

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, E. Rosewater, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the actual number of copies of the Omaha Daily Bee published during the month of June, 1908, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and number of copies. Includes categories like 'Copies of this issue', 'Copies of other issues', and 'Total'.

Net unsold and returned copies, 9,780. Total sales, 902,264. Net average sales, 30,076.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of June, A. D. 1908. M. E. HUNNATE, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER. Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business Office, in person or by mail.

It used to be "wait for the big show." Now it is "wait for the Commercial club trade excursion."

It seems that the earthquake season in the West Indies is again on. There is no demand, however, for Mount Pelee to resume operations.

Anyone else who wishes to guess at the value of the water works plant is entirely privileged to do so. You can guess as often as you want and without charge.

We take it for granted that the resolutions of sorrow on the death of Pope Leo passed by the grand lodge of Elks at Baltimore were adopted at just eleven by the clock.

Major Moores declares in an official communication to the city council that on the date of the last city election he was a very busy man. This information is entirely surplusage.

If no other means are at hand to give Judge Hascall credentials as a delegate to the League of American Municipalities a special honorary position on the city roster should be forthwith created.

The World-Herald now explains that Judge Sullivan would rather please the railroads than run the risk of incurring the enmity of an associate on the bench. Judge Sullivan should ask his fool friends to stop talking.

Nebraska socialists have filed their state ticket along with a newly adopted party motto, "Economic equality." The next thing in order will be the publication of a campaign text book explaining what "economic equality" is.

Official notice has been given that, except for the hearing, lighting and plumbing, the market house building on lower Capitol avenue is completed. This is very much like announcing that a steamship is all completed except for a rudder.

If the inspector of weights and measures persists in getting after the short-measure milkmen, the milkmen in self-defense will have to devise some way of getting back at the short-measure cows. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways.

The college of cardinals is like a jury to the extent that it must stay in session until it reaches a verdict in which all can agree. The cardinals are at a disadvantage beside the jurymen, however, in that they have no one who can discharge them if they fail to get together.

In refusing to handle grain shipments with Kansas City as the destination point, the railroads still have an eye to the long haul and will be pleased to take the consignments if only billed to markets further east. Closing Kansas City as a port of delivery is hard on Kansas City, but the railroads manage to find the silver lining every time.

One of Secretary Shaw's customs officers who has been travelling abroad is expected to recommend to the secretary changes in the inspection regulations that will make the examination of baggage belonging to returning tourists less annoying. The way to eliminate from the inspection of baggage all the annoying features is for the passenger to declare truthfully what dutiable articles he is bringing in and to pay the duty instead of trying to evade it by smuggling tactics.

MAY BE TOO EXACTING.

Japan is perhaps more deeply interested in the Manchurian situation than any other country, because the carrying out of suspected Russian intentions would threaten greater injury to Japan than to any other power, so that it is not at all surprising that the Japanese government is not satisfied with Russian assurances and would have its ally, Great Britain, adopt more energetic measures toward Russia. It is quite possible, however, that Japan may be too exacting in its demands and thereby lose the support of other nations which are interested in the Manchurian question.

According to London advices, presumed to be authentic, Japan is not only persistent in its demand for the immediate evacuation of Manchuria, but also asks that a number of additional ports be opened. As now understood the Russian evacuation is to take place in September and it probably cannot be accomplished sooner. At all events the time stated for it appears to be satisfactory to the British government and it is not at all likely that it will make any attempt to bring about an earlier evacuation. It would seem pretty certain, therefore, that Japan's demand for an immediate evacuation will not have the support of Great Britain. In regard to the opening of additional ports in Manchuria the reported Japanese demand is very much beyond that of any other power and consequently is not likely to receive very serious attention. The United States, for instance, has asked for the opening of only two ports and while this country would doubtless be well pleased to have more opened it will probably not at this time support the Japanese demand for half a dozen additional ports.

Of course this is a matter the determination of which properly rests with China rather than Russia, but the conditions are such that the Chinese government does not feel free to act without the consent of Russia and it is entirely safe to say that the latter will not accede to the demand of Japan. It may faithfully adhere to the assurance given in regard to the opening of two ports, but she will oppose more than this. As now indicated, Russia will endeavor to satisfy in this respect the United States and Great Britain, caring little as to whether Japan is satisfied or not. It is true that the latter's demand seems to be in the interest of the world's commerce and it is not to be doubted that the result of compliance with it would be favorable to American trade, but it has the appearance of an exaction which neither this country nor Great Britain can properly become a party to and without their support Japan will be compelled to recede from her demand. The Japanese government is manifestly too much disposed toward a policy of coercion, persistence in which will certainly not result to its advantage. That government should bear in mind that so far as the United States is concerned it does not intend to have any serious conflict with Russia over the Manchurian question and this doubtless is also the British position.

SHOULD BE A WESTERN MAN.

The suggestion of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island for the republican vice presidential nomination next year, credited to Senator Platt of New York, is not likely to be approved by any considerable number of republicans. Not because the Rhode Island senator is lacking in any qualification for the position or is not fully representative of republican principles and policies. Mr. Aldrich is a very able man, who has been of great service to his party and justly has the respect and confidence of republicans.

But the very general feeling, probably shared by President Roosevelt, is that the republican candidate for vice president next year should be a western man. There will be no difficulty in finding in the west a man in every way qualified for the second place on the republican national ticket of 1904, and the reasons for selecting a western candidate are perfectly obvious. It is perhaps a little premature to be talking about candidates for the vice presidency and it is certainly quite useless to consider any eastern man for the nomination.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.

It is thought that Cardinal Gibbons will exert a great deal of influence in the selection of a successor to the late Pope Leo. Not only is the American cardinal free from identification with any faction in the sacred college, but he is very high in the esteem of all its members and as the representative of the church in America occupies a very strong position as a counselor. He was held in great regard by the late pontiff, whose profound interest in the church here could not have failed to impress itself upon the cardinals. It has been said that the name of Cardinal Gibbons is on the list of candidates and that a certain party or faction in the college will support him, on the ground that an American would not excite the jealousy of European powers. There is hardly a possibility, however, that other than an Italian will be elected to the papacy, so large is the preponderance of Italian cardinals in the college. There have been pontiffs who were not natives of Italy, but the last of these, Adriano VI, of Dutch nationality, was elected in 1522, and it is safe to say that the long line of Italian popes since—thirty-eight—will not be broken in the election of a successor to Leo XIII.

Even before the death of Leo there was reported to be some campaigning among the cardinals and some manifestations of strong personal feeling, but however this may have been it is to be expected that the conclave, which meets next week, will be marked by the serious and solemn conduct which should characterize it in choosing a pontiff, which is done by ballot. In regard to the attitude of the Catholic nations,

while probably they have preferences, it is stated that there will be no attempt to influence or to interfere with the conclave.

WATER WORKS APPRAISEMENT.

The preliminary session of the board of appraisers acting under the purchase clause of the contract between the city and the water works company already discloses a wide range of difference between the contentions of the opposing interests as to what is included in the plant and what elements of value should be taken into account.

As The Bee has repeatedly pointed out, the city has practically gone it blind in the steps it has so far taken toward acquiring the water works and has neglected the ordinary precautions which every rational business man would have insisted on in a transaction of such dimensions and of such vital importance. Everything has been left to the appraisers, although these men must rely entirely upon information furnished them as to the legal limitations surrounding the purchase and the history of the contract, supplementing them with their own observations as to the present condition of the property. On the question as to what should or should not be bought, with reference to those parts of the system outside of our boundaries and used to supply other towns such as South Omaha, Dundee and Florence, and what are the terms of the franchise, whether franchise value attaches to those parts of the plant outside of our own jurisdiction, and if so, whether it is included in the unexpired franchise for which no compensation is to be allowed, the city should have defined its position in advance and restricted the powers of its representatives on the appraisal board, devolving upon them the duty only of setting a valuation upon certain enumerated pieces of tangible property.

When the appraisal is completed the city will be confronted with the overshadowing question whether the appraisal as made is binding and beyond rejection or appeal, placing the water company in position to turn its plant over to the municipal authorities and enforce the award as any other judgment would be enforced in the courts. The Bee expressed the opinion at the start—an opinion which is shared by the ablest lawyers who have looked into the question—that the city would run an extra-hazardous risk in proceeding under the purchase clause of the contract and that the safer course would be to exercise its right of eminent domain specifically conferred in the charter through condemnation proceedings by which the city would have had the naming of all the appraisers and would be able to reject their findings if unsatisfactory, leaving the company to appeal in case the valuation were not acceptable to it.

It is a matter of regret that even now the taxpaying citizens of Omaha, who are directly concerned in every obligation incurred by the city, have not yet fully awakened to the magnitude of the water works purchase and the tremendous influence it will have on the future of the city.

The proposed merger of the various improvement clubs that have sprung up in all the different suburban sections of the city seems to be well under way and a central body will be created of representatives of all the constituent clubs for the purpose of uniform action on matters of general importance in which all of the clubs are more or less equally concerned. The great difficulty heretofore encountered with these organizations has been that they have viewed matters from the standpoint only of their own locality and operated on the principle of getting all the public improvements centered at one point without respect to the claims of other parts of the city. It is obviously necessary to make a proper apportionment of the city's facilities for street lighting, street sweeping, hydrant service, sewer connections, etc., and the relative urgency of the demands should be considered. If the improvement clubs will ask only for what they deserve and what the city is in position to do, the record of achievement will be more substantial.

After a full hearing in court on the application for a mandamus to compel the granting of the High school diploma withheld as a disciplinary measure from an insubordinate cadet officer, the judge has come to the conclusion that the system of marking and credits in vogue in the High school is not understandable and not understanding it has declined to interfere. If the courts would only decline to interfere with everything the judges could not be made to understand, writs of injunction, mandamus and quo warranta would not fly around so fast. In this case, however, the school ought to have a marking system that everyone could understand and which would not permit of juggling without it being readily ascertained. A system of marking and credits that leaves everything to the arbitrary whim of the principal and instructors is a good system to get rid of.

King Edward's refusal of special detective and bodyguard service for his tour of Ireland indicates that he has no apprehension of attempts upon his life, or, rather, that if such attempts were made the soldiery around him would be powerless to prevent, while on the other hand the conspicuous following of such officers might incite exactly what it was intended to avoid. The best life insurance the chief executive of any country can carry is the good will and confidence of his people.

The state labor commissioner is receiving letters from the interior farming districts protesting against the sending of men who expect to get work as farm hands at from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. Three dollars per day and board is a trifling luxurious even for prosperous Ne-

braska farmers to pay for field help, especially when they have been accustomed to finding men for half those wages. Farmers can doubtless use all the hands they can get at the usual terms, but it is not fair to have men leaving city homes under a mistaken idea as to the amount of wages they can earn in the fields.

The price of sugar has gone up without waiting first for the Havemeyers to make the usual charitable or educational donations that would afford the explanation for it on the same theory that the increase in the price of oil is ascribed to the Rockefeller philanthropy. This will prove disappointing to a lot of democratic newspaper organs.

Where Late Man Laid.

Washington Post. Late Wagon has quitted down so since the Iowa convention that it is believed it would be safe now to offer him the vice presidential nomination.

Thurston's Terrible Tirade. Detroit Free Press. After reading Senator Thurston's tribute to the administration of the Spanish-American war, our old friend, Mars, must have felt like a bow and arrow in a roomful of Krag-Jorgensens.

Some of Them Ought to Be. Buffalo Express. The commissioner of Indian affairs will recommend in his annual report that Indian agencies be abolished. With the postoffice scandal fresh in the public mind, the seeming suggestion of congress should be a good time to accomplish long-needed reforms.

Evils of the Party Line. Baltimore American. A disaster run by a national bank was caused by women who had nothing to do but to listen over the party telephone lines and who heard a fragment of a conversation that started them. The removal of a receiver is often a dangerous proceeding.

Developing the Philippines.

San Francisco Chronicle. During the few years the Philippines have been under American jurisdiction more has been done for them in the way of supplying them with the beneficent agencies of modern civilization than the Spaniards did during the 400 years in which they held sway over them. They might have remained another 400 years under Spanish sovereignty without enjoying many of the benefits of modern civilization which Americans have already supplied them. The Filipinos are doubtless beginning to realize the benefits accruing to them through the change of rule. All of the islands seem to be in a perfect state of peace. When the people have learned the value of such things as order, law and justice, they will probably be ready to take their place in the national organism as Porto Rico has done, and proceed with a similar development of their natural resources with the full realization that the change of national relationship has been most fortunate thing that could have happened to them.

Woman's Ideal Man.

Kate Masterson in Alliance. The ideal man as women would make him out to be if his several tastes were consulted as a recipe would be indeed an impossible one. He would be a creature never seen on land or sea—a monster that only a feminine Frankenstein could create. He would be part Sunday school teacher and part Don Quixote—beautified with and many of form—yet without vanity; quick with his sword, yet a paragon of mercy to the afflicted; deeply intelligent, yet never preoccupied; with the soul of a poet and the pocketbook of a broker; a good judge of a bonnet, and not too particular as to cooking; a man of quick and forgiving feminine faults; grand of character, yet an adept in drawing room parlance. Such a man if he existed would have to live in a cage to be looked at and photographed, for he would not be companionable to women or to men. He would not break, to be sure, to the test of love, never to be loved, for when we look deep we find that we like people more for their faults than their virtues.

IDYLLS OF THE HARVEST.

How the Eastern Boys and Western Girls Meet in Wheat Fields.

New York Mail and Express. It was probably scarcely expected by the harvesters that the girls who had sent their young student sons to the vernal battle for the cause of national prosperity and well-being in the wheat fields of Kansas that the occasion would be the harvest time of love as well as of the golden grain. But if certain idylls reports that come from the west are true, this is indeed likely to be the case.

The Kansas and Nebraska girl is not like eastern girls, either in body or spirit. She can, on occasion, ride a horse without a saddle; she can drive the reaper; she can load grain or hay on the wagon; her hands are scarce; and it is regarded as a proper part of her duty for her to sit at the center of the revolving sweep, at threshing-time, and crack her whip over the horses and mules that supply the thrashing machine with its motive power. In the happy harvest fields in Pawnee county, Kan., the tender-footed and tender-hearted youths from the east, by credible reports, have been compelled to do odd work in the heat of the day, and no person of experience can doubt that this idyllic episode of the great harvest trek will result in closer union of the east and the west in all sorts of ways. Good luck to it! We may well hope that the westward pilgrimage of stalwart but somewhat soft-muscled youths will become a regular and systematic thing as the well-worn flow of money to move the crops, and that the young men will always bring home with them, along with the financial portion of the toll among the sheaves, a sheet of waxen tablets, which will warn the hearts of eastern girls, as brides.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

"Clem Grisco" enjoys special privileges in the big building occupied by the State, War and Navy departments. "Clem" is one of the finest colliers in America. He was presented to General Corbin by Clement C. Grisco, of the American steamship line. The superintendent of the building has a rule which bars out dogs, and "Clem" came under the ban. But "Clem" had made friends with Secretary Root, and he investigated the matter.

"Can't Clem Grisco" come into the building?" asked the secretary of Superintendent Root.

"The rule approved by the three secretaries who are in control of the building," was the reply.

"Well, if 'Clem' can't come in I'll get out," said Secretary Root in a half laughing manner.

But It Was a Hint, and Captain Baird

dropped a paper and carried it to Secretary Hay, Secretary Moody, and Secretary Root. It modified the rule about dogs to the extent of allowing "Clem Grisco" to come and go and remain without let or hindrance.

General Ainsworth, who has made such a name for himself as the head of the record and pension bureau of the War department, tells this story of the civil war: The chaplain of the regiment distributes the mail. On one occasion a New York regiment was ordered about a day or two in the mail and for hours had pestered the chaplain with inquiries about it. Finally the chaplain put up a sign over the door of his tent, which read:

"The chaplain does not know when the mail will arrive."

Some time later an officer passing that way saw that some facetious person had added the words:

"Neither does he care a damn."

Pension Commissioner Ware, whose sense of humor is as acute as it is broad and deep, fairly revels in the highly original and that come to his desk in abundance beyond that of the correspondence of any of the government departments. It is among all those of recent date, following, with its delicate tribute to his predecessor, who had "turned down" the application of a certain veteran, in his opinion is entitled to the "bum":

Sur—Sum 2 years ago I sent a seal to yure and I rite now to let you I am all right and I want you to let me know if you can cut the ole stan and letten his roya magistry Hut Cakes Evans then the skin if Evans has chaist you up a tree or put you under a barl you sholy cin holter down or fork thru the bung hole and let you close.

The visals of wrath that Xantippe is recorded as having poured out upon her philosophic husband in ancient history are as nothing compared to some of the communications that sometimes reach the desks of bureaus from irate claimants. What some of them lack in the way of gentle English is often amply counterbalanced by a profane and abusive vocabulary of ample dimensions. Here, for instance, is an emanation from a veteran who writes Uncle Sam is not playing quiet fair with him. He says:

Sir: Yours rec'd. The contents of Which no Mortal was more astonished than I was to think after the Honorable Privations and Expense that I have done been at. And then to get the Honorable Department from which it reported to come from a shabby old fellow who is sent to Hospital. I was in, I know, Baltimore, Annapolis and Camp Parole. I suppose they kept a record of all their patients. They know that fool question: Is there Ask them that fool question: Is there and Strength or Give me Something for My support in My old age. I won't I am going to get them and you have no right to deprive me of them.

Up in New York state lives a pension claimant who has sounded a note of warning to Secretary Hitchcock, who has referred it to Commissioner Ware. She says:

I have furnished the evidence, all that has been called for, and if they want any more evidence they know how to get it. I have made evidence enough to send you a thousand times over. If not then it will have to go to the Judge above, for I can not and won't spend another cent to get more than have now furnished. This thing of calling for the same thing over and over will never stop. I'll go without my pension first. I'll go without my pension first.

Secretary Hitchcock the other day referred the following letter, addressed to him, to the pension bureau for consideration:

Dear the war there wasent no man who could throw me over or made me blow me over and I am so poverous I hold all the money I have in my pocket for the jists of my old house brock for the wind. I ain't playin no baby and I will be in the son to dry you mite just as well let me have 200 dollars as any other money. I will be paid for my services.

The pension bureau is wrestling with the problem whether one Orville James really is a sufferer from dropsy. James is a veteran of the civil war, who lives in a small hamlet in New Hampshire. The examination of the evidence is conflicting. But the most remarkable testimony of all is given in the following affidavit, to which one of the claimant's neighbors subscribes:

I verily believe that Orville James is too fatigued carrying his load because he has fat was 300 pounds and have a family to support. But he had no drop because he would bust if he had more besides him than he now has. I have seen him with various habits or references. I no he have sold fatt and vittles in him and no drop.

"Beware of the vidders," said Tony Welton, and so says the secretary department in pointing to the large discrepancies in a pension claim. The writer is against permitting any bunco game on Uncle Sam, particularly when "an old rascalion" is eventually to get the money. She writes thus in an anonymous communication which Secretary Hitchcock recently found in his mail:

There was a claim for pensions made by Isaac Jenkins's widow for pension and don't ask me how much she has. She has a son and a wife and a good home and a warehouse and retail coal office, barber shop and a grocery store. Mr. old Big Sam is to get the pension. Why don't you get him and kill him. A wider heard a feller say she is worth \$2,000 or \$3,000. See old about this pension, so don't get beat out of one. Can't write more. A WIDER.

An authentic applicant is supported by the following extract from the letter of one of his neighbors:

He got drenched in his pipes and when his pipes wasent wet with spit he whistled. He didn't whistle no song, but just a plain whistling whistle. There was no mocking bird business about it for it showed respect and another thing—he whistled when he was happy, because the sticker he got the better he whistled.

No One-Sided Reciprocity.

Washington Post. Free trade would open up to Canada our home market, with \$6,000,000 of consumers, while it would open up to us the market of the west, with about 5,000,000 consumers. We cannot afford a one-sided reciprocity, a reciprocity that would give much and take little. There is only way by which Canada can acquire what she wants. She can have a commercial union with us by taking political union along with it. But this reciprocity is not anxious for that consummation to be hurried up.

THE DEAD PONTIFF.

Detroit Free Press: He filled the human imagination of what a pope ought to be—scholarly, devout, self-sold and white of soul. Even the papacy's bitterest enemies came to concede that the church could not be so very bad when so good a man controlled its destinies.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Of a singularly pure and upright life, devoted primarily to advancing the church of which he was the head, he never failed to use the great power of his place and the whole weight of his benign personality in favor of peace and the maintenance of law and order everywhere.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune: Immediately on Mr. Bryan's return from Europe and Mr. Cleveland's release from nursery duties, why not have them hire a hall and fight it out to a finish?

Chicago Inter-Ocean: A righteous man was Pope Leo. A zealous churchman was he, and yet a man whose zeal was always tempered by the wisdom that comes of experience and wide knowledge of men and their needs. His church is stronger for his conservatism and the world is better for the example of his life.

Milwaukee Sentinel: He was a churchman above all things, but his sympathies were so broad, so catholic, so genuinely human, that he found room in his heart for a manking and made a place in his private life for the very best of the world's spiritual headship. No more saintly man has ever presided as the bishop of Rome than he whom the world now mourns.

Minneapolis Tribune: He magnified his office beyond ecclesiastical bounds because his mind was not impractical. The simple fact is that Mr. Bryan has been tried and found wanting. Every opportunity has been given him to persuade the people of the truth of his theories. No man in the history of the country has ever had such a chance. Yet he is not satisfied, and, twice in himself, he has been elected to the leadership of a man who was twice elected and thrice a candidate, and whose hold on the confidence of the country is so strong that many people are actually thinking of him as the one man to lead the party to victory next year!

Philadelphia Record: Mr. Bryan is growing more and more irascible. His pretense that the Democratic party was beaten in 1896 and 1900 on account of President Cleveland's unpopularity is a little more foolish than most of the things he is saying. The Democratic party was beaten in both those years because William Jennings Bryan was its candidate, and he had invited a quantity of Populist rubbish into the party platform. He not only attacked the integrity of the currency and prescribed an idiotic remedy for hard times and low prices for wheat, but he attacked invested capital and even the Supreme Court. After world has stood as it were, he has been in the bedroom door, waiting for the reports from his physicians. There was for a time hope against hope that in spite of his advanced years he might be spared. The influence of his wife, gentle, beautiful life will long survive—a potent addition to the stock of good that is in the world.

St. Paul Globe: A life like this is full of beauty and of solemnity. Simplicity and kindness as the flowering of an authority before which princes bowed; a dignity unimpaired by without offense; a consciousness of such nearness to the divine as sent to words and actions its high significance; a serenity and a nobility that gave to high and low the keynote of this wonderfully pure and lofty character, and withal a talent for leadership that guided to new and larger fortunes the mighty church of which he was the supreme head—these were the qualities of the great man who lies in silent state in the world's most ancient capital. In his life and death the world has looked upon the beauty of holiness.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Not the Catholic world only, but all Christendom, feels deeply the death of Leo XIII. For days the people of every nation have been watching with anxiety, admiration and wonder the aged pontiff's struggle with the inevitable. That a man of his years, loaded with responsibilities, should have a real and weakening frame, should by the power of his will resist the onset of death for over a fortnight and retain to the last the clearness of mind and that cheerfulness of disposition which had won for him the admiration of the world by a combination short of miraculous. It has revealed a store of intellectual and spiritual energy which, though it had long arrested attention, had not before been thoroughly appreciated.

Minneapolis Times: In his relation to humanity he was the pope always, and a generous and broad note. His ascetic personality was belied by the redundant and generous interest in all good works which he kept to the last. To everything which his position permitted him of active and practical agency in better living he was always generously and unhesitatingly lending his scholarship, his poetic feeling, his liberality, his executive and administrative ability and his beautiful toleration have brought the church of his desire through great tribulations to a new peace among the Christianizing powers of the world. From being a church of domination it has become a church of administration and its leaving of the spiritual capital of things mixes peacefully with the Protestant faiths of the new century.

Indianapolis News: Though Leo was a great pope, he was probably a greater man. He was a man of great intellect and great faculties that his predecessors had to demonstrate his greatness as pope. He had troublesome and even serious problems to deal with, but on the whole his career as pope was, comparatively speaking, untroubled. He lived in great peace and lived greatly in his day and generation. No man can successfully administer the papacy unless he is a man of real power. In some respects, indeed, Leo's task was more difficult than on his face it seems to have been. For in our day the conflict between old and new ideas has been strenuous. The people are a force now that they have never been before. The pope had not simply, as of old, to maintain relations with kings and emperors, but to win their sympathy and support.

What the Public Wants to Know.

Boston Transcript. Postmaster General Smith has addressed a letter to Postmaster General Payne, which is really directed to Civil Service Commissioner Proctor, and deals with the charge that the rural free delivery service is "passed" in anticipation of classification. Mr. Smith denies the "padding" and in the matter of covering persons in postoffices when they came within the classified service by operation of law, says that the statutes and the bills passed in 1902 and 1903, which appear to be the fact. As Mr. Smith promises another letter, to be addressed to Mr. Proctor, directly, there is assurance that this controversy will be prolonged until the patience of the public is exhausted and the bill pencil is called into play. It seems to relate to matters three or four years back, and the details are often so technical that they must be meaningless to many readers. We think that the public interest in what is going on in the department today.

BRYAN AND CLEVELAND.

Washington Post: Bryan and Cleveland are both to speak in Chicago, but not to each other.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Can the story that Colonel Bryan is going to Europe be true? Has he considered the danger that the country might get away from him in his absence?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It is possible that a simultaneous event at Gray Gables presented Mr. Cleveland from taking that deep interest in Bryan's Chicago speech which he might otherwise have felt.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune: Immediately on Mr. Bryan's return from Europe and Mr. Cleveland's release from nursery duties, why not have them hire a hall and fight it out to a finish?

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The latest news from Princeton is not calculated to make William Jennings Bryan feel any more comfortable. Grover Cleveland has now an additional reason for wishing to forge to the front.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The Nashville American notifies Mr. Bryan that he has "degenerated into an impotent kicker and a cheap common school teacher. Mr. Bryan's pleasantness seem to be coming home to better.

Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Bryan's characterization of Mr. Cleveland as a low comedian is hardly more apt than his views of things in general. Cleveland's part in the politics of the country is not notably when he upsets the whole business basis of the country with his free trade message—but it has never contained anything of comedy.

Indianapolis News: Mr. Bryan's latest attempt to explain his disastrous defeats in 1896 and 1900 by casting odium on Mr. Cleveland is not impressive. The simple fact is that Mr. Bryan has been tried and found wanting. Every opportunity has been given him to persuade the people of the truth of his theories. No man in the history of the country has ever had such a chance. Yet he is not satisfied, and, twice in himself, he has been elected to the leadership of a man who was twice elected and thrice a candidate, and whose hold on the confidence of the country is so strong that many people are actually thinking of him as the one man to lead the party to victory next year!

Philadelphia Record: Mr. Bryan is growing more and more irascible. His pretense that the Democratic party was beaten in 1896 and 1900 on account of President Cleveland's unpopularity is a little more foolish than most of the things he is saying. The Democratic party was beaten in both those years because William Jennings Bryan was its candidate, and he had invited a quantity of Populist rubbish into the party platform. He not only attacked the integrity of the currency and prescribed an idiotic remedy for hard times and low prices for wheat, but he attacked invested capital and even the Supreme Court. After world has stood as it were, he has been in the bedroom door, waiting for the reports from his physicians. There was for a time hope against hope that in spite of his advanced years he might be spared. The influence of his wife, gentle, beautiful life will long survive—a potent addition to the stock of good that is in the world.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Harold Morton Adkins of Syracuse, N. Y., has been engaged as instructor in vocal music at Syracuse university.

Death for prominent men has had new terrors since Murat-Balestard began to work off his rapid-fire catalogue.

President Smith of the ethnological bureau of Washington has been appointed chief of the Department of Anthropology and ethnology at the St. Louis World's fair.

Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, widow of the general who was killed in the massacre of the Little Big Horn, is in Washington trying to secure a pension and government employment.

Eugene F. Ware of Kansas, United States pension commissioner, has undertaken to obtain and restore for presentation to the Kansas Historical society the scaffold upon which John Brown was hanged at Harper's Ferry in 1859.

A Mozart house is to be built at Salzburg as a memorial for the great composer, and a fund of \$115,000 is now being raised to that end. It will be used as a concert hall, and also as the home for a conservatory of music. The house in which Mozart was born still stands in Salzburg, but is owned by a private individual.

General Fitzhugh Lee has accepted the invitation of the Daughters of the Revolution of Jersey City to deliver an oration at the unveiling of the Paulus Hook battle monument, Jersey City, on October 24.

General Lee is a descendant of Light Horse Harry Lee, who commanded the Americans in the Paulus Hook fight, July 19, 1776.

SUMMER SMILES.

Uncle H—Ain't you enjoyin' yourself, Miranda?—He waves aloofly about.

Uncle W—