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	31,530	24	31,640
10	31,670	25	31,530
11	32,630	26	37,170
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
Less unsold and returned copies.... 10,423

Net total sales.....939,937
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.

The railroad tax agents are taking their well-earned vacation.

The weather man should not forget to turn the water off in time to let the corn planter finish under the wire.

Ex-President Cleveland advises going slow with Russia. Under some provocations it is hard to follow this kind of advice.

A lot of Nebraska towns that went dry in the spring elections seem to have changed their minds and to have gone wet now.

It is to be hoped the members of the new city council will not too soon have forgotten the platform pledges on which they were elected.

Nebraska farmers won't mind a little damage from wind and water in the spring if they gather in a full crop of marketable grain in the fall.

It is getting too near the Fourth of July for the freeze-out between the building contractors and the mechanics engaged in the building trades to last much longer.

In declaring for President Roosevelt's renomination, the state committee merely anticipated what Nebraska republicans will do more formally in their state convention in August.

If the Iowa leaders agree upon the platform in advance, there won't be anything at all left to cause even a division in the republican state convention when it meets in Des Moines in July.

The republican state convention will be made up of 1,051 delegates. And though in political parlance it may be called an off year, it is safe to gamble that almost all of those entitled to seats will be on the spot.

While the water works company is deliberating over the choice of an engineer to represent it on the Board of Appraisement, would it not be well for the city to do a little appraising on its own hook through the engineer's department?

Governor Mickey denies that he said anything that could be construed into implicating Governor Savage in the alleged offers of bribe money for appointments. His late accidency was altogether too hasty in putting the shoe on.

The declaration is credited to ex-Secretary of the Navy Long that he would not exchange his present lot for all the wealth of Morgan or Carnegie. It is to be noticed, however, that neither Morgan nor Carnegie are making any offers of exchange.

The Real Estate exchange has devoted a great deal of time and some money to the conduct of a tax reform campaign, but nobody has yet ventured to devote any time or money to a jury reform campaign that would retire professional jurymen and paid jury-fixers from active service.

While the Real Estate exchange has a committee trying to figure out how the city government can be administered more economically, another committee could accomplish as much as if not more for the taxpayers by locating the leaks in the management of county affairs. It should be remembered that the same taxpayers foot both bills.

If as is contended by the republican state committee the test for apportionment of convention representation must always be the vote on the head of the ticket, we presume the proper caper would be to use the vote on mayor as the basis for the next city and county conventions. But what a howl such a proposition would raise from the bolting Bensonites who would be hit by it.

AS TO CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

It looks very much as if one of the commanding questions of the immediate future is to be that of reciprocity between the United States and Canada and that this question would be a very important one between the eastern and western sections of the country. The feeling in New England today is very much in favor of reciprocity with Canada, the effect of which would undoubtedly be favorable to that section if it could obtain the concessions which it would naturally ask for, but on the other hand there is western opposition on the entirely reasonable ground that what would be satisfactory to New England would not be to the advantage of the west, on any proposition that Canada has yet submitted as a basis of reciprocity.

The advocates of reciprocity in New England are perfectly willing that there shall be a free exchange of natural products between the two countries, by which the American farmer would suffer from the competition of the Canadian agriculturists, but the manufacturers of New England are not willing that there should be free trade in the manufactures of Canada with this country. They would let down the bars so far as our natural products are concerned, as was done in the old reciprocity treaty, but would keep them up in respect to manufactures. The tariff on American manufactured products they would maintain against those of Canada, while lowering or abolishing all duties on agricultural products.

This proposed discrimination against the American farmers, which was the fatal character of the treaty of 1854, will find little support from the American people today. However strong the sentiment of closer trade relations with our northern neighbors may be, it does not contemplate any concession or surrender of a single interest in this country. The United States is now as it has always been perfectly willing to enter into reciprocity with Canada on a basis of mutual interests, but it is not now and never will be disposed to make an agreement with that country under which the British manufacturer will have a preference, so far as duties are concerned, in the Canadian market, while the agricultural producers of the Dominion and of the United States are on equal terms in regard to the tariff. Admitting that closer trade relations between ourselves and our northern neighbors is desirable, they must be adjusted upon a perfectly fair and equitable basis and as yet the Canadian government has not proposed any such basis. Whenever it does so there is no doubt that our government will earnestly consider the question of reciprocity.

LIBERTY THROUGH LAW.

The many wise and patriotic suggestions which President Roosevelt has made on his western trip ought to be remembered by the American people and it is not to be doubted that most of them will be. At Butte, Mont., where the president was given a banquet, he said he was there specially as the guest of the wage workers and he talked to them in a way that ought to make a generally good impression. "Ours is a government of liberty through and under the law," said the president. "No man is above it and no man is below it. This is not and never shall be a government of plutocracy or the mob." He went on to say that this government must be a government of the people, a government of law and order.

What is to be said of that magnificent expression of the president of the United States. It means what every intelligent man must understand, that whatever their wants or demands may be, however just and fair, if you please, their demands, the absolute arbitrator is public opinion and against that nothing can stand.

President Roosevelt understands that and hence his admonition to labor to be discreet and conservative in its conduct. He recognizes the value of the wage worker, but at the same time he does not forget that the employer has also rights that are worthy of consideration. The great idea of Roosevelt is that the law must be respected, whether it bears down on the combination of capitalists or the combination of labor. In either case the law is supreme and must be enforced.

That seems to be the whole policy of President Roosevelt. He is absolutely indifferent to individuals or corporations. He simply insists that all shall comply with the law and that is all that the American people ask or expect of him. Addressing the matter, as it may properly be addressed, to the entire workingmen of the country, the question may properly be asked whether the admonition of the president of the United States is not worthy of their most serious consideration.

WORK FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The new finance committee of the city council will be called upon to solve several serious problems. According to City Treasurer Hennings a large sized deficit may be looked for during the closing months of the year, and there is even a possibility that the city will have to negotiate a temporary loan to meet interest on outstanding bonds.

The late comptroller agreed with Mr. Hennings in the estimate ten days ago that there will be a deficit at the end of the year exceeding $300,000, which will be represented by:

Shortage in General Fund	$132,742.59
Shortage in Sinking Fund	42,440.39
Shortage in Judgment Fund	7,927.61
Shortage in Library Fund	3,553.50
Shortage in Fire Fund	58,347.99
Shortage in Police Fund	23,749.74
Shortage in Sewer Fund	7,186.68
Shortage in Park Fund	3,685.71
Shortage in Lighting Fund	13,931.49
Shortage in Health Fund	1,130.62
Shortage in Street Cleaning and Sweeping	8,623.46
Shortage in Guttering and Paving	2,053.40
Total	$306,372.18

In addition to this there will also be a water debt to be provided for from January to June 30, 1903, aggregating $38,366.65. Whether this estimate included the cost of the bonds of all the elective and appointive city officials and members of the fire and police departments, which the late legislature has unloaded upon the taxpayers of the city, we have not been able to ascertain.

With this enormous deficit staring us in the face, the finance committee will of necessity be compelled to figure out the best way of running close to shore. Otherwise, the tax levy for the coming year may have to be enormously increased unless the city wins out in its contention with the railroads that the terminals and improvements on their right of way within the city are subject to taxation on the same basis as all other classes of property. It must not be understood, however, that this is an overlap, since the expenditures represented are all within the amounts upon which the mayor and council have a right to draw, but it is an estimate of the shortage in tax collections which must be provided for if we are to avoid paying high rates of interest on a floating debt of outstanding warrants.

The nonpartisan reform police commission, appointed by Governor Savage at the instance of the corporations, has now been in power nine months, but if anybody has noted any material improvement in the conditions that were so bitterly denounced prior to and during the well-defined-rumors campaign eighteen months ago he has kept it dark.

If President Burt and the striking Union Pacific shopmen can get together on common ground after their long and stubborn conflict, the smaller employers of labor in Omaha and their striking workmen can also get together. But they cannot get together so long as neither side is willing to concede the fraction of an inch to the other.

In a current magazine article ex-Chancellor Manatt declares that for the past ten years Governor Thayer has lived at Lincoln in dignified retirement "on any fair count of years and services the first citizen of Nebraska." Now watch the admirers of another retired statesman at Lincoln put in a vigorous protest.

President Roosevelt has been out among the Indians in Idaho. But these Indians must not be confused with the political Indians who would like to tomahawk the president's aspirations for a renomination. The political ghost dancers have their tepees for the most part in Wall street.

The sooner the property owners on Sixteenth street get together and sign up a petition for repaving that thoroughfare the more profitable it will be for them. To talk about repairing that repaired street once more would be a waste of breath as well as a waste of money.

Lonesome and Feeble.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The project to make the price of wheat $1 while silver is floating around the 50-cent mark is calculated to provoke a howl from one Nebraska farm.

Disputed Points Settled.

New York Tribune.

With employers forming unions of their own and workmen invoking government by injunction, several causes of dispute between capital and labor may be removed from the field of discussion.

A Fact Worth Remembering.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The wire fences that land thieves have put up about public properties in the west are disappearing. It is always a comfort to know that the United States can be regarded as stronger than the worst citizens.

Difference in the Point of View.

Portland Oregonian.

The New York Financial Chronicle calls the Omaha injunction against an employers' boycott against union contractors "grotesque." The injunction never seemed grotesque to the Chronicle when it was working exclusively the other way.

A Prospective Accomplishment.

San Francisco Call.

As the light of inquiry penetrates into the dark places of the Postoffice department of the nation it begins to look to a casual observer that many of the men who are employed by Uncle Sam might render better service to the nation if they were taught the lock-step.

When a Young Man Graduates.

Atchison Globe.

When a young man is graduated from college he reads an address, wherein he says that people must do wonderful things to attain success and climb high and rugged mountains. This is not the truth. The fact is, the road to success has been blazed so clearly that no one need go astray. Success is easier than failure. There are thousands of people to direct the young man. All the young need to do to win success is to follow a few simple and easy rules. It is the loafer, liar, the dishonest man who travels a rough road and is wretched.

Breaking Into the Pension Roll.

Philadelphia Record.

The commissioner of pensions announces that 22 per cent of the soldiers enlisted in the war with Spain have already applied for pensions. The percentage of applications is nearly four times greater than that which followed five years after the ending of the civil war, though the percentage of pensionable injury is doubtless much less. The soldiers enlisted for the Spanish war were able-bodied men. At the time of their discharge they were carefully examined as to their physical condition. There will consequently be greater difficulty in proving their claim to disability incurred in the government service.

Talking Without Results.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Metcalfe, the Omaha man, and Mack, the Buffalonian, had the center of the stage for three days. Their colloquies held the country's attention for that length of time, and then they were dropped. Neither man is of any consequence, but because Metcalfe was supposed to represent his neighbor, Bryan, and because Mack chances to be temporarily a member of the democratic national committee—the smallest member, intellectually and socially, that it has—and because he was supposed to have swung from Bryan to Cleveland, the country gave a little attention to what they had to say. As ought to have been expected, the things that they said commit nobody to anything and mean nothing. Bryan and Cleveland have other and better spokesmen.

PROSPERITY WILL CONTINUE.

No Shadow of Serious Import on the Industrial Horizon.

Philadelphia Press.

There is some speculation on the part of writers on industrial topics as to the future of the iron and steel trade because of the apparent indifference of buyers at the present time. A feeling seems to prevail among some of these experts that there will be another depression such as prevailed following the panic of 1873 and as existed in 1885, 1894 and in 1896. But there is nothing in view to substantiate that feeling and nothing can well produce such a change unless the democrats elect the next president. But even that would not bring about the change unless there was a prospect of their carrying through a tariff bill, and as the senate now stands the outlook would be poor for such a democratic measure.

The election of a democratic president would have a bad effect, just as it did in 1884. Mr. Cleveland's tariff views were unknown at that time, for the reason, as he said privately, that he did not know much about the tariff. The republicans controlled the senate and there was little prospect of any democratic legislation, but the industrial interests were uncertain and the production of pig iron decreased 10 per cent the first year. The election of President Harrison in 1888 removed all danger and the production of pig iron increased to 9,202,703 tons in 1890.

The second election of Cleveland in 1892, with his free trade views well defined, had a very depressing effect, and in 1894 there was only 6,657,000 tons of pig iron produced, a decrease of about 28 per cent. President McKinley was elected in 1896 to become president March, 1897. At that time prices were the lowest on record, but the prompt passage of the McKinley tariff brought about a change which has continued up to this time, making the most remarkable and prosperous record in the history of the nation. The production of pig iron has almost doubled, and prices likewise. The production now is estimated to be at the rate of 20,000,000 tons, or over three times what it was in 1894 under the democratic administration.

This rapid growth has continued since the first election of McKinley, and if there is no change in the government it will probably go on indefinitely. There may be some relaxation, but no depression. The productive capacity of blast furnaces and rolling mills has increased over 60 per cent in three years and yet the importations of pig iron in this fiscal year will reach about 1,000,000 tons. Prices have been very high, and are still very high, but contracts are being made now for June and July deliveries of No. 1 X foundry at $21 a ton.

Iron is an index to business generally. Unless a belief should gain ground that a democrat may be elected president next year there will be no break in the continued prosperity of the nation. Prices in some lines, forced unduly high by combinations, may decline somewhat, but that would be a healthy movement. As to any general depression, it is not in view, nor is it likely to become so for years to come.

MAKING LIGHT OF BRIBERY.

Attempts of Missouri Graffers to Popularize Dishonesty.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One of the counsel for the defense in the latest boodle trial thought it good policy to speak of the crime of bribery as of no great moment, and to refer to the fact that in a former age bribery was only a misdemeanor. This line of reasoning seems to have had a reverse effect upon the jury, which fixed the sentence at six years, the longest yet returned. No doubt the treatment of crime in former periods, the dark ages included, was somewhat different from that of the present era. Governments by the ballot in the hands of the people were scarce in earlier periods. The indulgence of bribery would quickly destroy all the constitutional governments on the face of the earth, and when a lawyer, addressing a free people, tells them that bribery is an offense of little consequence he will get, from a jury with any self-respect and intelligence, the same kind of righteous message that ended the boodle trial of last week.

Bribery in a republic, if unpunished, is a deadly poison and would do its work quickly. The verdicts rendered by St. Louis juries betray no weakness on this subject. There may be some persons in the city who think bribery a trifling fault, or even an evidence of smartness, but they would be wise to keep their opinions to themselves.

When ever venality seizes upon high places and the people allow it to go unrebuked, free government must inevitably go to pieces. The rule of boodlers, by boodlers, for boodlers, will end the chapter of self-rule by the honest principles of the masses. An attorney who goes before a jury to pooh-pooh the seriousness of bribery is a boon in one respect. He will get the maximum sentence for his client.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Dr. Henry Jackson of Vermont and S. K. Crocker of Seattle, have just started from San Francisco to make the trip from coast to coast in a twenty-horse power automobile.

The thriftiest robber on record was the Maine highwayman who held up a citizen the other day and, after taking his purse, which proved to contain only a few dollars, picked his teeth for more than $100 worth of gold.

The Standard Snuff company of Nashville, Tenn., has brought suit against the American Snuff company, alleging conspiracy to injure the business of the former concern. Damages are laid at $150,000. Not to be sneezed at, even by the Snuff trust.

Many different kinds of cards of thanks have appeared in newspapers, but Oswego, Kan., claims the prize with one from five prisoners in the Labette county jail, who "beg to thank the county for the good meals, kind treatment and compulsory baths."

A number of prominent business people of New Haven, Conn., recently invited Lord Roberts, field marshal of the British army, to visit New Haven and Yale. Lord Roberts replied that, while he had made no arrangements yet for paying his long-wished-for visit to America, he would avail himself of the invitation when it was possible for him to do so.

In his recent brochure on Zola, M. Faguet of the Academie Francaise says: "Zola began to write too soon. Every man who writes before he is 30 and who does not devote the golden age of his life—from the 20th year to the 30th—to reading, observing and thinking, without writing a line, runs the risk of having no brain and of being but a journeyman author. There are some exceptions, but they are rare."

When King Humbert of Italy was assassinated his widow, Queen Margherita, was very anxious that he should be buried in Turin, where lie all others of the house of Savoy except the great Victor Emmanuel, Humbert's father. Moreover, his majesty did not wish to offend the papal party by a state funeral in Rome. The new king, Victor Emmanuel III, announced that the murdered ruler was to have fitting burial in the Pantheon. "Victor," cried his mother, "I see you want to break my heart. You offend my religion as well as my affections." "I am sorry, mother," he said gently, and then added: "The religion which is offended at a martyr being buried in his own capital and lying beside his own father needs radical changes."

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Another reminiscence of the Cleveland real estate boom has been placed on record in the District of Columbia. It was the deed to what is known as the "Glen Echo" property, which sold for $18,000. In the early '90s this property was purchased by two brothers, who spent in all about $1,000,000 in making a beautiful suburban park and residence section to Washington. A beautiful hotel was erected and there was every prospect of a flourishing and popular suburban community. Men of wealth were attracted by the beauty of the park and investments were discussed most encouragingly until the crash came upon the accession of the democrats to the control of the national government. The unfortunate brothers disposed of part of their holdings to a Chautauqua association, which in turn expended about $300,000 on the property. The blow received during the hard times could not be survived, however, and after dragging along for several years the property was finally disposed of last week for the pitiful sum of $13,000.

The Postoffice department has just closed a contract for the delivery of mail at Point Barrow, Alaska, the most northern point on this continent. By the terms of the agreement the residents of that far-off settlement will get their letters regularly twice during the winter months.

In the past they got one or two deliveries a year, and they were at irregular intervals, depending on the sailings of vessels of the revenue cutter service. Under the old conditions one of these vessels would arrive at Point Barrow in the middle summer and probably another late in the fall.

S. R. Spriggs, a white man and a teacher in the school at Point Barrow, has agreed to deliver mails at that point twice during the winter months. He is to make a round trip from Katzebue, on the east coast of Alaska, and some 700 miles distant from Point Barrow. He is to leave Point Barrow about the 1st of November and about February 15. He will arrive at Katzebue about December 15 and April 1, taking about forty-five days for each journey. For the making of these two trips per year he is to receive a compensation of $1,500, or $750 for each trip.

Spriggs will employ reindeer on these journeys. There are only about fifty or sixty persons who will be served on this route. Some of them reside at Point Hope, which the carrier is also required to touch.

At Point Barrow there is a fishing station and a mission school. The few people served makes this the most expensive postal route that the government maintains. There was some doubt at the department as to the wisdom of making this comparatively heavy outlay of money in view of the fact that only a few dozen people would be benefited. The thing that decided in its favor was the isolated condition of the brave Americans who teach in the mission school at Point Barrow.

Adjutant General Corbin contemplates turning farmer when he retires from active service. He has just secured a small farm at Chevy Chase, a fashionable suburb of Washington, and proposes to carry out some of the ideas he often discusses in leisure moments with fellow officers. He wants a place where he can revel in the fruits of the garden, orchard and field of his own raising and be sure that the spring chicken, which he likes fried Maryland style, does not bear a 5-year-old birthmark. He is now busily engaged in selecting fruit trees, building fences, discussing poultry and cattle with the old farmers he meets in driving or riding through the country and says that when he leaves the service, four or five years hence, it will be for a life of ideal comfort, where he can hear the crowing of the roosters, the grunting of the pigs and the lowing of his Jersey cattle. General Corbin was born on a farm and he has never lost his love for the soil, nor forgotten the good things that "mother used to make," especially buckwheat cakes, home-made maple syrup and pumpkin pies. He says he may have to depend upon Senator Proctor of Vermont for the pure maple syrup supply, but he proposes to raise his own pumpkins and grow his own buckwheat.

"One of the most serious difficulties encountered in the administration of affairs in the Philippines," says a Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, "is the bad effect the climate has on the health of officials. Almost without exception one after another has broken down and it has been necessary for them either to resign and return home permanently or to take long and frequent leaves of absence.

"The climate in most instances has caused a general breaking down of the nervous system, followed by complete collapse, while in many other cases the minds of patients were seriously affected, a large number of the officers and men becoming either temporarily or permanently deranged. Another peculiarity of the climate and conditions existing in the Philippines is that many officials, officers and men of the army and navy, have had severe attacks of nostalgia, or, in old-fashioned words, homesickness, which made them ill and incapacitated them for work.

"The military governors stood the strain much better than did the civil governors, and Generals Merritt, Otis, MacArthur, Chaffee and Davis were not affected seriously enough to necessitate laying aside their work, although all of them felt the bad effects of the climate. It is a matter of record that General Otis was at his office every day during his term of service as military governor.

"With the civil governors, however, the direct reverse is true, for every civilian member of the two Philippine commissions has been ill as a result of the climate, with the exception of Colonel Denby, who, notwithstanding his 70 years, stood the climatic and other conditions existing in the Philippines and returned to the United States in perfect health. Prof. Jacob G. Schurmann, who was the president of the first Philippine commission, suffered several attacks of the breakdown peculiar to those people who went to the islands. Governor Taft, present head of the Philippine government, has been ill the greater portion of the time since he went to the Philippines and it was necessary for him to return to the United States to save his life. He has had abscesses of the bowels and two or three operations have been performed. The wound made by the operations and the abscess itself would not heal properly in the hot climate.

"The same thing is true of Mr. Ide and Mr. Worcester, members of the commission, and Vice Governor Wright. Owing to these conditions the Americans who go to Uncle Sam's possessions in the far east object seriously to remaining in the islands for long periods, as long residence there produces intense nostalgia. Three years appears to be the limit of time they will consent to stay there. This fact has made it difficult for the administration to retain first-class men there, and alluring inducements must be offered to secure men of ability."

Breaking the Killing Record.

Baltimore American.

Six lives are entirely too high a price to pay for the unnecessary and wholly useless knowledge of how much faster one racing machine can go than another. The world will never be the better, wiser or more comfortable for such knowledge, but it bids fair to be the worse for the modern sacrifice of human beings to the speed-record demon.

LIPTON FLEET ON THE WAY

Four Boats Sail This Morning from Scotland for Sandy Hook.

RELIANCE IS GIVEN ANOTHER TRIAL

Heavy Wind is Blowing and the Cup Defender is Expected to Make a Good Showing in Fourth Race.

GOUROCK, Scotland, May 28.—Sir Thomas Lipton's flotilla, consisting of Shamrock III, Shamrock I, the steamer yacht Erin and the ocean tug Cruiser, whose combined crews numbered 170 men, sailed from here for Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Great crowds bade them farewell, flags were everywhere displayed and bands, whistles and sirens combined with the cheering of the spectators to give the cup challenger a great send-off.

MATINICK POINT, L. I., May 28.—It was dull and lowering when the crews of the cup yachts, Reliance, Constitution and Columbia, came out this morning to prepare for the fourth race over the Glencove course. Half a gale was blowing out of the south southwest and there was every indication of some grand sport in the sound with smooth sheets and seas, and winds that follow fast.

In fact, it looked early in the morning as if the yachts would have a contest over the same course as was sailed on Tuesday. It was hoped, however, that the breeze today would change to the westward, so that the yachts might have a longer trial in the wind, as the narrow confines of the sound prevents much windward work in southerly or northerly breezes.

Before the crews had finished their breakfasts the clouds had shut in closer and it looked at that time as if a rainstorm was about to begin, but it held off and the men began to get up the mainsail.

The skippers, scenting live work and plenty of wind, ordered on deck the small club topsails and the crews made preparations to set these sails as soon as the mainsails were up.

After the fierce contest on Tuesday it was generally expected that there would be a great crowd of amateur sailors at the races today.

Meets with an Accident.

At 12:55 o'clock a schooner came between the yachts and the observers on shore. When it moved away Constitution had down its club topsail and was heading for Huntington harbor. It appeared to have met with an accident. The other yachts continued the race, the turning time at the first mark as seen from shore being: Reliance, 1:13:28; Columbia, 1:16:10.

The exact nature of the accident to Constitution could not be learned because of a thick haze, but it appeared that at least its topmast had been carried away. It made no attempt to continue in the race.

The other two yachts continued in the race, and, as seen from shore, turned the second mark as follows: Reliance, 1:31:28; Columbia, 1:35:10.

Reliance won, beating Columbia about a mile and three-quarters: Time: Reliance, 2:26:27; Columbia, 2:33:38.

Reliance won by eight minutes, thirty-three seconds, allowing one minute and twenty-two seconds, which Columbia led Reliance at the start.

As Constitution drew near it was seen that the topmast was gone, but that the main mast was still standing.

SENATOR CULLOM IS TO ACT

Will Personally Call Attention of President to Russian Treatment of Jews.

PEORIA, May 28.—Samuel Woolner, sr., in his capacity of president of the Union of American League of Jewish Congregations, in a personal interview at Springfield with Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the United States senate, laid the matter of atrocities against the Jews by the Russians before him fully.

Mr. Cullom promised that he would personally bring the matter to the attention of President Roosevelt, who will be in Springfield in a few days, and the senator promised to see him at that time.

Taken to Wichita Jail.

WICHITA, Kan., May 28.—J. M. Woods, the negro arrested yesterday at Yates Center, charged with assaulting a farmer's wife, was brought here and placed in jail early today to prevent his being lynched. The mob threatened the jailer at Yates Center until after midnight and was held off at the point of revolvers.

TAKING THE GOLD CURE.

Philadelphia Press: Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews, whose ardor in behalf of the free coinage of silver forced him to give up the presidency of Brown university, and who is now chancellor of the University of Nebraska, at last begins to see the light of the golden day.

New York World: Dr. Andrews, like Senator Stewart and unlike Mr. Bryan, has a mind accessible to a new idea. He does not retract the reasoning by which he found in bimetallism the logical escape from the conditions he believed to exist in 1896, but he admits that he was mistaken in assuming that those conditions did exist. Dr. Andrews says that he was in "great and inexcusable error" in believing that the production of gold had passed its maximum. The error was certainly great, but not inexcusable. It was shared by many authorities of the time.

Philadelphia Record: Dr. Andrews says the gold production checked the fall of prices in 1897 and has since then raised them considerably. Taking the average prices of forty-five commodities for the eleven years 1866-77 as 100, Dr. Sauerbeck's index figures are 76 in 1884, 72 in 1889, 75 in 1900, 79 in 1901 and 69.3 in September, 1902. There was a low point, but it was in 1896, and not in 1897. That low point was 61, but it was in the year of the largest gold production in the world up to that time and the previous five years had yielded far more gold than any other five years in history. The high point was in 1900, when there was a heavy falling off in gold production. Since then there has been a large increase in gold production and some decrease of prices. Prices are about 20 per cent lower than in 1866 to 1877, and more than a third of all the gold produced in the world since 1492 has been produced in the last twenty-seven years.

SMILING REMARKS.

Little Willie—Say, pa, can you tell me what anarchism is?

Pa—Anarchism, my son, is some kind of a mouth disease, if I understand it aright.—Chicago News.

Winks—Funny thing. I met Dottey here on the street only a few days ago and now I understand he's way off in Mexico. It seems so strange.

Blinks—Nothing strange about that. He was way off when he was here.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"President Roosevelt says he hasn't kissed a single baby on his western trip."

"Single baby? I wonder why he doesn't include the twins?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I nebber could understan'," said Uncle Eben, "why every reformer dat bulges into politics imagines he's gwinter be de great exception an' git through wifout bein' roasted."—Washington Star.

Peace Loving Citizen—But why do you try to reconstruct society by force? Why not bring about your reforms by a resort to the ballot box?

Fiery Agitator—We've tried that, and they outvoted us forty to one. Darn the ballot box!—Chicago Tribune.

A doctor has two favorite jokes: No. 1—Tells patient to try a different climate. No. 2—Tells patient to quit thinking about his ailment. Price of either joke, $2.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

"Your son is at college, I hear, Mr. Cassidy."

"That's the truth, sor."

"And what is he studying to be?"

"Faith, Oi think he's studyin' to be a shpike-driver on the railroad or sumthin'. Oi hear tell that no wan kin bate him at throwin' the hammer."—Philadelphia Press.

The teamster awoke with a shriek.

"I've had such a horrible dream!" he said.

"What was it?"

"I dreamed that we went on a sympathetic strike, and all the farmers in the country joined the other fellows and refused to let us have any hay or grain for our horses!"—Chicago Tribune.

"O, SWEET GIRL GRADUATE."

Chicago Tribune.

O, sweet girl graduate, you're fair
In dimity, mull or lawn—
A vision quite beyond compare;
As delicate as the dawn.
Too oft you're written of in wit
And thoughtlessly turned to jest,
The world smiles when you're telling it
How it could be run the best.

O, sweet girl graduate, demure,
And bashfully stepping down—
A gladsome picture, to be sure,
In gossamer, lace and gown.
What wonder that there comes a hush
When you are before our eyes,
And dimples from concealment rush
In tune with your essays wise!

O, sweet girl graduate, no books
You studied in could have brought
The simple grace and pleasing look—
Such attributes are not taught.
What wonder that the world looks on
And joyfully holds you dear
In organdie, or mull, or lawn—
Delighted that you are here!

O, sweet girl graduate, you make
A melody in our lives—
A thousand memories awake
When graduate time arrives.
The spring brings blossoms fair and sweet,
But ever the old world waits
Till you make everything complete—
O, pretty girl graduates!