as well as labor. They would strive to strengthen the unions by demonstrating their benefit in improving the condition of workmen and putting them on more favorable terms with employers. They would discountenance attacks upon person or property, violation of law or public order, or any defiance or resistance of constituted authority.

A writer on this subject who contends that there is ample justification for the organization of labor in the need of effective means of promoting and defending the interests of workingmen, for capital gains power by organization, observes that the evils of labor unionism, which hinder its progress and intensify antagonism between labor and capital, are due to bad leadership and can only be cured by its improvement. That can only come, he urges, through a more intelligent and independent spirit among those who constitute the membership. "As with so many other defects in the social and political system the remedy is to be sought by an unremitting campaign of education, working through discussion and experience, and in this all classes in the community must take part. Employers and employed, producers and consumers, must make common cause for more enlightenment and a better understanding." Labor unions generally are perhaps more careful now than at an earlier period in selecting their leaders, but undoubtedly as to many of them improvement is possible.

THE CITY COUNCIL SHOULD RECONSIDER

The tax-paying citizens of Omaha and consumers of water generally who were so jubilant over the compulsory purchase of the water works may presently discover that they have nothing to jubilate over. Most of these good people may not be aware of the fact, but it nevertheless is true that the water works company has stolen a march on them both in the enactment of the Howell-Gilbert water bill, in the appointment of the water board and in the selection of the appraisers.

Under the original contract with the water works company the city has the right to acquire the property at the expiration of twenty years from the completion of the works by paying for the plant without considering the value of the franchise. Under this contract the city has the right to name one appraiser, the water company a second appraiser and the two appraisers a third.

It is a most extraordinary coincidence that Isaac S. Hascall, the bell-wether of the Holly water gang, that was completely routed in its attempt to foist an inferior high pressure plant upon the city twenty-one years ago and who manipulated the council on behalf of the original American Water Works company so that the works were not accepted by the city until two years after their completion, was the man who introduced and pushed through the out-going council of Omaha the confirmation of the appointment of Engineer Alvord of Chicago as the appraiser for the city of Omaha.

The question that confronts us is, Can Mr. Alvord be depended upon to champion and safeguard the interests of the city in the appraisement, or will he stand in with the appraiser appointed by the water works company and join with him in selecting the third appraiser? To a man up a tree it looks very much as if the water works company would have all three appraisers and the city nobody. This impression may be erroneous, but it is a natural sequence of existing circumstances.

The city of Omaha has an engineer who is fully competent to represent it on the appraisement board and the city could, moreover, have had his services in that capacity without expending a dollar in addition to his salary, while Mr. Alvord will, doubtless, charge anywhere from one to five thousand dollars for his services. The city engineer could have been depended upon to make an honest, impartial appraisement and in any controversy give the city the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Alvord is an unknown quantity to everybody in Omaha excepting ex-Governor Boyd and possibly the managers of the water company. When his name was projected before the council it was the duty of that body to investigate him thoroughly and to interrogate him personally regarding his views as to the method he proposes to pursue in the valuation and also the engineer or engineers he would vote for as the third man. But no such precaution was taken and Mr. Alvord will represent the great corporation of Omaha with its hundred-million dollars without the slightest assurance that the city's interest will be protected. A more reckless and extra hazardous transaction on behalf of a public corporation is inconceivable.

In the midst of the excitement over the labor strike it may be difficult to arouse property owners and water consumers of Omaha to the danger of a jug handle bargain that would involve the city in a colossal mortgage debt without giving it any relief from high water hydrant rentals and high water rates. There is still time for the council to reconsider and recind its action. Unless this is done municipal ownership by the purchase of the water works is likely to be the most costly experiment any city has ever made in that direction.

BILL WILL BE CONSERVATIVE.

Senator Spooner, who is one of the subcommittee of the senate finance committee charged with the duty of framing a new currency bill, is quoted as saying that the members of the committee, at their recent conference, were of one mind as to the course to be pursued and that was to keep to conservative ground and in nowise advance a radical bill which would give rise to any doubt as to the future among business interests. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger observes that it is safe to say the committee will not propose any experimental propositions. The prosperity of the country and the confidence which the people have in the present administration are two powerful factors combining to control the judgment of the members of the committee.

It seems to be the general opinion that some of the features of the Aldrich bill will be embraced in the new measure. It is being pointed out, however, that there were numerous objections to that bill, particularly from bankers of the middle west, so that another measure framed on the general lines of that one would be sure to encounter more or less opposition. This is, of course, well understood by the committee and perhaps will cause them some perplexity when they come to the task of preparing a bill. It will certainly be a rather difficult matter to frame a currency bill that both the public and the bankers will be satisfied with, but the able men who have the matter in charge may accomplish this. At all events it is gratifying to know that they intend to keep to conservative ground.

A CLOSED INCIDENT.

According to the latest advices it would seem safe to regard the Manchurian incident as closed, the report being that Russia has announced the opening of the province to foreign travel without any restrictions. It also appears that there was nothing serious in the fact that a small body of Russian soldiers went to New Chwang, a circumstance which was believed to be a grave menace, particularly by the British and Japanese governments. Assuming the latest information to be correct, it seems that the Russian government has been acting all along in good faith and has simply taken such precautions for the safeguarding of its interests in Manchuria, which are very great, as were deemed necessary.

Of course there may be something regarding Russian policy and intentions that has not been disclosed, but what is known of the situation gives no cause for complaint on the part of any power. Doubtless the course pursued by our government, in its protest against what appeared to be a move hostile to the interests of the United States, was entirely proper. It is now seen, however, that it was not really necessary and Secretary Hay showed good judgment in not yielding to the demand, quite freely made, that our government should go to extreme measures to prevent the carrying out of the apparent Russian designs. The present promise is that no American interest in Manchuria will be interfered with and the assurances that have been given to this effect have evidently been accepted at Washington as being made in good faith. That Russia will remain in Manchuria is a fact very generally recognized and there can be no reasonable objection to her doing so if she will deal fairly with other countries having interests there.

The latest promise of an amicable settlement of the strike of the Union Pacific boiler makers and machinists has been set for the early part of next week. Promises of an amicable settlement have, however, been made so many times within the past nine months without being fulfilled that the people of Omaha will take little stock in the promise until it has materialized. In this matter most people in these parts hail from Missouri.

Clerks in the Treasury department after several weeks of labor have just completed counting the money in the vaults of the subtreasury in New York aggregating $286,471,256. No such laborious work is required of treasury clerks in other countries, chiefly because no other nation carries a cash balance that will compare with that of Uncle Sam.

Alabama republicans have passed a resolution through their state committee endorsing the administration of President Roosevelt—this, notwithstanding the fact that Alabama has about as large a percentage of black population as is to be found anywhere. Those who count on the southern states sending delegations to the next republican national convention adverse to the renomination of President Roosevelt are just liable to be fooled.

The establishment of new rural free delivery routes has been suspended until July 1, when the postoffice appropriation becomes available with the beginning of the fiscal year. There is no danger, however, of any permanent embargo on the extension of rural free delivery. The success achieved by the system insures its enlargement until it includes every postoffice patron who is accessible to carrier delivery.

Tie a Can to It.

Chicago Tribune.

To the Nebraska people: Don't look a gift university in the oil can.

Getting a Reputation.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Omaha is evidently bent upon making itself known as the greatest strike center west of Chicago.

Hot Run for His Money.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

General Baden Powell is about to undertake a tour of the world, in the hope that he may be able to overtake the rumor that he had made slighting remarks about the American cavalry.

The Postoffice Scandal.

Detroit Free Press.

It is in keeping with the entire public record of President Roosevelt, if it be true that he is pushing an investigation of the postoffice scandals. If this policy sidetracks any head of a department or other high official it is because he lacks the right sort of nerve or is not willing to have the whole truth known. With the president to direct and Bristow to carry out orders nothing discoverable will remain concealed.

Protection of Birds.

Portland Oregonian.

Intelligent effort is being made to encourage the multiplication of birds in Montana, and with such success that they are increasing in that state, though decreasing in most other sections of the United States. Bird lovers have shown conclusively that birds increase when properly protected, while horticulturists have learned that the increase in birds means a decrease in fruit pests. The conclusion is a simple and logical one.

A Skillful "Jollier."

Chicago Chronicle.

Three years ago it was said—and with truth—that Colonel Roosevelt was no politician. It could not truthfully be said today. The suave and tactful manner in which his excellency flatters the vanity and conciliates the prejudices of every town he visits would do credit to any campaigner. The colonel has acquired a reputation for being an exponent of the bluff and strenuous in politics, whereas he is in reality a most skillful "jollier."

Predicament of a Crook.

Minneapolis Journal.

It is easy to understand now why Lieutenant Governor Lee of Missouri was threatened with nervous prostration. Most any man with a trace of feeling left would be decidedly nervous when threatened with the discovery of the acceptance of a bribe of $10,000. And now Lee has confessed that he took the money and turned $8,500 of it over to seven senators. Think of the lieutenant governor of a great state allowing himself to descend to such depths!

Strike Fever Attacks Royalty.

Philadelphia Record.

The last striker for higher wages is Edward VII, king of England and emperor of India. He wants an advance of $150,000 in his yearly wage of $2,350,000. On the ground of onerous duties, expensive housekeeping and expanding sovereignty he can no doubt make a strong showing. Though monarchy is an expensive toy, King Edward can plead in his own behalf that the per capita cost of government in Great Britain is not so great as in the billion-dollar country across the seas.

A TRANSPARENT TRICK.

British Efforts to Inveigle the United States Into a Row.

Philadelphia North American.

The Russo-American war news factory in London is working overtime, but its output is more copious than ingenious. Special cable dispatches to New York newspapers are almost ludicious in the transparency of their purpose, which is to persuade the American people that it is their peculiar business to pull Englands' chestnuts out of the Asiatic fire. These dispatches have no news value whatever; they are cabled editorials, inspired by British interests, depicting in the blackest colors Russia's alleged perfidy and "deliberate deception" of the United States, dwelling on the "gross insults" to this nation and urging us to take the lead in a coalition against the nefarious Slav.

The puerile plot to inveigle the United States into an entangling alliance with European powers discloses itself in such cable "news" as this:

"The sudden and grave responsibility which falls upon the United States by reason of Russia's action in the far East should be fully understood by the American people, as undoubtedly it is by the authorities at Washington."

"No nation can become an important factor in the world's trade in this twentieth century without taking an equally prominent part in the world's politics. This assertion is so axiomatic that it will scarcely admit of argument."

"Russia's defiant action at New Chwang in reply to the American protest against the repudiation of a solemn pledge leaves but one course open to the United States, if national prestige and self-respect are to be preserved."

The work is not clever; it is stupidly raw. There has been no defiant action at New Chwang; the Russians have not reoccupied the place, and British solicitude for the national prestige and self-respect of the United States is quite superfluous. The American people are entirely capable of understanding their national responsibilities without advice from London, and they are supremely indifferent to the hullabaloo about "world politics" raised by the London press agents of frightened British traders.

The State department at Washington has spoiled the "war board's" scheme for a dull-season sensation and made the London bureau of world politics ridiculous by assuring the Russian ambassador that joint action with England and Japan in protest against Russian operations never has been considered. Secretary Hay's indignation and truculent designs resolve themselves into figments of the news fakir's active imagination.

If England repents having taken a tail-hold on the Russian bear, it may look elsewhere than to the United States for assistance in letting go.

Missionaries Abandon the Field.

LONDON, May 13.—Advices from Morocco say the American missionaries have practically abandoned Mequinez owing to the critical situation, but there is no anxiety regarding the missionaries elsewhere. Letters received here from Fez this week say that the surrounding country is quiet and that the outlook is more hopeful in consequence of the rains having improved the agricultural prospects.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

New Yorkers can roar about small things in a ridiculous fashion. Considering the boasted wealth and lavishness of the town, to set up a roar concerning the recent ruling of the Postoffice department about torn postage stamps smacks of the picayunish spirit. A business man who did not believe that the Postoffice department had made such ruling took two torn stamps from his drawer and sent them to Washington with a question as to their redemption. If he could not use them on letters, he wanted to see if there was any chance of getting his money back.

He received a prompt answer from the third assistant postmaster general. No such stamps could be redeemed, nor could they be used upon letters. Uncle Sam was ahead 4 cents on the deal, and all the business man could do was to throw the torn stamps into the waste basket. The answer stirred his wrath 4 cents' worth. Securing a hammer he joined the grand army of cheap knockers.

"I stood for a moment at the entrance to Brooklyn bridge today," writes Joe Howard in the Boston Globe. "After watching the columns which came from the north, the south and the west, easily 100,000 people, swarming to and overwhelming the meager car outfit, I wondered what will be New York's fate five years from today. The extension of car lines, stupidly managed in Brooklyn, has built up Long Island to an extent amazing as it is profitable. People who earn their living in New York City are between the devil and the deep blue sea so far as comfortable transportation is concerned. The population of this great city grows rapidly and flows in its surplusage across the bridge to the east and by the ferries to the west, so that already Long Island and the Jerseys are comfortless, and New York is well nigh uninhabitable. With no degree of comfort can we get uptown or downtown, and the same is true with the bridge and ferry travel to Brooklyn and the Jerseys. New York seems to be the universal Mecca. In addition to the boys and girls of the entire nation, who act on the belief that here alone fortune awaits them, we have not less than 500,000 immigrants a year add their incommodings to our existing embarrassment. If it is bad today, what will it be five years from today. There is but one centainty, and that is the multi-millionairistic of the men who own the transportation companies. A majority of these fortunate men twenty-five years ago had nothing but cheek and familiarity with lobby influence. Today they break the laws with impunity, control thousands of votes, disregard the wishes of the community and flaunt their millions in the faces of a patient public, who rarely complain and never resist. Immensely valuable as the surface and "L" car service has been to the city, its present exactions are unbearable to such an extent that they well deserve the overhauling which recently placed them before their fellow citizens in no enviable light. So far as expert observation goes, however, I really know of no exception, except this of transportation, which warrants any of us in breaking my suggested rule of 'Don't grunt.'"

"The bottom of a ship ain't absolutely necessary, anyway," said a man on the dock. The eyes which had wandered decorously to the ceiling after the other man finished dropped suddenly upon the gentleman who made this startling declaration. He was greatly pleased at having thus reconcentrated attention. "It is possible that none of you men has read the account of the boat that came into New York harbor a month ago without a bottom? Well, it's a fact, anyway. She was one of those old lumber scows plying between this harbor and the Maine coast. She met punishing weather about ten hours out and began to sink. The men worked day and night at the pumps and finally she was safely docked. Then it was discovered that her whole bottom had dropped out and her lumber cargo had saved her. Instead of thanking Providence for their good luck the sailors fell to cussing for having tried to pump the whole Atlantic through the ship." The discussion then fell into personal gossip, and four of the six men in the group said they were going abroad for the summer.

The people of the state of New York will vote at the next November election upon the advisability of expending $101,000,000 upon the improvement of the Erie, the Oswego and the Champlain canals. This is the most stupendous scheme of internal improvement which has ever been proposed to a commonwealth in this country, and has few parallels in the history of the world. The object of this proposed great undertaking is to insure to the port of New York the continuance of the commercial supremacy which it has enjoyed since the foundation of the government.

The business of the port of New York still largely exceeds that of any port in the United States, but it has been conclusively shown that it is falling off year by year, and that its loss has been the gain of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News. The loss in tonnage of recent years has been so alarming as to threaten in the no far distant future the port's supremacy.

It is proposed to enlarge the Erie and Oswego canals so that they will have a minimum bottom width of 75 feet and a minimum depth of 12 feet. They will accommodate boats 120 feet long, 25 feet in width and 10-foot draught. These boats will have a cargo capacity of 1,000 tons, which will mean 33,333 bushels of wheat. The Champlain canal will be able under the proposed improvement to accommodate boats having a carrying capacity of 250 tons.

The original cost of the Erie canal proper was $7,143,789, or over $2,000,000 more than the original estimate. Its enlargement in 1836-62 cost $44,465,414. Of the $9,000,000 appropriated for canal improvement in 1895, $6,833,290 was spent upon the Erie. Up to and including the appropriation made in 1895, the total cost of constructing and improving the Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals, as the friends of the canal figure, has been about $118,000,000. The revenues up to 1882, when the tolls on the canals were abolished, amounted to $131,907,634.

A dispatch from New York says: All hope has been given up for the eyesight of Ira D. Sankey, the well known evangelist and composer of religious songs. It was believed for a while that he would recover the sight of at least one eye, but his son, Allen L. Sankey of 369 Park place, Brooklyn, stated that his father would be totally and permanently blind.

Dr. Kalish, under whose care the evangelist has been since his sight first began to fail, several months ago, is continuing his treatment, but mainly for the purpose of preventing the return of the malady which might endanger the patient's life.

In general bodily health Mr. Sankey is improving, his son said, but very slowly. During the warm days of the last two weeks he has been able to take short walks in Washington park, adjacent to his home in South Oxford street, Brooklyn, and has occasionally been driving. The outings have done him much good.

Mr. Sankey's son intends to take him to the mountains before the summer sets in.

"Yes, my father realizes that he will never see again," said the younger Mr. Sankey to a reporter for the Herald last night, "but he has resigned himself to it with Christian spirit. He makes no complaint and retains his former sweet temper. 'God gives and God takes away,' he says. 'It is God's will.'"

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

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THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

CLEVELAND, BRYAN ET AL.

Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.): The Cleveland boom seems to strike Colonel Bryan as a dangerous proposition. The Nebraska sage cannot afford to brush it aside as unworthy of dignified notice.

New York Tribune (rep.): In democratic national politics Colonel Bryan is not only boiling within, but also boiling without. Meanwhile, with stately step and slow, the Goliath of the Princeton Gath moves majestically out to battle with the little David of Wolfert's Roost, who is hovering on his flanks with a small sling.

Philadelphia North American (rep.): Mr. Bryan says there is not the remotest possibility of the nomination of Grover Cleveland, but when asked to name the savior of the democracy in 1904 his notorious modesty deters him from discussing any "available individual." He is free to say, however, that geographical considerations cut no figure in the matter.

Philadelphia Press (rep.): Colonel Bryan's notion that he is the whole democratic nominating trust may be corrected by a careful consideration of the presidential boom merger that has been going on in the east, with headquarters at Princeton. When all the booms hereabouts get together in the Cleveland boom it is going to have pretty large dimensions.

Philadelphia Record (dem.): Ex-President Cleveland declares that at no time since the close of his last administration has he desired a fourth nomination for the presidency. This clearly discloses his own attitude toward the attitude of some of his friends who are trying to push him to the front against his desire. The demonstration in favor of his candidacy has not been without value in clearing the way for future action. It has shown that the democratic party is ready for a return to settled democratic policies and in no humor for further populistic experiment.

Chicago Chronicle (dem.): As Mr. Bryan realizes that there is no longer a prospect that he can become president of the United States he develops a disposition to assail his betters in the democratic party. Most of his public utterances of late have been abusive of democrats — questioning their motives, impunging their honesty and denying their word. So long as he cherished the idea that he could reach the white house he was reasonably circumspect in his treatment of democrats who did not agree with him in all things. When that hope was extinguished he became studiously offensive. Many years ago when Allen G. Thurman, a greater and better democrat than Mr. Bryan can ever expect to be, was asked to give young men a rule of conduct which would promote success in business and political life he replied: "Keep a civil tongue in your head." If the young man from Nebraska ever heard this admonition it was lost upon him.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Thomas W. Palmer, the ex-senator of Detroit, Mich., has just celebrated his seventy-third birthday. He is still hale and hearty.

A rude college boy stepped upon Grover Cleveland's pet corn at Princeton on Saturday. Whereupon was heard the former president's first monosyllabic public utterance.

Mayor Robert A. Smith of St. Paul on Monday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in the saintly city. He has been three times chosen chief executive of the city and it is said will again be a candidate at the coming election.

Secretary of War Root is to join the fashionable colony in upper Park avenue, New York. He has purchased two lots at 100 and 102 East Seventy-first street as a site for a $150,000 residence. The buildings now occupying the site will be torn down.

Rear Admiral Francis R. Bowles, chief constructor of the navy and somewhat of an authority on launchings, is the inventor of an apparatus whereby the fair christener has only to let go of the bottle as the ship moves and watch it swing unerringly to the bow.

Mark Twain received one vote in a contest conducted for a Berlin newspaper to determine who is the most distinguished man alive. This affords Mark an opportunity of paraphrasing his famous telegram anent his rumored death in this fashion: "Reports of my popularity greatly exaggerated."

A medal of honor was presented to Colonel Johnson L. De Peyster of Tivoli, N. Y., Thursday in recognition of the fact that he raised the first American flag over the capitol in Richmond on the night of April 3, 1865, when the union troops entered the city. Colonel De Peyster's friends have several times endeavored to get the War department to recognize his achievement, but without success, on the ground that it is only for bravery in action that medals of honor are awarded. To supply the omission the colonel's friends made up a purse and had the medal made which was presented to him.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Twenty-One States Favor Election by Popular Vote.

Chicago Tribune.

The legislatures of twenty-one of the forty-five states have adopted resolutions asking congress to submit an amendment for the direct election of senators, or to call a convention to submit such an amendment. The legislatures of fourteen states have refused to take action in the premises, and the legislatures of ten states have not considered the subject.

If a majority of two-thirds of the state legislatures were to unite in a request to congress to submit an amendment for the election of senators by the people the senate would pay no attention to the request. A majority of the senators are attached for personal or other reasons to the present method of election. If thirty states—being two-thirds of the whole number—were to request congress to call a convention to propose amendments to the constitution congress would be obliged to obey. Two-thirds of the states have not gone on record yet as favoring such a convention, but the direct election plan is growing in popular favor, and the necessary number of states will be secured. Some now hostile will be converted. The flowing tide is with the direct election method.

A convention to propose amendments cannot be restricted to the submission of one amendment. It may propose many, some of which may be radical. Voting in the convention will be by states. Idaho, Nevada, Montana and Wyoming will outvote New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. A majority of the states may vote to propose amendments which will horrify conservative eastern states.

No senator is unaware of this. Few senators desire a constitutional convention. When the number of states which demand one is dangerously near thirty the senators who are the most opposed to direct election will yield to popular pressure and will submit the desired amendment to escape the alternative of a convention.

The advocates of direct election have made great progress in a few years. If they keep up the fight a little longer they will be victorious.

A SMILE OR TWO.

"Black crape, of course, is symbolic of a widow's grief."

"Of course; it's all put on."—Philadelphia Press.

Higgelty—Poor chap! he's walking on his uppers.

Piggelty—Dear, dear! Can't even call his sole his own!—Harvard Lampoon.

It is dangerous for a young man to tell a girl that she is a peach. She never forgets it.—Somerville Journal.

Peddler—Madam, I have here a fine complexion beautifier which—

Lady—No, you don't work any skin game on me.—Cornell Widow.

Mrs. Gramercy—Do you think it was an intentional slight on the part of Mrs. Newrich?

Mrs. Park—Why, no, my dear. She hasn't been a lady long enough to know how to be rude.—Puck.

Employer—Young man, you have been just one hour eating your luncheon.

Employe—I beg your pardon, sir. I have been just five minutes eating my luncheon. The other fifty-five minutes I was fighting my way to the counter.—Chicago Tribune.

"So glad you've come, doctor. This is my husband."

"Suffering from hysteria, eh? That's a curious noise he makes. Sounds like neighing."

"It is neighing, doctor. You see he insists upon mixing his breakfast foods and this morning he got in too much oats."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Arthur—Millie may be a little peculiar at times, but she means all right.

Harry—Yes, I guess that's so, but what are you driving at?

Arthur—I called at her house t'other night and today she said it was not until I had gone that she realized what a pleasant evening she was having.—Boston Transcript.

IT IS NOT ALWAYS MAY.

Henry W. Longfellow.

The sun is bright—the air is clear,
The darting swallows soar and sing,
And from the stately elms I hear
The bluebird prophesying spring.

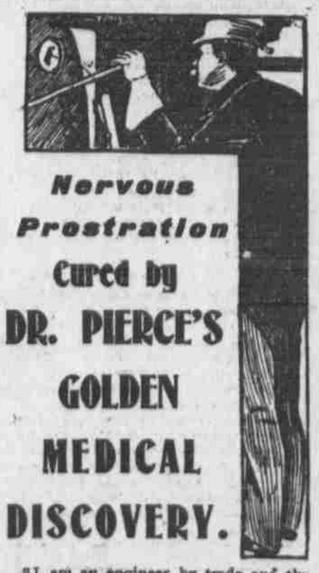
So blue yon winding river flows,
It seems an outlet from the sky,
Where, waiting till the west winds blows,
The frighted clouds at anchor lie.

All things are new—the buds, the leaves,
That gild the elm tree's nodding crest,
And even the nest beneath the eaves—
There are no birds in last year's nest!

All things rejoice in youth and love,
The fullness of their first delight!
And learn from the soft heavens above,
The melting tenderness of night.

Maiden, that read'st this simple rhyme,
Enjoy thy youth, it will not stay;
Enjoy the fragrance of thy prime,
For, oh, it is not always May!

Enjoy the spring of love and youth,
To some good angel leave the rest;
For time will teach thee soon the truth,
There are no birds in last year's nest.



Nervous Prostration Cured by DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

"I am an engineer by trade and the hard work and worry of running a large engine brought on nervous prostration," writes Mr. Chas. P. Dixon, of Arbuckle, Colusa Co., Calif. "A friend recommended Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to me and I bought one bottle; thought that it helped me so continued the use of it until I had taken six bottles. I feel better than ever in my life. Am not a particle nervous, can work hard all day and sleep sound at night. I not only think so but I know that the 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me and therefore I will recommend it to others."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.