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26.205 ,29,170 Less unsold and returned copies ... 9,847 Net total sales...... Net average rales..... GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3d day of February, A. D. 1904. M. B. HUNGATE, (Seal.) Notary Public.

Lee Herdman is making back some of that money recklessly expended in trying to elect Judge Sullivan.

Another outbreak is due from the Russian press. A Jewish rabbi opened the United States senate with prayer.

If war finally does open up between Russia and Japan the American merchant marine will be in active demand.

The tariff fight has not really opened in England or Joseph Chamberlain could not be taking a two months' vacation.

Can the \$7,000,000 paid for the friars' land be considered alimony in the di-Philippines?

than Kentucky before declaring against the Kansas City platform.

Senator Patterson having admitted the death of the silver issue, the corpse may now be interred, and a coroner's inquest will not be demanded.

Just as soon as the traffic managers discovered that they would be cited into court to explain the shortage of cars for hauling grain the car famine ceased.

If Commissioner Yerkes is successful in his work before the federal grand juries, express agents in rural Kansas will not have to be qualified as bar- department, and other inspectors ap-

The advice of the Advisory board does not seem to be taken seriously by the city council and some of the officials in the city ball who have a mind of their own.

Can anybody explain why the Union Pacific, the most prosperous and valuable piece of railroad property in the west, should be allowed to scale its county taxes?

Just as the telephone company is installing its mammoth switchboard, a rival puts in its appearance with a promise of better facilities and lower rates to telephone patrons.

With a republican editing its morning edition and a demo-pop editing its evening edition, the Lincoln Journal is equipped to discuss the political issues from opposing points of view.

The senate committee on privileges and elections can save itself much trouble by disposing of the Smoot case is to meet in Washington that month.

Editors of republican papers in the south object to being socially ostracized. days of Cassius M. Clay, but the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.

Omaha's new federal building, fifteen years young, will be completed by the end of this month. In the language of a former chief justice of the Nebraska allowed to get hold of another grand end."

to show how much more valuable they are then the assessors have been able to discover. The rathroad commission has just ordered a reduction in freight who will resort to anything to be gates.

When Senators Gorman and Lodge tion some senator may take up the of the fish that swallowed Jonah.

A TISSUE OF PASSERBOODS.

closed because the interview is a pure fabrication, is credited with saying:

The sword that hangs over Summers' President Roosevelt has signed a treaty of peace with the railroad managers, who have promised to support him for the nomination at Chicago. * . Mr. Holdrege and General Manderson are now in Washington. They are not there for pleasure, but for business reasons. One of the concessions the president has made has to do with Summers' succession. The Burlington is not the only railroad that demands Sum- the man who swallowed a camel and mers' removal. But the Burlington, in especial, is fearful that if Summers is allowed to hold his place until the next grand jury convenes there will be some indictments returned for violations of the

Elkins law. . . . I am reliably informed that the president he will appoint neither Summers nor Lindsay, and has invited them to get together on a third man. And I am also informed that the senators have gotten together not only with themselves, but with Mr. Rosewater, Mr. Holdrege and General Manderson, and have consented to the appoint-

ent of Judge Baxter. With the single exception that "The sword that hangs over Summers' head is now suspended by but a single thread," this is a tissue of falsehoods. The president has negotiated no treaty of peace with the railroad managers, and no concessions to them have been made, or will be made in recognition of their support. The railroads have not asked for Summers' removal. He has been their subservient tool ever since he held office. He trained with the corporation gang when he lived in Beatrice and Lincoln and was a "trusty" for the railroads when he was deputy attorney general.

'The threat that he would procure indictments against the railroad managers for violations of the Elkins law is an indictment of himself. If the railroad managers are indictable by the next grand jury for violating the Elkins law they were indictable for violating that law by successive grand juries since the passage of the law. It was the manifest duty of Summers to have them indicted, and his failure to do his sworn duty only proves him to be utterly unfit

president never intended to reappoint Summers, and so informed the senators of beef upon the retailer. more than a year ago. The president has not ruled Lindsay out of the race, That United States district attorney true that the senators have got together that the farmers or cattle growers are tical science. This cannot be entirely remplum will hang on the White House on any candidate either by themselves not getting their fair share of the high conservatory peach tree a little while or with Mr. Rosewater, Mr. Holdrege prices that prevail for beef cattle and

that subject. Another interview credited "to an vorcement of church and state in the Omaha man, who is said to be on question of more than commonplace im-Philippines?

Triendly terms with both District Attended terms with the less than the conduct of the both District Attended terms with the less than the conduct of the both District Attended terms with the less than the conduct of the both District Attended terms with the less than the conduct of the both District Attended terms with the less than the conduct of the both District Attended terms with the less th terests are active in supporting the de- which ought to be made. mand of Summers' removal, as the fencing cases are to come up at the special term of the federal court this month."

> This is decidedly rich. It is a matter Omaha in December, 1902, so as to prevent the indictment of the cattle barons, charged with fencing the public domain. It will be remembered that Colonel Mosby, agent of the Interior feet. peared before that grand jury with abundant proof to indict a score or more of the cattle kings, but Summers labored earnestly to discredit the testimony of an ex-confederate colonel, and hypnotized the grand-jury to adjourn without any action. It is also a matter of fact that the indictment of a few cattlemen by the last grand jury was an involuntary act on the part of Summent of Justice.

The bogus Omaha friend of Sum mers, who in reality is Summers in disgulse, declares:

I do not believe that Senator Millard has abandoned Summers. Summers has been Millard's good friend and I have every reason to believe that Millard will conbe a stanch friend of Summers If I am correctly informed, the president agreed with Senator Millard some time ago that Summers was not to be removed until after the state convention out of regard for the political effect this action might

This statement also is a draft upon know that the president has made no before May. The Congress of Mothers the retention of Summers, but on the to be derived from the honest and contrary Millard has given assurance to the president that he is done with Summers and ready to consider the appointment of his successor just as soon The thing has prevailed since the early as the president deems it proper to dispense with him.*

The coolest thing of all is the assertion of Mr. Summers in disguise that "It is certain that the railroads and Mr. Rosewater are determined that, at whatever cost, Summers shall not be supreme court, "All things have their jury." The Bee is not in the confidence of the railroads and cannot, therefore, speak for them, but we do know that It is now up to the Missouri railroads Mr. Rosewater does not care a rap about the next grand jury or the grand jury after the next, although he does know that the district attorney is a desperado

One of the contributors to the World have settled the status of the last Cleve- Herald symposium on "the Rockefeller impartiality, land administration to mutual satisfac- monument" vehemently denounces the proposition of Chancellor Andrews to equally important subject of the species accept a donation from what he calls "that giant brain financier," and convince the average democrat that

avenged.

clinches his argument with this declara-Two fake interviews, concocted in the tion: "The man who would thus have interest of District Attorney Summers, his memory perpetuated has spent his have been given publicity in the World- life in acts in violation of both moral Herald in anticipation of the drop of and statute book laws, defying both in the axe. A "well known" republican holding up the inboring people's children from Lincoln, whose name is not dis- and crippling their common school opportunities." Coming from a man who is on record as one of six members of the legislature of 1871 that voted against head is suspended by but a single thread the impeachment of a governor who had that threatens to drop at any moment. appropriated \$16,881,56 of school money to build a mansion for himself and held up the contractor for the first university building of Nebraska for \$5,000 as a bonus for awarding and approving the contract, such tender solicitude for "people's children" is unique, to call it by a very mild name. It forcibly recalls

A HOUSEHOLD QUESTION.

choked at a gnat.

There is no question that appeals more strongly to the American people than that of the price of the chief arhas told Senators Millard and Dietrich that | ticle of their diet-beef. That has been a matter of concern to them for yearsand at the present time there is probably none other which is engaging the attention of the average citizen more fully than this one. It need not be pointed out why this is so. Everybody fully understands it, because the argument is impressed upon all households every day. The price of the chief staple in every home is inordinately high. A beefsteak or an ordinary beef roast is today a luxury which only the well-todo can enjoy and this condition is becoming more and more aggravated. Is there any remedy for it?

> That is a difficult question. It involves the principle of supply and demand, which is absolutely beyond the power of legislation. Yet it is proposed to deal with it by act of congress. Representative Martin of South Dakota has introduced a resolution in the house which provides for an investigation of the conditions relating to the price of beef, with a view to ascertaining whether "existing conditions have resulted from any contract or combination

in restraint of commerce." There can be no doubt as to the wis dom and desirability of such an investigation. In an interview a few days ago the secretary of agriculture asserted that the consumers of beef were to fill the position of prosecuting attor- paying too much for that commedity. He said that the margin between the It is not true that the president has price paid by the packer and that of the end, burt the steel mills. told the senators that he will appoint the retailer was such as to warrant a neither Summers nor Lindsay. The lower price to the consumer and he laid the chief blame for the high price

It is impossible to say where the strict rule of justice would apply, but neither has he ruled him in. It is not it seems to be pretty thoroughly settled and General Manderson. Those gentle. the reasonable assumption is that the men have never held a conference on bulk of the profit goes to the packers other. These experts have trained clerks and the retailers.

Is there a remedy for this? That is a resolution introduced by Mr. Martin "Not only have the rallroads bargained will meet with very general approval. with the president for the summary It proposes an inquiry in which every dismissal of Summers, but the cattle in American family is concerned and

A HOSTILB TARIFF POLICY.

It is not the general understanding, but none the less it is a fact, that the United States in its commercial relaof notoriety that Summers manipulated tions with Cuba has not everything to the grand jury that held its session in gain by the reciprocity arrangement recently entered into. On the contrary, the situation is that our country is, if yon please, a little worse off than it was before the reciprocity went into ef-

How that is will perhaps appear from the statement of the Cuban government. in which it is asserted that certain conditions are absolutely necessary in order to protect the income of the Cuban treasury. It is perfectly natural to understand that without the care and financial vigilance which are essential to the building up of any great enterprise, it is utterly useless to branch out in any direction and that consequently mers, forced upon him by the Depart- all efforts in that direction are futile.

In view of this what hope is there for any of the plans or propositions which from time to time are pushed to the front in the expectation of winning some public regard? Ordinarily, we should say, there is no possibility of such appeals to the public winning the slightest attention. Why should they? Has not experience amply demonstrated the folly of investing in securities that have not behind them the most substan-

tial assurances of their solidity? We should think that the American people had enough experience to conthe imagination. We are in position to vince them that there is nothing to be gained by speculation and that the real agreement with Senator Miliard about substantial benefits of the country were straightforward business of the country. The arbiters of the national welfare are not the gamblers in corn and wheat and cotton, but the men who control in their humble way those products. In other words, it is the great agricultural community which is in fact the controlling power in the nation and is justly entitled to the first consideration.

> When each state has received a federal appropriation for an exposition it may be that what every legislator admits to be 'an illegal expenditure of funds will cease, but so long as there are some which have not been cared for the practice may be expected to con-

Neutrality that Pays. Chicago News. As becomes a neutral power, Uncle San continues to ship carloads of tinned beer to both Russians and Japanese with goble

"Who're You Alluding At?" Cincinnati Inquirer (dem.) One of the difficult things in politics is

should be content to go down to defeat again, shouting lustily for a "gur-reat principull' that he knows is a "Jonah" from

the start. Frightened by the Record.

Washington Star. The congression who declined to go record in favor of the extra mileage allowance illustrates what a difference there may be between a man's public sentiments and his personal preferences.

> Score Fails to Work. Chicago News.

If the scientist who disseminated the theory that money was full of microbes had any idea that it would lead people to come around and unload their paper dollars upon him he knows better by this time.

Basis of a Revival.

Pittsburg Dispatch. The announcement that Spain's new navy States to reflect that it knows whence onethird of that sum came, in a lump of good, hard money, paid in exchange for a much bigger bunch of trouble. But perhaps there consolation in the further thought that if Spain should get bumptious again we may conclude to take the money back in the form of the property.

Personal Baggage at Custom House.

Philadelphia Press. The new customs order, which has just gone into effect, makes quite a change in the admission of baggage brought to this country from abroad by returning tourists. Heretofore a person was allowed to enter free of duty \$100 worth of articles purchased abroad for such person's own use. All over that amount, or anything purchased for gifts, was dutlable. Under the new order that went into effect yesterday \$100 worth can be brought in fre of duty for any purpose excepting for sale. A man can bring in a dress free to give away, or a woman a man's suit of clothes, without payment of duty. That was no the intention of congress when it passed the act. But it is in accordance with a court decision and will hereafter be the

Pinching Home Consumers. Philadelphia Press. A Canadian railroad has just made large contract for steel rails with an American firm at \$21.50 a ton, but the price to an American ratiroad is \$28 a ton. Light beef cattle and the selling price of fresh rails, which require a good deal more work than the heavy ones, are selling at \$23 to \$24 a ton, but the heavy and less expensive rails are still held at \$28. Not long ago steel rails were sold for considerably less than the billets from which they were made. But now billets are several dollars less a ton than the rails. It does not pay the steel mills to follow such an inconsistent course. Prices should be governed in some other way than by mere agreement without reference to the merits of the case. The sale of rails to a Canadian road for several dollars less a ton than is charged at home is unjust, and will, in

Success of Legislative Lobbying.

The World Today. A great reason for the success of lobby ing lies in the fact that the men we send to the legislature, although intelligent and able in ordinary affairs, know nothing about the making of laws or the practical underlying principles of economics or poli- ally. such a man goes before a committee composed of good farmers and manufacturers logic alone. If the opponents of corporations were as dilligent as the corporations in getting such men or were as careful in preparing their case, their efforts would b far more successful.

BRYAN'S "DOLLARS AND CENTS."

How Peerless Preaching Tallies with Personal Practice. Washington Post.

Mr. Bryan, while persisting in his twicedefeated and generally detested scheme for debasement of the currency, is appealing to democrats to rise above "the low ground of dollars and cents." that the democracy or any other party is greatly in need of that kind of preaching Dollars and the cents that make dolars are good things to have. They are just as essential to good as to evil works. Both of the great political parties like a wellfilled campaign chest, both get contributions in various wave and both use them without an excess of scrupulousness. We have not a single doubt that there is room for moral improvement in campaign methods on both sides, and we feel confident that time will effect the desired reform. Indeed, time has already done much in that direction. Elections are far less corrupt than they were a generation ago.

But if it were true that the democrats

needed a missionary to inspire their hearts and minds with higher ideals, to lure them from idolatry of "the money devil," would Mr. Bryan be the logical candidate for that mission? If Mr. Bryan, since the hour of his defeat in 1996, has not been a hustling hunter for dollars and cents, we know of no man who has been thus employed. And his success has been very considerable. He is the first man to whom a defeat as a presidential candidate has ever opened the way to affluence. He is one of the most fortu nate of the many thousands who have been enriched by the verdict of the people sentencing his candidacy and his political creed to death and destruction. He has gathered dollars and cents in thousands of cities, towns and villages, not one of which would have come to him had the country been afflicted by his election and the resulting calamity of currency debasement His second downing increased the tide of his revenues. And so long as he can keep himself in the public eye his lectures, his Commoner and his books will continue to swell that tide. Other sources than those have augmented Mr. Bryan's wealth, He has given testimony touching a gift of \$3,000 in three equal Installments, and he is now in litigation relating to another gift \$50,000 from the same generous donor. We do not say that, in all this, or even in any of it, there has been personal dishonor. Mr. Bryan had an undoubted right to some share in the great prosperity that came from his two downings. His fellow citizens of all parties are glad of the happy change in his worldly affairs. As he flies about the country gathering in fifthy lucre, the good-natured American people of all parties take comfort in thinking his new and beautiful home and that finely appointed, palatial stable, where his blooded horses champ their oats and his \$450 heifer, now almost grown to full cow hood, chews her cud-the proudest ruminant in Nebraska. Thanks to the intelli gence of the voting masses, Mr. Bryan ceased long ago to be a menace to the na tion. No one cherishes malice toward him or grudges him the golden usufruct of his two well-deserved trimmings. All the same and for excellent reasons, he is not the man to be shouting to the democrats to rise above "the low ground of dollars and

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The Dutch and the leading natives in Java are of the opinion that the population is increasing too rapidly for the good of the island. The census, taken every five years, has long shown an increase of over 2,000,000 for each census period, and the rate of growth has constantly accelerated The increase of population from the census of 1895 to that of 1900 was over 3,000,000 Java is only a little larger than New York state and the central regions are too mountainous for a very dense population. The fact that the last census showed a total population of 28,745,698 indicates trightful congestion of humanity over all the coastal and interior plains and valleys The density of population is 568 persons for every square mile of surface, which is greater than in any province of Chins, excepting in Shantung. If France had the same density of population its inhabitants would number 120,000,000; the United States at the same rate would have 1,688,000,000 inwill cost \$60,000,000 permits the United habitants, which is about 100,000,000 more than the estimated population of the world. Such packing of humanity as this at least Illustrates the fact that when every acre of tillable land is stimulated to its highest productivity it will give sustenance to several times the number of persons who are now supplied with food from an acre of land in most countries. The Javanese are still able to raise all their raw food and to export the products of their plantations and forests to the amount of millions of dollars a year. But they are already talking about a time to come when they will no longer be able to produce on their island all the food they require.

A heated controversy is in progress in the Prussian press over the savings bank lottery scheme which the Prosian ministry has now had under consideration for some months. The author of the idea is Herr Scherl, the proprietor of the Berlin Lokalanzeiger. According to his plan the new institution would collect from weekly savings of the working classes ranging in amount from 50 pfennigs (12 cents) to 4 marks (\$1). These savings would be entrusted to such existing savings banks as may be willing to adopt the new system and to pay for fifty-two weeks' deposits of marks-that is to say, for 208 marks-an interest of 180 marks at the close of the year, with fixed rates of interest for smaller deposits. This interest, however, would not go to the depositors, but would be paid into a lottery fund, the administration of which would hand to the depositors lottery tickets of corresponding value. Three hundred thousand of these tickets divisible into quarters and eighths, according to the amounts of the deposits, would form a lottery series from which 12,500 prizes would be drawn, with a total value of 540,000 marks. The value of the first prize would in which he laid the foundations of our be 100,000 marks, of the second prize 30,000 marks, of the third prize 10,000 marks and so on, winding up with 8,420 prizes, each of the value of 20 marks.

The unfortunate British War office has laid itself open to attack from yet another direction. Some time ago a special committee of some kind recommended that measures should be adopted to attract university men into the army. It was thought Scottish universities cught to be able to provide at least 100 men, if not more, every year, who would improve the average in tellectual quality of officers very materi-War office authorities acqui-The esced and offered to give a certain numedied. The great business interests have ber of commissions to men who had taker learned, however, that it is a good-invest- a degree and qualified in an examination ment for them to hire experts in these mat- on military subjects. They even agreed to ters, who perhaps go from one state to an- offer special inducements, in the way of seniority, to men who carried off first and experts behind them to furnish them class honors. But it was soon discovered with statistical facts and legal points. When that even in the most favorable circumstances the university man, having to wait between three and four years for his deests often win by the irresistible power of are now in progress to induce the War office to do something to remove this discrepancy and put the two classes of men upon a more nearly equal footing. If they do not make some substantial concessiit is not likely that they will get many university men, at all events, not many of the best kind.

Sweden seldom attracts the attention of the average American teacher, although the new navy, now become third or fourth in matters educational it has many lessons for educators throughout the world. The standard of popular education in Sweden has been steadily rising from the time of the reformation; and the indications point to even greater efficiency ahead. It should be noted that a large preponderance of the population of the kingdom has remained of a rural character and public education has been adapted most closely to agricultural needs. The first beginnings of the national school system were made in 1686. In that year a law was enacted to insure for all children a sound religious education, so far as reading and knowledge of the Luthern catechism were con cerned. In 1842 the national compulsory law of education was introduced. Modifying acts have appeared since, but the present system comes from that date. As result of its excellence, practically everyone in the country can read and write.

The army of Mexico is a peculiar, not to say malignant, organization-and yet it is stronger tenfold than the forces which faced us in '46. For years it has been the policy of President Diaz to recruit the army from any and all classes, more especially the law-breaking element. His fa mous Rurales Guards-picturesque in their big hats and yellow buckskin suits-are to a considerable extent composed of men who were at some time outlawed by the government. Ten years ago the Holson de Mapimi was infested with robbers and highwaymen. President Diaz had most of them caught and shot, and the rest were induced to surrender, and by way of punishment condemned to the ranks of the Rurales. Nowadays impressment into the companies of the regular army goes merrily forward, and it is an open question whether this may not be punishment of an effective the morale of the army.

character. Obviously it cannot tend to raise Englishmen, at least the more progressive among them, are finally awakening to the absurdity of an old law which establishes what are known as "anoient lights." Under this law windows which have been in existance for nineteen years or more cannot be deprived of light by the construction of neighboring buildings without due con pensation having been made to the owner In other words, an owner of land cannot erect a building which will shut in any of the windows of neighboring buildings, providing the latter have been in existence for nineteen or more years, without making himself liable to extensive damages. Moreover, the damaged owner can prevent the erection of any such building which will take away his light if he wishes to do po. The light, by virtue of the time he has en joyed it, has become a part of his property. Efforts are now being made to have this relic of past ages repealed. It is this more than anything else that has prevented the erection of high buildings in London.

A Generous Giver. Philadelphia Press.

Some of our democratic contemporarie are disturbed because Bryan will not take advice. But he has no room for it, and it is his mission on earth to give advice, not THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR



IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Cincinnati Enquirer: In the death of William C. Whitney, an exceptionally able, generous, all-round American has closed too soon a brilliant, successful and useful career.

Chicago Record-Herald: He typified in his daring and aggressive personality and in the singular breadth of his achievement the wide possibilities of American citizenship. His career as lawyer, reformer, cabinet minister, business man, lover of the turf and society leader reveals a .wide range of interest and successful endeavor

Detroit Journal: His career has been on of the dignity that attaches to success, and while his title of father of the new navy has been disputed by the friends of his predecessor in the naval office, he will in a national way be remembered as one who had an important part in events that made possible the battle of Manila bay and the battle of July 3, 1898, off Santiago.

New York World: Mr. Whitney serve his country well. The Navy department, efficient and beautiful "new navy," never had at its head a more capable and farsighted administrator. He served well the city of his love, alike in responsible offices, as the creator of its great surface transit system and as a generous and intelligent patron of the arts. But it was for his winning personal qualities-his genius for friendship, his habit of finding his greatest enjoyment in bestowing happiness upo others, his generosity and geniality-that that Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin and the Mr. Whitney will be the most sincerely mourned and the longest remembered.

Kansas City Star: It is appropriate that the flags on the United States ships be kept at half mast on the day of Mr. Whitney's funeral. Although the "new navy" was projected under the Arthur administration, it was left to Secretary Whitney to give It the impetus which carried it to success. Up to his time the country had been dependent on England for its armor plate and for its smaller naval guns. Through his efforts the manufacture of armor wa begun at the Bethlehem steel works, and the Hotchkiss company established a factory in the United States for the making his successor on the ground that no man could creditably "follow Whitney."

Minneapolis Journal: W. C. Whitney, the father of the new navy, is no more. He has left a splendid and enduring monument behind him. Wherever in the seven seas the Stars and Stripes float over an American war vessel there will be cause for daily thought of Mr. Whitney. Nineteen years ago he laid the foundations of in the world and destined to surpass all

except the British, and possibly even that, Chicago Tribune: In his public as in his private life Mr. Whitney left a record free of taint or scandal. In his political career he secured the esteem and confidence of men of all parties, and was regarded as high-minded, public-spirited and patriotic and as never stooping to the tricks of the demagogue. In the business world, varied and important as his interests were, he escaped the criticism which has been so freely passed upon many of his associates. He was a man of clean, happy and success-

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The great trouble with the Hearst boom is that it is too easily converted into hearse boom.

Governor Bailey of Kansas is position to appreciate the folly of sending out begging appeals for aid for flood sufferers in a state financially able to take care of its own people. Ed Hoch, editor of the Marion Record, is the coming man for governor.

The statute of Congressman "Sunset Cox, erected in New York by admirers, is now without a habitation. Removed from its original location because of the subway the municipal art commission cannot find another site for the effigy. The Metropolitan museum will not have it on account of its hideousness.

Sometimes foreigners show a keen in sight into things which they are supposed to know nothing about. One was being examined for naturalization at Kennebec, Me., last week, and in answer to the ques tion, "Are you a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining teaching disbelief in or opposition to all organized government?" said at once: "Yes, yes; I belongs to the democratic party.

While in New York recently General Fitzhugh'Lee told about his acquaintance with Colonel Bryan when the latter ar rived at Jacksonville, Fla., as colonel of fame; the Third Nebraska regiment, when Gen- Watch those who in trying keep bitterly rived at Jacksonville, Fla., as colonel of eral Lee was commanding the Seventh army corps. Said General Lee: "He addressed me a very courteous note, announcing his arrival, and subsequently two touched upon politics, and I suggested that, A grasp of the science called Justwhentoor three times a week would ride up to

being under arms, that was a subject or which we might properly be silent, and in connection with this I asked him if he understood what was meant in military parlance by "marking time." He said he did, and correctly defined it as the act of lifting one foot and then the other, and each time setting it down in the place it had originally occupied. "Well, Colonel Bryan," said I, "while you are advocating free silver I am marking time."

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania comes in for severe criticism from the newspapers of his own party on account of his efforts to tump from the governorship to the supreme bench of the state. Details of the political deal have been published by the Press of Philadelphia, and they show that political dickering in high quarters is as brazen and odorous as the deals of a ward heeler. The Press says: "To make a seat on the supreme beach a matter of bargain, to throw in the attorney generalship of the state as an additional inducement, and to undertake this trafficking in the interest of the official who had the appointment to make is a scandal which needs no characterization. Simply to describe it is to characterise it. There is no variation in the note of reprobation The only alternative was an expression of incredulity. Could it be possible that such a disclosure was true? Was there not some mistake about it? Unfortunately for Governor Pennypacker no such refuge is open to him. The Press did not speak till it was sure. It holds in its hands the indubitable evidence. It has no need to ask as to the verity. It knows."

FLASHES OF PUN.

"Does your excellency intend paying all utstanding claims?" inquired the chancel-or of the exchequer.
"Certainly not," replied the South Ameri-an dictator. "Only those that stand in." can dictator.

Pinckney had made his famous declaraflon, "Millions for defense, but hot a ten-for tribute!"

"Excuse me, sir," insinuated the waiter,
"but haven't you forgotten something?"

With a waii of anguish, he had to elimb down from his high horse.—New York Sun.

"That young man was very popular at the summer resort, but nobody seems to notice him during the social season," "Yes," unswered Miss Cayenne; "in the summer be is in the swim, and in winter he is in the freeze."—Washington Star.

Teacher-I am a thorough believer in reincarnation.
Willie (aside)—If she ever comes back here as a chicken, I'm going to chop her head off.—Detroit Free Press. Tom-Did you feel desperate when she re-

Jerry-Indeed, I did. I lit my gas stove and let it run nine hours,-Indianapolis Journal. "As to the movement for a cleaner cur-rency," counseled the philosophical boarder, "get a clean currency if you can, you fellows, but get the currency."—Chicago

Sappho was explaining her success.
"You see," she said, "I was the first sweet young thing who didn't tie her manuscript with blue ribbon."
Excusing herself, she turned to give the Athens Yeller an interview on "How It Feels to Be a Poetess."—New York Sun.

10 mills make a combine.
10 combines make a trust.
10 trusts make a merger.
10 mergers make a magnate—
And he makes all the money!
—Springfield Republicas. SCIENCE OF JUST WHEN TO QUIT.

8. W. Gillian in Baltimore American. He'd dabbled in lore of the wise gone be-He'd read all the books that had come in his way; He'd studied the sages of long buried As well as the erudite minds of today.

He'd name in a minute each book (and what's in it)

That e'er had attracted attention a bit;
But one sort of knowledge ('tis taught in no college)

He knew not—the science of Justwhento-ouit.

He'd talk you distracted on plays that were ncted In days of old Shakespears or earlier still; He'd talk you to slumber on Pompelian lumber. He'd talk off you arm on the Panama bill: He'd tell to the letter which system was

better,
Joe Chamberlain's scheme or free trade,
where they split;
But yet you are sad that in chasing
each fad that
He's mastered, he's lacking on Justwhento-If men of his temper (we have them sic

were builders of houses, each dwelling would fall:
They'd keep right on stacking new stories, though lacking
The solid foundation to hold them at all.
In every profession are men in possession of wisdom galore, though they haven't a bit Of that prime essential of men influential-A grasp of the science of Justwhentoquit. Take then, for example, those duffers who trample e lowermost rung from the ladder of The crying That luck and not skill give the victor his Learn well in beginning the secret of win-Is not the vagary called luck-not a bit: But just the assumption of commonplace

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