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 October, 1903, was as follows:

1	28,800	17	28,830
2	29,090	18	26,100
3	28,765	19	30,280
4	27,400	20	30,370
5	28,710	21	30,260
6	28,800	22	30,790
7	29,090	23	38,715
8	28,710	24	32,820
9	29,030	25	29,060
10	28,890	26	31,170
11	26,550	27	31,100
12	29,455	28	31,160
13	28,540	29	30,940
14	28,600	30	40,550
15	28,250	31	33,385
16	28,350		

Total 932,620
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Net average sales..... 29,753

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 4th day of October, A. D., 1903.
M. B. HUNGATE.

Now get ready for thanksgiving.

Tuesday's snowfall was heaviest in Omaha, but a little of it fell on the unjust also.

It will be observed that Utah isn't worrying much over this distressing problem of race suicide.

"A long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together," as they say at sea, will land the Omaha Grain exchange.

It is not until the day after Thanksgiving that the mother of the foot ball halfback feels her deepest gratitude.

Colombia must bear in mind that the first column on the first page is dedicated to those who do something more than talk.

Army officers anxious for promotion eagerly await the time when General Wood and Major Rathbone shall chance to meet alone.

The Moros violated the provisions of the Bates treaty and the consequence was precisely what the general told them it would be.

Senator Millard ought to dispose of that Omaha postoffice plum without needless delay. Why keep so many patriots in suspense?

Mr. Untermeyer is mistaken. What he believes was an attempt to bribe Mr. Nixon was really only Mr. Schwab's conception of a practical joke.

The prospective investor and taxpayer may very profitably remember that Nebraska's golden corn is mined without the expensive protection of state troops.

The Springfield and Rock Island arsenals are turning out 350 of the new magazine rifles each week day. Sundays we devoutly renew our prayer that nobdy will oblige us to use them.

While the Omaha improvement clubs are making a concerted effort to induce the park board, the Board of County Commissioners and the city council to join together for making Omaha more beautiful, the city council is being importuned to disfigure Omaha by granting permits for street corner advertising signs.

It is now up to the members of the supreme court to say whether the new revenue law is unconstitutional either in part or as a whole. Should the court declare the whole law invalid the old law remains in force and a deficit of at least three-quarters of a million will be created in the state treasury by reason of the loss of income that was expected to have been produced under the new law.

A Chicago lightning calculator estimates the cost of the Chicago street car strike up to date to be $1,270,000. Among the items included in the estimate are: The value of time of the mayor and arbitration committee, $10,000; the value of lost time of citizens who had to walk, $1,000,000; the loss to the company's property, $4,000. Judged by these figures, the mayor of Chicago must be a cheap man, while Chicago foot passengers appear to be rather high priced.

Kansas City grain dealers threaten the Great Western with a boycott unless they are given the same rate on grain shipments from Kansas City to Minneapolis that have been given by the Great Western from Omaha to Minneapolis. Inasmuch as the distance between Omaha and Minneapolis is at least 150 miles less than the distance from Kansas City to Minneapolis, the imperative request would seem to be a piece of sublime impudence, but Kansas City has always been noted for nerve.

CUBA IN THE SENATE.

Cuba was discussed in the United States senate Monday, the particularly interesting feature of the debate being in regard to the resolution introduced by Senator Newlands of Nevada proposing that Cuba be invited to become a state of the United States upon terms of equality with the states of the union. Senator Hale declared his opposition to the policy proposed by the resolution, as did Senator Lodge and Senator Platt of Connecticut. The Maine senator remarked that we would not send such an invitation to Great Britain for the annexation of Canada, while Mr. Platt and Mr. Lodge expressed regret that the resolution had been introduced, the former for the reason that it might lead to misapprehension in Cuba and Porto Rico and the latter because it seemed a reflection upon our good faith.

Mr. Platt expressed the belief that the resolution did not represent in any considerable degree the business or political sentiment of the United States. He declared that the best interests both of the United States and of Cuba would be subserved by separate existence, saying that what this country had done for Cuba was for purposes of friendship and not for aggrandizement. "We have made a glorious record in our relationship to Cuba," observed the Connecticut senator, "and let us not mar it." There is no doubt as to the fate of the resolution and its rejection will have the approval of a very large majority of the American people, who desire that the Cuban people shall have full opportunity to show their capacity for self-government under republican institutions. They have thus far done better than was expected, they appear to be very generally satisfied with their government and nothing more is being heard there of a desire for annexation. Were congress to pass such a resolution as that of the Nevada senator, although it disclaims a desire to "annex forcibly, or to assert sovereignty over, the island, or to exercise any form of compulsion," the effect could hardly be otherwise than disturbing to the Cubans and menacing to the continuance of peaceful relations.

That it would be a very grave mistake to annex Cuba as a state upon terms of equality with the states of the union no one who will consider the matter intelligently can doubt. It would give the Cubans two senators and several representatives in congress. They would choose presidential electors. Obviously it would be most unwise and unsafe to give a people so widely different from ourselves in nearly all respects and knowing so little of our political institutions the power to assist in making laws for our government and in determining the election of a chief magistrate. Besides, we should certainly have another race problem on our hands and one perhaps more troublesome than that we have now to deal with. These and other considerations that will readily suggest themselves place Cuban annexation among the things to be regarded as utterly impracticable if not impossible. As was said by Senator Lodge, we have all the control of Cuba, in a military point of view and a political point of view, that we can possibly desire.

DOES JAPAN MEAN WAR?

The latest advices appear to strongly indicate that Japan is about ready to open hostilities with Russia. The reported dispatch of Japanese war vessels, it is conjectured for the purpose of intercepting Russian vessels of war, is manifestly a very significant circumstance and if the surmise regarding it shall prove to be well founded the probability of war ensuing is very great. Such a result would not be at all surprising. The conferences at Tokio between representatives of the Japanese and Russian governments had no satisfactory outcome and it is believed to be hardly possible that the conflicting interests of the two powers can be reconciled and adjusted on a satisfactory basis.

Both nations, while professing an earnest desire to avoid war, have yet been steadily preparing for a possible conflict and it is the opinion of those most familiar with the situation that a Russo-Japanese war is a certain event of the not remote future. It seems not unlikely that Japan has concluded that the time is at hand to make an effort to check Russia in adding to her Asiatic naval power and it will not be surprising if further news from that quarter of the world is of a decidedly warlike character. Should a conflict come its effects would be far-reaching.

MORGAN DEPOSED.

Senator Morgan of Alabama has been deposed from the chairmanship of the committee on interoceanic canals and is succeeded by Senator Hanna. Mr. Morgan, who held the position for many years, stated in opening his speech in the senate in opposition to the course of the government regarding Panama that he did not regret retirement as chairman of the committee and disclaimed partisanship in the conduct of its affairs, at the same time declaring that he had not and would not reverse his position on the canal question at the instance of any party caucus.

The Alabama senator has been styled the father of the isthmian canal project and he has been a consistent and persistent advocate of the Nicaragua route, refusing utterly to accept any opinion, however eminent the source, unfavorable to that route. Change in conditions and in public sentiment made imperative a change in the chairmanship of the interoceanic canal committee and the selection of Senator Hanna for the position was a proper recognition of his efforts in behalf of the Panama route, as well as his support of the action of the government. The Ohio senator recently said: "The Panama situation is not a political question, not even a technical question. The people of this country want an isthmian canal built and they want it built by the Panama route. They have accepted that route and they propose to stand by the president in the matter of constructing the canal."

The speech of Mr. Morgan denouncing the course of President Roosevelt in recognizing the Republic of Panama conclusively shows that he was no longer suited to the chairmanship of the committee which will have charge of whatever legislation may be necessary to the carrying out of the great enterprise that is now assured. Undoubtedly Mr. Morgan will persevere in his efforts to obstruct and delay the project, but he will be less potent than if he were at the head of the interoceanic canal committee. With Senator Hanna as chairman of that committee it may confidently be assumed that whatever duty shall be required of it will be diligently attended to.

ANOTHER OMNIBUS RAID ON TREASURY.

The contents of the river and harbor pork barrel, which is to be logrolled through congress at the coming session, are computed to aggregate the modest sum of $500,000,000. Announcement is made from Washington that the river and harbor boomers in the east are confident of finding strong allies this session in the western congressmen, who are interested in the irrigation projects, and all the Mississippi valley states will be more eager for a river and harbor bill this year than ever before. In order to secure sufficient support for this omnibus bill, the work will be laid out on the installment plan, but the amount of expenditure for the coming year is not expected to exceed from fifteen to twenty million dollars.

Omnibus bills that involve the expenditure of hundreds of millions on the installment plan constitute the most plausible schemes for floating gigantic jobs under pretext of trifling immediate expenditure. The manifest object of the framers of omnibus bills is to tie up meritorious appropriations with questionable appropriations and pull them through together by the combination of interests that have nothing in common except the mutual desire for making sure the passage and approval of their schemes. Rational and well digested plans for the improvements and repairs of rivers and harbors that need improvement should encounter no opposition in or out of congress, but schemes for dredging dry creeks and constructing costly dikes and docks, where no commerce is ever likely to require harbor facilities, is a most pernicious system of legalized waste and jobbery.

Omnibus river and harbor bills and omnibus building bills should be discountenanced and discontinued forever. Every tub should be made to stand on its own bottom. Every proposal for costly public improvements should be considered and promoted upon its merits. The president should be given a free hand to approve or disapprove each appropriation involving large expenditures instead of being forced to choose between approving bills that combine appropriations that are deemed essential with appropriations that are not much better than downright steals.

Reconstruction of the Fremont-Columbus electric power canal plans is said to be in progress once more in New York, and the fate of the enterprise will, we are told, hang in the balance for one more week. As a matter of fact, the power canal will remain frozen until the thaw sets in on Wall street and confidence shall have been restored in industrial securities.

The Chicago Great Western may not make a nickel out of the Omaha grain rate cut, but it is getting thousands of dollars worth of free advertising and an unlimited amount of credit that will insure for it a large share of the grain traffic when Omaha becomes a first-class grain market.

Quite Correct.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The understanding is that all South American islands sold to foreign countries must pass through the United States custom house.

An Impious Suggestion.

Philadelphia Record.

The price of crude oil has been advanced five cents a gallon. Is the University of Chicago in need of money, or is it some churches that are to be endowed this time?

Belated News.

Baltimore American.

One of the members of the British industrial and educational committee that has been making an investigating tour of the United States says that the American girl has no superior. But this will be no news to the American girl.

Then Will Pig Fly.

New York World.

The story that Mr. Bryan and his friends have agreed to unite upon Richard Olney as their candidate for the presidential nomination next year is just a trifle less startling than would be a report that they had decided to concentrate on Grover Cleveland.

Apologies in Order.

Chicago Record-Herald.

One of the new congressmen from Pennsylvania is alleged to have been nominated because he wrote a poem complimenting Quay. If this is so, we shall have to beg Quay's pardon. It has never been supposed heretofore that he permitted sentiment to figure in his business.

Kick Against Spelling Reform.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Filibusters are bad. Highwaymen are censurable. But spelling reformers, like pirates, can well be called the enemies of mankind. Devices to make entrance to knowledge of the English language easy are to be resented. The knowledge is desirable. But all history is proof that knowledge easy to obtain is soon forgotten, while that hard to acquire is permanently appreciated.

Nerve to the Last.

Indianapolis Journal.

The defiant manner in which Tom Horn, Indian scout and fighter, met his death on the scaffold, shows there are other motives besides conscious rectitude that enable men to face death with composure. This desperado thought as much of earning the plaudits of his companions by not losing his nerve as a Christian martyr would of dying for a principle. Human nature is a queer compound.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Back of the zeal of congressmen and senators to adjourn the extra session is the potential influence exerted by mileage allowance. If the extra session should be continued up to the regular session, which begins December 7, members of congress could scarcely ask for double mileage, but an adjournment will furnish sufficient excuse for a haul on the contingent fund. Mileage allowance makes a tidy sum for members coming from points west. For Pacific coast members it amounts to $1,500.

There is a congressional poet in Washington who answers to the name of Smith. He hails from a Pennsylvania town of the mellifluous name of Punxsutawney, and, strange to say, in view of the native modesty which has prevented him from making known his identity, his stanzas have been printed from one end to the other of the country. Here is one:

"Said the Hite-atite-tite
To the Goo-goo-loolite:
'It's very apparent to me
That somewhere back in
These woods there dwells
A horrible Ju-jub-je.'"

It has been estimated by Washington florists that the flower display in the two houses of congress on the opening day cost fully $10,000. It was rich to excess and old-timers say that with each succeeding session the aggregate cost of this tribute increases. Singularly enough, says a Boston Transcript letter, the senators and representatives do not themselves encourage such extravagance; in fact, many of them have done everything possible to discourage it, but without great success. For the most part of the offerings came from their constituents, men and women working in the departments here on small salaries, who feel that some display of this kind is necessary as an evidence of their continued gratitude to the patrons who have procured positions or promotions for them.

A few of the more elaborate floral works come from organizations, political and otherwise. For instance, while Mr. Heatwole of Minnesota was in the house he received regularly on the opening day of each session a beautiful floral gift from the employes of the government printing office. He was chairman of the house printing committee, and in that position it had been possible for him to do certain things which the printing office people regarded as important. Floral gifts provided in this way, by contributions from a number of persons, do not tax heavily the resources of the givers. The real sacrifice comes when some poor clerk, working on a small salary and supporting a family, takes the better part of a week's pay, or perhaps more, in order to let some man in congress who has befriended him know that he is not ungrateful.

A case in point was alluded to by a prominent western senator. Several years ago he obtained a place in the government printing office for a constituent. After a while the man went insane and his widow who thus became the sole support of a large family, was given a place in one of the departments. The money which she earns will hardly keep herself and family supplied with the actual necessaries of life. She lives very simply and often goes without clothing which she needs in order to pay decotrs' bills and other extras. Yet this woman, at the opening of the session last December and again last week, placed on the desk of her senator for a few minutes' a floral piece.

Among the imposing and beautiful dwellings of public men in Washington none perhaps excels in beauty of architecture the dwelling of Senator Eugene Hale of Maine. The residences of more than a score of great politicians are among the most magnificent in the world and many pronounce the Hale mansion the most pleasing of all. It is of the colonial style of architecture, fronting 100 feet on Sixteenth street, with a courtyard in the rear. It is so large and imposing that visitors frequently mistake it for a public building.

A Washington letter to the Chicago Record-Herald has this chunk of gossip: "Miss Mae Wood, the young lady who left her desk in the Postoffice department at Washington to 'settle up an estate' in New York at the time Senator Platt was busy trying to get married to another lady, has been rudely called upon by the postmaster general to explain her 'absence without leave.' Dispatches from Washington say that Miss Wood lived in a back room of a downtown boarding house before she went over to New York and that since her return to the capital she has been occupying a suite of rooms at a fashionable hotel, having shown no intention of resuming work at her department desk. She declares, however, that she will put up the fight of her life if an attempt is made to deprive her of the clerkship she holds in the government's service, and it is said that she speaks as one who feels that the nation is under an obligation of some kind to go on paying her a salary whether she works for it or not. Evidently Miss Wood has in some way become possessed of an erroneous impression concerning the obligations of our glorious republic. It is always painful to see a lady working too hard for a living, but discipline must be maintained. If the lady clerks were permitted to run away at will for the purpose of 'settling up estates' serious complications would soon follow. Miss Wood must be generous and not exact too much from the department presided over by Mr. Payne."

All arrayed in their Sunday-go-to-meetin' clothes and wearing tall hats, the Michigan delegation in the house or representatives called on Speaker Cannon to see about their committee places. They found the Illinois man clad in a rather scrubby looking suit, with an enormous quid of tobacco in his cheek. William Alden Smith as spokesman delivered quite an oration, dwelling on the glories of Michigan and winding up with the fervently expressed hope that the wolverine state would not be neglected. Mr. Cannon arose and said: "Gentlemen, I appreciate all that your eloquent spokesman has said and I deeply feel the honor of this visit. I am sure you are all aware of the perplexities of my present position, and——" Here he shifted his quid and concluded: "Oh, what's the use? Boys, I'll do the best I can for you, but let's cut out the speechifying."

"Fully one-half of the horses used by the brewers of Washington," said a fat and ruddy driver of one of the big wagons to a Washington Post man, "are beer swillers, and there are horses belonging to our company which will not leave the delivery yards until they have had their bucket of beer in the morning and at lunch time. They have acquired a taste for the beverage, and they refuse to do their work until they have been supplied. Now, I say the horses acquired a taste for beer, but I guess I am wrong about that, for it is my candid opinion that horses naturally love beer. They seem to have the same taste for it that hogs have for the 'mash' and 'beer' from the still-houses. It is a well-known fact that in running down and locating illicit stills in the mountain districts the revenue officers are frequently aided in their work by watching the hogs, the razorbacks sniffing the 'mash' for two miles' distance.

"Our horses fatten on beer, and it is a noticeable fact that the ones drinking the most beer keep in the best physical condition and can do the most hard driving. The horses draw the line on stale beer, and one of them will have to be powerful dry in the throat before he will drink it, but give him a bucket of fresh beer and it will soon disappear, and he will neigh for more. Drivers, helpers and horses are allowed a liberal supply of the fluid by the company, and I would do without my mugs before I would see my horses go thirsty."

The head of a "President's church" ranks higher in the glare of publicity than other clergymen, and so gets more attention from the newspapers. So it was that a well-known Washington divine once felt called upon to send a message to newspapers throughout the country correcting a striking omission in one of his appeals to the Almighty.

The incident, related by Collier's Weekly, occurred in connection with an important function at the national capital, at which Rev. Dr. Byron F. Sunderland, pastor of the First Presbyterian church—which then was known as the President's church, and with which Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage was subsequently associated—was scheduled to deliver the invocation. Dr. Sunderland prepared his prayer some days in advance, and in accordance with a request promptly furnished a copy of it to a press association. The latter sent the prayer in advance, subject to release on the appointed day, to the newspapers through the length and breadth of the land, and it was set up in type forty-eight hours in advance of its delivery. It was a brief but fervent appeal to the throne of grace for mercy on a benighted world.

Suddenly Dr. Sunderland made a great discovery. He had been reading over his prayer, and found at the eleventh hour that an essential feature was missing. He telephoned the press association office and asked that a correction be flashed over the wires. This was the message that went broadcast to newspaper offices:

"To Editors: In Sunderland's prayer, sent in advance, after words divine mercy, insert following: 'Bless the president of the United States and grant Thy divine guidance to him and to all those in authority.'"

The president's preacher had forgotten to intercede for the president in the first draft of his supplication!

TILLMAN IN A NEW ROLE.

The South Carolina Killer Drops His Gun and Takes Up the Bible.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Jim Tillman, ex-lieutenant governor of South Carolina and one of that state's most prominent man killers, has taken exceptions to a sermon that was preached a few Sundays ago by the Rev. W. L. Githens of Beaufort. The preacher, it appears, said some uncomplimentary things concerning Mr. Tillman, who has written to him as follows:

"I notice in the State of today what purports to be an excerpt from a sermon delivered by you on last Sunday, your text being from the twenty-first chapter, eighteenth verse, of the Gospel of St. Matthew.

"Will you take as your text for the next Sabbath the seventh chapter, second and third verses, of the same gospel?

"You are much deceived if you, like others of your thinking, feel that you represent one-quarter of the Christian ministry of the state, for I have letters to prove the contrary.

"I heartily commend to your devout study also the fifth verse of the afore-mentioned chapter of St. Matthew.

"Your congregation might also read the fifteenth verse.

The verses referred to read thus:

"For what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again.

"And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considereth not the beam that is in thine own eye?

"Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.

"Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves."

It is encouraging to see that Mr. Tillman has put up his gun and adopted the Bible as a weapon of defense. Let him go on studying Matthew, and after finishing with that book it may profit him to look through Luke, Mark, John and the others of the New Testament. Also he might find it well to study the seventh verse of the fifth chapter of Second Kings, and there is something in Exodus, twentieth chapter and thirteenth verse, that may interest him.

Let Tillman be encouraged by all means to go on with his Bible study, so that the editors of South Carolina may go about reasonably free from the fear of being shot from behind a pump or something equally serviceable.

STEEL FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

Foreign Buyer Gets Rates Denied Home Consumers.

New York Tribune.

It cannot be denied that the highly protected steel manufacturers make an unpleasant impression on the public mind when they steadily and of fixed policy sell their goods abroad at a much lower price than they will give at home to the American consumer. There are some valid arguments for such sales, at least when they are incidental and exceptional. A "bargain counter," when it will not interfere with general business, is legitimate. The manufacturers must get a certain price for the bulk of their product. If at times they have a surplus which cannot be disposed of at regular rates, they naturally seek to get what they can for it where it will not hurt their regular trade. The American consumer may think that he is entitled to the benefit of some of these bargain sales, but stability is nevertheless desirable. Even he would suffer in the long run by great fluctuations and attempts to work off surplus stock at cut rates. But when the export business grows to enormous proportions and manufacturers find it profitable to manufacture for sale abroad vast quantities of steel the year around at cut rates, then the American consumer has a right to complain of the discrimination. When that discrimination is carried further by a combination between the manufacturers and the railroads his dissatisfaction tends to become just indignation.

The legality of Thursday's action of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic association is likely to be tested. It made a cut of 33⅓ per cent in the freight rates on all domestic steel products shipped for export. It may be legal, but it is certainly wrong. The railroads are common carriers, chartered under American law to serve the American people. The private manufacturer may discriminate against his own countrymen if he wants to. He only raises a question about the wisdom of tariff rates that enable him to do so. But the railroads have a public duty. If they can afford to carry steel at a certain rate the consumer in New York is as much entitled to the benefit as the consumer in London. It is said that the cut rate will be more than compensated for by increased tonnage. In that case let the domestic tonnage likewise be made more profitable by the stimulus of low rates. If a reduction of one-third in freight rates between Pittsburg and New York will swell the European consumption of American steel, the American consumer can be trusted to see a corresponding opportunity in the cut.

It costs the railroads no more to bring steel to the American buyer than to the exporter. It is not to be patiently borne that they should take advantage of his helplessness in being unable to get steel abroad to charge a freight rate on steel, from the place where he has to get it at a high price, which is 50 per cent greater than the rate at which they will carry that same steel the same distance for somebody else. What has the Interstate Commerce Commission to say of such discrimination, such unfaithfulness to the primary ends for which American railroads enjoy their corporate privileges.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Henri Rochefort says Dreyfus is to be tried again. Rochefort is getting to be as bad as the war correspondents in the far east.

John Hyde statistician of the Agricultural department at Washington, who is now in London, is suffering from nervous breakdown, due to overwork.

A movement is on foot in St. Louis to erect a monument to the memory of Bill Nye. If all for whom he made life more cheerful would contribute, it might be easily accomplished.

General Reyes threatens that the United States may have to fight "the entire Colombian people." His phraseology is somewhat more impressive than the census reports from Bogota.

William Archibald, of Newark, N. J., has been awarded the silver medal and diploma of the St. Petersburg Photographic society. His pictures that won the prize were photographs of lightning flashes.

J. Scott Harrison who has had charge of surveying the boundary line of the Yellowstone National Park, is in Butte, Mont., and says the gigantic task, the work of eight years, has just been completed.

Professor Spencer Bassett, who said in a magazine article that Booker Washington is a very great man, has paid the penalty of his rashness by losing his position as teacher of English in an obscure little North Carolina college.

Supreme courts these days are wrestling with strenuous problems. The supreme court of Ohio, has just solemnly decided that a hencoop is not a chicken house, and the supreme court of Connecticut has a case before it which hinges on Ann's age.

Representative James Kennedy of Youngstown, O., has been taking liberties with his boyhood friend, Representative Hogg of Colorado. Desiring to introduce Mr. Hogg to Representative Hedge of Iowa, Kennedy led his friend around to the Iowan's desk. "Hedge-Hogg," was his laconic exclamation as the two met.

Where the Lash Cuts.

Chicago Chronicle.

Delinquent youngsters in Denver are having a fine time of it. The juvenile court law permits the judge to hold parents responsible for the behavior of their children, and the result is that frequently the parent is fined or otherwise punished instead of the child. There is a certain amount of justice in this, but what if the child has inherited his sin not from his parents, but from some remote ancestor over whom the parent had no control? It is hoped in such cases the judge will not be too severe. Some children have inherited their propensities straight from Adam.