THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year.$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year..... 6.00
Illustrated Bee, One Year..... 2.00
Sunday Bee, One Year..... 2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year..... 1.50
Twentieth Century Farmer, One Year. 1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy.. 2c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week..12c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week.17c
Sunday Bee, per copy..... 5c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 6c
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week..... 10c

Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—2328 Park Row Building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

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 September, 1903, was as follows:

1	29,120	16	28,930
2	29,270	17	28,910
3	29,370	18	28,870
4	29,370	19	28,880
5	29,550	20	28,445
6	26,795	21	28,880
7	29,320	22	28,880
8	29,370	23	28,530
9	29,290	24	28,730
10	29,150	25	28,720
11	29,220	26	29,205
12	29,310	27	27,240
13	28,435	28	28,760
14	29,020	29	28,850
15	28,800	30	29,040

Total.....862,230
Less unsold and returned copies.... 9,486

Net total sales.....852,744
Net average sales.....28,424

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1903.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY.

Parties leaving the city at any time may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business Office, in person or by mail.

The Address will be changed as often as desired.

Lord Milner sagaciously prefers not to hitch his political steed to a falling star.

Isn't it about time to revive a few rumors about an imminent invasion by the Platte river canal?

King Ak-Sar-Ben IX is now keeping open house. Let all be assured that they will be welcome guests.

It is needless to point out that the Wagner festival that has just scored such a big success was pulled off in Germany.

It seems that the promise of the popocratic papers of a clean campaign against Judge Barnes was one of those promises never intended to be kept.

Massachusetts democrats are endeavoring to resurrect the issue of imperialism. Massachusetts democrats should stick themselves with a pin and wake up.

The time for voluntary withdrawals of candidates for nominations on the republican county ticket is over. The republican voters will designate those who are to be compulsorily retired next week.

Great Britain has had an unusually hard run of bad luck with its ambassadors to this country of late years. The difficulty, however, is not in securing the man for the place, but in keeping him in the service.

Really, it would not make much difference if that vacancy on the supreme court commission were left unfilled for a while and the salary allowed to accumulate in the state treasury to the credit of the taxpayers of Nebraska.

In the selection of party candidates it is always a wise plan to look ahead to the election, when the final test must be made. To nominate men whose success at the polls is doubtful is only playing into the hands of the political enemy.

Two national banks just failed are located one in Massachusetts and the other in Pennsylvania. The national banks in the western states are safe and steady, backed up with good crop prospects and conservative administration.

The Great Western is entitled to all the privileges at the hands of the city that are accorded to any other railroad serving Omaha, but to no more. The assurance given by Mayor Moores to President Stickney of equal treatment and no discrimination will be readily seconded by the whole community.

Governor Mickey has denied another application for pardon presented by the friends of an imprisoned murderer. The inmates of the penitentiary ought to have learned by this time that they missed the chance of a lifetime when they failed to get in their work with the pardon dispenser who vacated the executive office to make way for Governor Mickey.

If the people of Omaha want a municipal lighting plant they should have a chance to order it. They need not expect to achieve the object, however, except over the strenuous opposition of both the gas and the electric lighting companies. When it comes to fighting off a municipal plant the two rival franchised corporations will be found lined up solidly together.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

The campaign in Iowa will not be marked by any unusual interest this year. Owing to the peculiar position of the democrats they cannot make a very aggressive campaign and there is no need of the republicans making extraordinary efforts, since they are reasonably certain of maintaining their majority and possibly of increasing it. The people of Iowa have no cause to complain of results of republican policy. The farmers and the manufacturers of the state have done well and are prosperous. Neither is there any reason to complain of the administration of state affairs, which has been judicious and prudent.

Quite naturally the speech of Governor Cummins opening the republican campaign, or so much of it as relates to the tariff question, has received very general attention and comment. Mr. Cummins is credited with being the author of the "Iowa idea" and therefore his reference to it is interesting. It is perhaps needless to say that it offers no encouragement to those who assail the principle of protection. He declared himself to be a most earnest believer in that principle, asserting that the safeguarding of our home market is right on both economic and moral grounds. He denied and repudiated the idea advanced by some that protection, though practically sound, is theoretically unsound, declaring that the principle is as sound theoretically as it is efficient practically. The governor made an earnest argument in advocacy of reciprocity, particularly with Canada and France. In regard to the former he said that we ought to obtain better terms there than England, "but if we could enter upon the same terms the volume of our exports to that country would be mightily increased and thereby the work done in the republic would be correspondingly multiplied." Of course when this was uttered Mr. Cummins was not aware of the fact, stated upon the authority of the Canadian premier, that Canada no longer desires reciprocity with this country and that public sentiment there would not tolerate it. This statement is made by a paper understood to be the organ of Premier Laurier and there is very good reason to believe that it is well founded. Agitation in Canada for reciprocity has ceased. The subject is no longer discussed by public men and popular interest in it appears to have quite died out. Even should our government now propose reciprocity on the most liberal terms it is safe to say that Canada would not give it serious consideration. Governor Cummins may therefore eliminate from his future addresses any reference to reciprocity so far as the Dominion is concerned.

The important point is that the republican leaders in Iowa are standing together in support of the principle of protection and undoubtedly the election will show that the rank and file of the party is in accord with them. In that state as elsewhere there are republicans who believe that some duties might safely be reduced, but not below the point of protection. That principle republicans everywhere insist shall be maintained in the interest of American labor and for the continuance of national prosperity.

THE PRESIDENT AND PANAMA.

There appears to be no doubt that President Roosevelt regards the Panama route as the only practicable one for an interoceanic canal and that therefore he is not likely to open negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica as long as there appears to be any prospect of making a treaty with Colombia, unless congress should take action favorable to the Nicaragua route. This it is not likely to do. The long struggle in congress over the two routes, which was terminated by the passage of the Spooner bill, convinced the public that the Panama is the more practicable and in every way advantageous route and it is not to be doubted that this conviction is more general now than when the negotiations with Colombia were begun. There are still advocates of the Nicaragua route, who are hoping that negotiations for the Panama route will fail. Quite likely some of these, under the leadership of Senator Morgan, will be heard from at the coming session of congress in efforts to have the Panama negotiations abandoned, if they should then be pending. But they constitute a small minority and can be successful only in the event of Colombia deciding that the United States shall not have the Panama canal upon fair and reasonable terms.

As the New York Journal of Commerce remarks, the argument in favor of Panama on the score of good natural harbors, a land route less than a quarter as long as the other, a summit level of only about half the height, involving only about half the number of locks, and curvatures far more gentle than any which are possible on the San Juan route, remains unaffected by the unsatisfactory attitude of the Colombian government and legislature. In regard to that attitude there appears to be reason to expect that it will undergo a change within a short time. The election of a president of Colombia will take place this month and according to the latest advices the choice is likely to be General Reyes, who is said to be an earnest advocate of the construction of the canal by the United States. In the event of his election it is believed that it would be followed by the speedy negotiation of a canal treaty which would be at least as acceptable to the United States as the convention that the Colombian senate refused to ratify. It is thought that with a strong man like Reyes in the presidential chair at Bogota there would be little doubt of the ratification of any treaty that he might send to the Colombian congress.

The waiting policy of our government in this matter is unquestionably well advised. The president has full authority, under the Spooner act, to enter into negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but he judiciously decided to give Colombia ample time in which to reconsider the mistake made in rejecting the Hay-Herran treaty. It is needless to say that our government will accept no such terms as have since been proposed in the Colombian congress.

AMUSEMENT IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Considerable amusement prevailed in the county court this morning over a published attack by Edward Rosewater against Judge Vinsonhaler.

Among other heinous offenses which Rosewater alleged was that Judge Vinsonhaler was often called upon to handle large sums of money while estates were pending in court. In one instance he had $1,700 in his care for four years and when questioned concerning its whereabouts Judge Vinsonhaler had made the astounding statement that the money was deposited in the bank until the case should be disposed of.

Mr. Rosewater also raised a cry about unclaimed witness fees and intimated that the present incumbent of the county judge's office was concealing a large size fortune composed of fees which witnesses failed to claim. As a matter of fact it was stated that the unclaimed witness fees amount to about $50 annually and are all accounted for.—The Junior Evening Yellow.

The county court, as everybody knows, is a merry, merry place where bridal couples giggle and trained funny men are employed to humor bridegrooms into buying illuminated marriage certificates at fancy prices that make the county judge smile in his sleeve. It is perfectly natural for the merry coterie in the county judge's office to feel hugely amused over the intimation that Judge Vinsonhaler should account for money which the law requires him to pay over into the county treasury, and it is perfectly natural for Judge Vinsonhaler to give the horse laugh to the representative of the press who would politely request the information concerning the amount of trust funds that he has in his hands and whether these trust funds are farmed out to banks for private gain.

To be sure, such questions strike the honorable judge as exceedingly amusing, but the general public may take them more seriously. People not endowed with the gift of humor may be inclined to ask why the judge has failed to pay into the county treasury the witness fees that were turned over to him nearly four years ago by Judge Baxter, whether the amount was one dollar, ten dollars or fifty dollars. They may wonder if the banks that always pay interest to officers who have money on deposit in considerable sums are allowed by Judge Vinsonhaler to handle the money without paying interest. The salaried humorists in the county judge's office doubtless regard $1,700 a trifling sum to keep for three years and one-half without accounting for interest, but would they still smile if their attention was called to another little item of $15,104 that was paid over by Judge Baxter to Judge Vinsonhaler three years and a half ago and of which Judge Vinsonhaler has had the use all that time? Why is it that Judge Vinsonhaler should give the horse laugh to The Bee and refuse to tell what he has done with that money or whether it has drawn any interest for him or for the Union Pacific Railroad company, which paid it over to County Judge Baxter?

Such little inquiries, of course, "are fun for the boys, but they may be death to the frogs."

Whatever may be thought of the new departure in conducting the republican primaries, their manifest weakness is in the lack of foresight in the distribution of the candidates to the various sections of the county. It is absolutely certain that the democrats will renominate Frank Broadwell of South Omaha for the office of clerk of the court, and it is more than probable that they will nominate another candidate for the ticket from South Omaha. Last year the republicans ignored South Omaha altogether, leaving that city without representation on the legislative ticket, thus giving the democrats a club to wield on the line of local pride. Such a course should, if possible, be avoided by republicans this year. Inasmuch as the entire available list of candidates contains only one name from South Omaha, it will be not only good politics but fair play for the republican voters in Omaha to give the South Omaha candidate their support.

Organization is the order of the day. The latest is a movement among the students at the University of Nebraska to organize themselves into squads of "rooters" to spur on the spirits of the 'varsity foot ball team when it engages in combat with representatives of other institutions of higher education. Only one thing remains now, and that is to employ a professional "rooter" to give instruction in the most effective way to yell and the proper place to hoot.

Colonel Bryan's contribution to Tom Johnson's Ohio campaign will consist of three speaking engagements on one day in the interest of the democratic ticket. Colonel Bryan started out by declaring that he would spend a week in Ohio, then cut the time down to three days, and has finally condensed it into a single day. The next thing republicans will be charged with having persuaded him to cut it short.

State Treasurer Mortensen continues to make his regular monthly statements showing exactly where every cent of the public money in his custody is kept, including the trust funds in the various school and university accounts. Nobody has ventured to prosecute Mr. Mortensen for embezzling state money by putting it in approved state depositories, but on the contrary his course is universally endorsed.

It is to be noted that the cry of the sham reformers for a nonpartisan judiciary does not extend to the positions of county judge, police judge and justices of the peace. The nonpartisan judiciary scheme looks only to absorbing a place on the district bench for a democrat and getting a few votes under false pretenses for the democratic candidate for supreme judge.

A Duty Remaining Undone.

Chicago Tribune.

Nebraska owes the duty to itself of taking active steps to prevent the kidnaping of children from becoming a fad in that state.

Modern Methods of Speed.

Baltimore American.

The ghosts of Maud S. Sunol and the rest of the turf queens and kings of bygone days are no doubt stamping their spectral feet and champing their spooky bits in impatience to get themselves hitched to one of those new-fangled bike sulkeys with wind shields attached and with a steam motor to pace them.

Effect of Sobering Up.

Chicago News.

The crops are good and business is good. Because stocks fall the public should feel relieved, since this proves that the country is sobering up. It may have a headache after its debauch, but it is physically sound. What it particularly requires now is serious reflection on the enormity of its financial excesses and a firm determination to stop its foolishness and run its business right.

A Splendid Tribute.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Within the two years that have elapsed since the death of President McKinley more than $500,000 has been contributed to the fund which is to be used in erecting a suitable memorial at his home, town. Of the total of $650,000 asked by the trustees all but $100,000 is now in hand. The remarkable feature about this collection has been that it includes no individual subscription of more than $5,000.

Commendable Courage.

Springfield Republican.

It is likely that a secret chapter of history highly creditable to Mr. Roosevelt relates to the recent arrest of State Senator Green of New York in connection with the postal frauds. Political influence whose strength and extent correspond to Mr. Green's position in New York republican politics was probably called into play to choke off this prosecution. The president was probably appealed to by leading republican politicians to save the state senator from disgrace and political ruin. His stern answer to those appeals, if the facts be as herein outlined, can excite only admiration.

Piano and Children's Nerves.

Boston Herald.

It is a Berlin physician, who must be a sufferer from such "practice," who has just started a campaign against the widely-spread custom of giving pianoforte lessons to children. He asserts that this instrument is largely responsible for the alarming development of nervous affections, which are steadily increasing. In his opinion a girl ought not to begin the study of music before the age of 16 years, and even after that age not more than two hours a day ought to be devoted to practice. Out of 2,000 girls—who were put to the torture of scale exercise before the age of 12—600 are doomed to some form of nervous disease, whereas out of the same number of girls whose musical education was neglected only 100 turned out neuropathic.

Money in Kansas Wheat.

Review of Reviews.

Some of the accounts of money made by raising wheat in Pawnee and other of the thinly settled counties where land it to be had for $10 an acre put to shame the most enticing announcements of the "get-rich-quick" concerns. For instance, a man who worked through the season as a harvester, then at threshing and fall plowing and planting, earning about $150, bought a team of horses and arranged to plant a quarter of a section of land, 160 acres, to wheat and take as his share two-thirds of the crop. When the crop was threshed his share, on a yeild of twenty bushels an acre and a market value of 60 cents, was over $1,200. With this a payment was made on a quarter section and his own crop planted. Another as good a year and the land is paid for.

Saved Money on His Funeral.

Detroit Tribune.

Simple and inexpensive was the funeral of the late Lord Salisbury, England's late great premier. Some $70 all told was the cost of the obsequies. This was in accordance with the statesman's wish. He was rich, but abhorred ostentatious and vulgar display in rites to the dead and the burden imposed on the poor in attempting what is called "a respectable funeral." The dead premier's example is wholesome and in keeping with his great life; but if his were to be the limit in American funerals, which are strictly up to date as a rule and sometimes very "nobby," many undertakers would have to be buried at public expense. The man who was "just walking around to save funeral expenses" was unsentimental, but built a monument to his own memory more enduring than the fame of a congressman.

HOW WOMEN CARRIED KANSAS.

Tyranny of Horrid Men Vigorously Resented at the Polls.

Chicago Record-Herald.

What women with the elective franchise can do when they make up their minds to get control of the schools is well illustrated by the returns from the school district elections in Kansas.

The returns also tend to destroy the venerable, time-worn tradition to the effect that women cannot keep a secret, and hence are unfitted for politics. The issues of the campaign in Kansas upon which the women achieved their victory were kept a secret in each district until the day of balloting. Incredible as this may seem, it appears to be abundantly affirmed by the dispatches from the Sunflower state.

The platform on which the women quietly conducted a winning fight declared in favor of wiping out the objectionable provisions of the state teachers' contracts, which prohibited teachers from receiving calls from their admiring male friends during the school term and provided for forfeiture of a portion of their salaries if the women married before the end of the school terms.

That such provisions could be incorporated in teachers' contracts in such an advanced commonwealth as Kansas taxes the credulity of ordinary minds, but there appears to be no doubt that school boards, where the men were in control, were disposed to enforce them to the letter. When it became evident that these boards intended incorporating these senseless provisions in the teachers' contracts for the new school year the women of the state prepared for a fight. They "went after" their husbands, brothers and sweethearts in the most approved style of the smooth politician. A campaign was organized which aroused the women of the state in every district where "their liberties were menaced." Every woman was urged to go to the polls on the day of election and vote for three women for members of the district board.

And like clever politicians they swooped down on the polls in the afternoon of election day before the men could marshal their scattered forces. And they saved the day for the Kansas schoolma'am. For many years to come it is not likely that any school board will attempt to use the schools as an agency for discouraging matrimony.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Street Cleaning Commissioner John McGaw Woodbury describes in Scribner's Magazine how the waste of a great city is handled and made to pay a portion of the cost of collection and disposal. He says:

"There has been devised and built by the department a rubbish incinerator on the pier at the foot of Forty-seventh street and the North River, where those materials that are not separated and readily sold are burned, and from their burning make power which runs the plant and lights the dumping board, and in addition a portion of the power is sold to a contractor in the immediate neighborhood. The incinerator consists of three retorts which are fed alternately by a traveling belt conveyor. The material carted there is emptied from the paper carts directly onto this traveling belt, which is 104 feet in length. On either side of this traveling table stand the pickers who sort from the belt into hoppers at their sides the varying substances that are desired, viz.: One man picks only manila papers, another only spruce pulp papers, another the shoes, another the cloths and rags, another the bottles and cans and all metal substances. These are turned through the hoppers into large presses, where the papers are baled, the shoes are sorted and sold, many of them doing duty, after repair, on the feet of our poorer citizens. But all old mattresses, beds and bedding are not delivered on this table. They are immediately burned. This is a sanitary precaution rendered necessary by the diseases which they so frequently carried back to the Italian quarters.

"The residue that is not of value is fed by this traveling table directly into the furnace, so that the furnace is self-fueled. The plant was erected by the department at a cost of $20,000, and was designed by H. de Berkeley Parsons, professor of steam engineering at the Troy Polytechnic Institute. The privilege of handling the material brought to this point is sold at $240 per week, making $12,480 per annum, which is a rather good rate per cent on the amount of money invested. The second of these incinerators for the purpose of handling the waste in the portion of the city below Canal street is already under construction."

"Al" Adams, the millionaire policy king of New York, now serving sentence in Sing Sing, is reported to have had a change of heart. His friends were surprised to learn that he had recently refused $500,000 for the big double house west of Sixth avenue and running from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street, once notorious as the "House of All Nations," an immoral resort, but unoccupied for years, and has leased it at an insignificant figure to the "Little Order of Nuns." It is now being used as a home for poor working girls.

"Although I have had no personal dealings with Mr. Adams," said Sister Francis, head of the order, "I know that the spirit of restitution for the wrongs he has done actuated him in letting us have this great building for a humble renting. Whatever his business methods have been in the past he must have some good in his heart to be so kind.

"Since we have been here we have had some strange experiences. Every evening when we answer the ring of the doorbell we encounter some flashy dressed stranger, who, when he sees the uniform of our order, staggers back as if he had received a tremendous shock. Last Sunday night there came ten of these men, and as their glances fell upon the pictures of the saints in the hallway I really thought some of them would faint.

"In fact, they were so shocked that they did not open their mouths in question of the change. White and scared-looking they slink away in the shadows of the night. It did my heart good to note the surprise of these men, and I do not doubt that the shock will live long in their memories, and perhaps make better men of them. I am sure that when Mr. Adams knows of the good his benevolence is doing a great gladness will spring up in his heart, which will foster other good impulses that will atone for all the evil he has done."

Another general shutdown of all building operations in New York City, directly involving more than 100,000 employes, is believed to be a possibility, owing to the refusal of the Journeymen Stonecutters to either sign the arbitration plan of the Building Trades Employers' association or to work with members of the new unions formed under the auspices of that association. As a consequence of this action the contractors are unable to finish buildings now under construction and, after a long discussion, have referred the entire matter to the mason builders board of governors. Sailors are being employed on several big buildings to take the places of striking structural iron workers.

When the coroner's physician performed an autopsy on the body of Annie Jedlicka, 8 years old, who died from injuries received when she was crushed by a wagon on last Friday, he found tightly clutched in one hand a quarter. The doctors told him the story of the coin. As she lay on the sidewalk after the accident the little girl smiled into the anxious faces of the persons about her, awaiting the arrival of the ambulance. "You're a brave little girl," one man said. "Here is a quarter to buy a doll with when the doctor mends you up." The man bent over the child and pressed into her hand a silver quarter. Her little fingers closed over the coin and her eyes lighted up. "Is it really for a doll?" she murmured, and the strange man said, "Sure," and walked away. At the hospital the child was placed immediately on the operating table. The doctors found they could not remove the quarter from the little fist. The work was ended and the child was taken to a ward, where, lingering on the verge of consciousness, she talked of "Dolly" and when it would be bought. In the evening she died. The quarter is still in the child's hand.

Captain Dooley of the Coney Island police station led his reserves and a half dozen animal trainers in an exciting lion hunt through the streets of Coney Island Sunday afternoon while the entire town eagerly looked on from behind closed doors. The lion was at large several hours before he was captured, and scores of women and children had narrow escapes from encountering the animal, whose roars could be heard for blocks.

The lion called Duke was performing at Luna Park with the big elephant Colombo. A crowd of several thousand watched the performance. Without warning the lion became savage and sank his claws deep into the elephant's neck. The two beasts were at once engaged in a furious fight. The lion was finally put to rout and made toward a crowd of women and children who had become congested in a little alleyway between two buildings in their haste to escape. He was thoroughly frightened by the screams, and made a mad dash from the inclosure of Luna Park and gained the open streets of Coney Island.

Tempter and Tempted.

Springfield Republican.

Judge Grosscup of the United States circuit court has happily spared the country from the spectacle of resigning to go to the defense of the unlawful Northern railroad combination for a huge fee. It is to be hoped the time will never come when syndicated capital can at its pleasure drag judges down from the highest tribunals in the land to take up its cause before the very courts which have been raided.

GRAFT NO NEW SIN.

Eras of Boodling in Former Administrations.

Minneapolis Journal.

Attempts are sometimes made to prove the degeneracy of this age by citing the prevalence of graft. There is more graft now, because there are more opportunities than there were and greater temptations, but from the earliest times we have had grafters in this republic.

The greatest grafter in the first half of the last century was Samuel Swartout, appointed by Andrew Jackson to the post of collector of the port of New York, but Washington and Adams each removed a defaulter and Madison turned out three. Swartout's "graft" amounted to about one-thirtieth of the entire revenue of the government in his time and would be equivalent to a steal of $62,000,000 in our time. He took $1,200,000.

That Swartout was as bad as any political rascal of these days is shown by the letter he wrote to a friend immediately after Jackson was inaugurated. "No damned rascal," he wrote, "who made use of his office or its profits for the purpose of keeping Mr. Adams in and General Jackson out of power is entitled to the least lenity or mercy save that of hanging. Whether or not I shall get anything in the general scramble for plunder remains to be proven, but I rather guess I will." He made a good guess. His steal was the great political sensation of the time and was largely responsible for Van Buren's defeat for re-election, though the president had opposed Swartout when Jackson appointed him.

After the civil war there came the whisky conspiracy and the Belknap post tradership scandals. In the whisky cases internal revenue officials were defrauding the government in collusion with manufacturers. In all 238 persons were indicted and a number of convictions were secured. It was in connection with these cases that President Grant made his historic comment, "Let no guilty man escape."

The post tradership scandal resulted from the fact that General William W. Belknap, secretary of war, had received $24,450 for the appointment and retention of the post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. He resigned and was tried before the senate in impeachment proceedings, but a two-thirds vote for his conviction could not be secured.

In President Arthur's administration occurred the star route frauds, involving frauds on the government in connection with contracts for mails carried in wagon or on horseback. Those most prominently involved in the scandal were Thomas J. Brady, second assistant postmaster general, and Senator Stephen W. Dorsey of Arkansas. Neither was convicted.

Although it has been twenty years since there have been any serious frauds in the government service, the present Postoffice department scandal is not indicative of any general corruption. A gang of rascals happened to get into power and having a chance to steal stole, as rascals always will.

SENATOR HANNA WILL LEAD.

Ohio's Successful Warrior Booked for Another Term.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Marcus A. Hanna's assertion that he will continue at the head of the republican national committee until next year means that he will retain that position through the next canvass. The committee, at the national convention of 1904, will select a chairman for the ensuing four years, and there is no reason to doubt that Senator Hanna will be the man. The senator has managed the canvass in two successive campaigns already. The post will undoubtedly be tendered to him for another term, and there is no reason to suppose that he will refuse it.

It was said that in 1900 Mr. Hanna was anxious to step down from the head of the national committee, but that Mr. McKinley induced him to stay in office. Colonel Roosevelt is also anxious to have him stick to the post. The president has asked him to do this, and although he could not answer for any time later than the meeting of the convention next year, when the committee will elect a chairman, the chances are that he will remain in control through the canvass of 1904. Mr. Hanna has had a good deal of experience in managing campaigns, state and national, and this skill will be utilized by his party in at least one more national contest.

The senator, of course, is getting on in years. His campaign in 1903 in his own state will take up some of his time and tax a little of his strength, but his health, on the whole, has been good, notwithstanding his recent indisposition. From present indications the successful management of the republican campaign of 1904 will not call for any great amount of skill, but the party would feel safer if the canvass was under the direction of the Ohio senator than if any other man was in control. The senator is one of the most popular men in the country, notwithstanding the brutal caricatures of him by the democratic press. He is sure of an overwhelming victory in the contest for the senate in his state this year, and this will add to his prestige as a national leader. Mr. Hanna is the man to manage the republican canvass in 1904.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The English Ancient and Honorable Artillery company arrived in this country too late to attend the irrigation congress.

Sir Thomas Lipton's stomach trouble has apparently stiffened his backbone and fired him with fresh ambition to lift the cup.

Benjamin F. M. Marshall has the largest watermelon patch in the world. It contains ten acres, yielded this year 1,000,000 melons, and is located in Scott county, Missouri.

"Mysterious Billy Smith," who acquired some reputation as a prize fighter several years ago, has joined the Salvation army and is doing slum work in the New York Bowery.

The St. Louis Law school, a branch of the Washington university, has refused to receive as a student Charles F. Kelly, a former speaker of the house of delegates, convicted of bribery.

Herr Bebel's ferocious speech in the Reichstag last spring on the brutal treatment of private soldiers has borne rich fruit. In the past three months there have been eighty convictions of sergeants for such crimes and about 200 courts-martial are pending. General von Gossler attempted to answer Bebel, but the weakness of his reply is believed to have cost him his place as minister of war.

Leslie Cahill, 11 years old, of Waltham, Mass., has been appointed soprano soloist at Grace church, the most aristocratic house of worship in New York. The lad is said to possess a voice of remarkable sweetness and range.

The tale from Minnesota that a spanking machine has been introduced into one of the state normal schools, experimentally as a means of lightening the school teacher's labor, is another striking illustration of the extent to which the machine is supplanting the hand in modern industry.

SMILING LINES.

"How are you, Ruggles? Are you getting on in the world?"

"Yes—and no. I'm boring for oil, but I haven't struck it yet."—Chicago Tribune.

Chollie Up-to-Date—Life is worth living down in my office now. I've got one of those visible typewriters.

Wallie Ketchon—Ah! The kind that wears those lacy shirtwaists?—Judge.

"I am satisfied," said the angry tailor, "that you intend to beat me out of this money."

"All right," chuckled the happy debtor, "if you're satisfied, I am."—Baltimore News.

"Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "is so busy tellin' what he'd do if he had de chance, dat he doesn't take notice of de chance when it comes along."—Washington Star.

Tess—Of course, it's a pretty suit, but it's so cheap I'm afraid to take it.

Jess—Why?

Tess—I'm afraid before I've worn it very long it will lose its shape.

Jess—Of course, but you could pad it generously.—Philadelphia Press.

"Didn't you have a pleasant voyage?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," replied Miss Greathood, "except for the vulgar trade winds we encountered."—Detroit Free Press.

The old farmer was telling a story that was very hard to believe. The neighbor, who had been in several horse trades with him, listened in silence for a while. Then he spoke:

"Look-a-here!" he said. "Are you talkin' horse or truth?"—Chicago Post.

"I see that the New York piano makers are going to strike."

"By George! I wish the girl who takes lessons in the apartment next door would show her sympathy by joining them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Why, Esmeralda, are you crazy? You turned your back on Colonel Welterdoo! And he was just beginning to be interested in you!"

"Why should I encourage him, mamma? I heard you say the other day he was worth only a million—"

"A year, child! A year!"—Chicago Tribune.

A LATTER DAY LULLABY.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Hushaby, lullaby, go to sleep now
There is your patent self-rocking crib, dear!
You've had your milk from a sterilized cow,
From microbes and germs you have nothing to fear.
Hushaby, lullaby,
Shut your blue eyes,
A babe of today
Never whimpers or cries!

Hushaby, lullaby, th' land that you ha
Came straight from the chemist—prepared just for you.
Fed by machinery, are you not glad
That science has taught all these methods so new?
Hushaby, lullaby,
Baby so sweet,
(Crying is out of date,
I trust repeat!)

Hushaby, lullaby! If you are good
Mother will call on you some years day
So you may recognize her as you should—
Ah, she is rearing you in the right way.
Hushaby, lullaby,
Dear little one,
I hope you appreciate
This splendid plan!

Florence Items

Florence has a new weekly newspaper, the first one published there in fifty years. Florence Items was first published on June 5th, this year. Mr. F. H. Nichols, a well known Omaha printer and a newspaper man of experience for the past twenty-five years, is the editor and publisher, and he is meeting with great success in the new venture. The paper has already a circulation of 1,000 copies every week, and it goes into the homes of the best farming community in the state of Nebraska. The advertising patronage is increasing with every issue, and, as one big advertiser said to the manager the other day, "I have received more returns for the amount of money invested in Florence Items than in any other paper in this state for the same amount of space and money." Mr. Nichols has a large and increasing job printing business at 313 North Fifteenth street, Omaha, where all the fine mechanical work on the paper is done. His firm makes a specialty of commercial printing, books, pamphlets and catalogues, and they have published several newspapers and books of well known reputation, among them being "Stories of Omaha," of which several editions have been published and sold.