

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Bee, published Sunday May 29, 1904, during the month of April, 1904, was as follows:

1.....	30,840	15.....	30,850
2.....	30,150	16.....	30,900
3.....	30,500	17.....	30,100
4.....	30,150	18.....	30,980
5.....	30,500	19.....	30,850
6.....	30,570	20.....	30,050
7.....	30,500	21.....	30,200
8.....	30,500	22.....	30,500
9.....	30,100	23.....	30,500
10.....	30,100	24.....	30,440
11.....	30,000	25.....	30,840
12.....	30,000	26.....	30,340
13.....	30,000	27.....	30,400
14.....	30,100	28.....	30,120
15.....	30,570	29.....	31,200

Total..... 890,000
Less unsold and returned copies..... 9,500

Net total sales..... 880,500

Net average sales..... 880,500

GEO. B. TSCHUCK,

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 29 day of May, A. D. 1904.

(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,

Notary Public.

The Siege of Port Arthur will be the title of the war drama now on the boards.

It was about time for the Hon. P. Crowe to resurrect himself for another bunch of free advertising.

The rules of the Rosebud game have been promulgated. Anyone who can raise this ante can sit in for a chance at the jackpot.

Year by year the ranks of the veterans of 1861 are becoming thinner. But the nation's grateful recognition of their patriotism will never diminish.

The weather man will have to be kinder to the summer garden resorts this year than he was last year if the latter are to enjoy a successful season.

Note the superiority of The Bee's war news service beside other papers published in this city and state. Make the comparison for yourself and be convinced.

All things come to him who waits. With several mammoth grain elevators in sight Omaha should not have to wait much longer for flouring mills, cereal mills and tanneries.

Every visitor from abroad remarks upon the visible signs of growth in Omaha and carries the tale back home with him. This is the sort of advertising that brings results.

If there is to be any more half-splitting over asphalt paving specifications would it not be better for the Board of Public Works to give the benefit of the doubt to the taxpayers rather than to the contractors?

Omaha's new fire engine has stood the test and is pronounced a valuable addition to our fire-fighting facilities. The rush of the insurance underwriters, however, to scale down fire rates is not yet visible.

The blue and the gray are both slowly but surely answering taps. No custom could be more beautiful than that of the survivors paying yearly tribute to the memory of those who have gone before.

Some of our democratic friends want to try it again this year with the only democratic governor who ever occupied the executive office since Nebraska attained to statehood. But where would the populist allies come in?

Panama natives want an American to be in charge as head health officer in the canal ports. The Panama people must have heard of the sanitary revolution worked in Havana under direction of American experts and be heading the Cuban effort less.

For acrobatic agility in taking all ends of the question, the tax agents of the Nebraska railroads are entitled to the prize. The only wonder is that they do not get the value of their respective roads down low enough that they can buy them in for themselves with their own pin money.

The Methodist general conference has completed its quadrennial session at Los Angeles. The weather man out there long ago gave up trying to match the daily shower reception that the Methodists enjoyed while they were holding their general conference in Omaha twelve years ago.

Two successful chairmen of the republican national committee have died within a few months—Hanna and Quay—two men of almost contradictory personal characteristics who yet achieved political victory in much the same way. It was not strange that they should have had each such marked antipathy to one another.

MEMORIAL DAY.

There are many more graves of union soldiers to be decorated today than there were a year ago. Thousands of the defenders of the union have within the past twelvemonth gone to their eternal rest. Rapidly the ranks of the veterans are being reduced and we sorrowfully realize that not many years hence all will have passed away, but the memory of their deeds will remain and be forever cherished by a grateful people. Time has not impaired the significance of Memorial day or weakened the sentiment which it inspires. We think as affectionately and as gratefully now as ever of the patriotic men who gave their lives for the preservation of the government and we hold in honor and esteem the veterans who survived that mighty struggle and are yet among us. The sacrifices they made and the hardships and sufferings they endured will never be forgotten.

The nation has never shown ingratitude to its defenders. The American people, more than any other, have always honored the soldiers who upheld the flag. They do so still and those who have given their lives in a far distant land to maintain the national authority and the men who are faithfully performing their duty under a tropic sky will share in the homage and respect that are today paid to the dead and the living soldiers of the republic. So long as our people cherish the memory of the men who fought to preserve the union and annually recall their heroic fertility and valorous deeds, the institutions they battled to maintain will be secure. So long as the example of their great patriotism is impressed upon the people the republic will not lack defenders prepared to emulate that example.

It has been urged that Memorial day should not be regarded as a mere holiday for recreation. It has a higher purpose and meaning. It ought to be an inspiration to the worthiest sentiments, particularly such as tend to strengthen loyalty to the government, patriotism and a right sense of our duty as citizens of the greatest of republics.

NEBRASKA'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

On May 25, 1854, congress passed the bill providing a territorial government for Nebraska, embracing all of what is now Kansas and Nebraska. Five days after, on May 30, the bill was signed by President Pierce. History records that so far as Nebraska was concerned, no excitement of any kind marked the initiation of her territorial existence. "The persons who emigrated there seemed to regard the pursuits of business as of more interest than the discussion of slavery." It was different with Kansas, whose territory became at once the battlefield of a fierce political conflict between the advocates of slavery and the free soil men from the north who went there to visit the establishment of that institution in the territory. Thus the name of Kansas was for some years synonymous with all that is lawless and anarchical.

The enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was an epoch-making event. The controversy that preceded it produced a division of the whig party in the north and resulted in the creation of the republican party. This legislation inaugurated the conflict between slavery and freedom, which culminated in the greatest war of modern times and established more firmly and securely the foundations of the union. One of the most interesting chapters of American history is that which tells of the attempt to force slavery upon Kansas territory and the intrepid fight against it of the friends of freedom. It was a struggle the far-reaching consequences of which few men of that time could foresee.

Today is the fiftieth anniversary of the approval by President Pierce of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and that most important event will be celebrated throughout Nebraska on June 10, the Kansas celebration taking place this week.

MCCLELLAN A POSSIBILITY.

According to the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, there is a movement for Mayor George B. McClellan which may assume large proportions before the meeting of the democratic national convention. He states that some of the shrewdest political observers in New York are of the opinion that McClellan will be heard of at St. Louis, among these being some prominent republicans who were until within the past two weeks convinced that the democracy would make Judge Parker the candidate. "Whatever republican leaders may say elsewhere," writes the Press correspondent, "it is well known here that while republican politicians do not themselves express the opinion that the name of George B. McClellan will a second time head a democratic presidential ticket, nevertheless they do say that they now suspect that the commanding forces in the democratic party not already committed sincerely to any candidate are swiftly concentrating, or at least thinking of concentrating, upon George B. McClellan."

There is nothing incredible or improbable in this, in view of the fact that Tammany is unfriendly to Parker, while New York's mayor is the creature of that political organization. McClellan has been doing very well as the chief executive of the metropolis. He has shown considerable administrative ability and an earnest disposition to maintain good government. It appears that he is fulfilling his ante-election pledges, moreover, and what is very much in his favor, he has not incurred the hostility of any democratic faction and it is thought that if his name should be presented to the national convention he would get support from both conservatives and radicals. It is presumed that Mr. McClellan has been "regular," that he voted for the democratic ticket in the last two presidential campaigns.

It is plain, therefore, that New York's mayor is to be regarded as a possible

presidential candidate and indeed the probability of his appearing at St. Louis as a "dark horse" is very strong.

AN IDEAL THREAT.

According to the Lincoln Journal, there is serious talk at the state capital of the proposed summary removal of Harry Reed, assessor of Douglas county, by the State Board of Equalization, which will convene during the first week of July. Lancaster county officials who have returned from Omaha with figures showing values that County Assessor Reed is said to have placed upon the real estate and personal property in Omaha claim that the valuation placed upon real and personal property by Mr. Reed is very much below the market value and pressure is to be brought upon the State Board of Equalization to exercise its power of removal over assessors who prove to be derelict in the discharge of their duty, as defined by the revenue law.

This is either a bold bluff or an idle threat. County Assessor Reed is by experience and training the best equipped man in Omaha for the efficient discharge of the duties devolving on him. There is no other man in this city who is as familiar with the value of real estate in Douglas county, and certainly no man enjoys the confidence of all the people to a higher degree. He is conscientious and fearless. He has moreover had the benefit of the laborious and painstaking work of the city tax commissioner and two boards of review that have within the past two years made a thorough revision of Omaha real estate appraisements at their full market value.

The complaint of Lincoln merchants, who are said to be aggrieved over the alleged undervaluation of the stocks of merchandise in Omaha jobbing houses and department stores as compared with the assessment of their stocks of merchandise by the assessor of Lancaster county may or may not be well founded. In appraising these stocks of merchandise the county assessor is compelled to take the sworn statements of their owners unless fraud or deception are palpable. He cannot make an inventory, or check off the merchandise on the shelf, or in the warehouses. If the returns made by the Omaha jobbers and department stores are incomplete, or false, Mr. Reed would doubtless entertain any protest made by taxpayers who claim to possess knowledge or have just grounds for entering complaints.

Manifestly the Lincoln merchants who threaten to institute proceedings against Mr. Reed are putting the cart before the horse. The appraisement of the county assessor is by no means final. If there is anything seriously wrong the Douglas County Board of Equalization, which will review the work of the county assessor after it is completed, will have a right to correct it either by raising or lowering the figures at which any piece of real estate or personal property is returned. The threat to depose Mr. Reed affords good ground for the suspicion that it is not made in good faith, but simply for home consumption, and its effect upon the assessor and county board of Lancaster county.

Nobody in these parts will be surprised if the first big grain elevator erected in Omaha on grounds adjacent to the Burlington terminals. The Burlington has always managed to scent big enterprises and projects and never fails to be at the head of the procession when it becomes satisfied that they will prove a success. It headed off the Union Pacific by building the first creditable railroad depot here and it headed off all the other railroads by making the first big subscription to the Trans-Mississippi exposition.

The fourth of July is six weeks ahead of us yet, but it is not too early to promulgate the rules that are to be enforced by the police against the promiscuous sale of dangerous explosives. Merchants should not be allowed to fall back on the excuse that they have loaded up with cannon crackers and toy pistols in the expectation of unhampered trade, and that they would suffer loss and hardship unless allowed to dispose of the goods to any willing victim.

A glance at the names on the delegations selected to represent Douglas county in the two democratic state conventions raises a doubt whether the populist end of the former allied reformers will be able to get anyone at all to serve as delegates from this county to their state convention.

An almost complete suspension of press messages from Russian war correspondents is taken at St. Petersburg to mean that important movements are pending. It may also mean that the correspondents do not believe in paying heavy telegraph tolls on news that will not be welcome when it is received.

Ready for the Battle.
Philadelphia Press.

The coming presidential campaign will be fought on two issues—the tariff and Roosevelt. The republican party will gladly accept the fight on both.

Now Will Hubby Treat
Chicago Record-Herald.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has gone on record in opposition to divorce. This is a magnificent commitment to the husbands the women now possess.

Slightly Mixed.
Philadelphia Record.

"Aggressiveness," says Mr. Bryan, "is a quality that is absolutely necessary in a democrat." Therefore the Nebraska man is opposed to Judge Parker. Mr. Bryan has confused aggressiveness with loquacity.

Parker Has One Opinion.
New York Tribune.

Judging from the recent decision of the New York court of appeals Judge Parker has at least one opinion with which few Americans will agree—namely, that the American flag may be used for advertising purposes.

"Party that Does Things."
Kansas City Journal.

"I like the republican party," says Paul Morton, "because it is the party that stands for the material interests of the country."

It is the party that has done things." And millions of other sensible men like it for the same reason. Their number is considerably larger this year than ever before.

Supreme Well-Set On.

Philadelphia Ledger.
Great surprise was caused the other day by the report that some members of the Canadian government had at one time hearkened to the voice of the briber in connection with the grant of privileges to an insurance company. By the way, why should there be great surprise when a Canadian does these things while Americans accept them as a matter of course?

An Encouraging Sign.

Springfield Republican.
It is an encouraging sign that so many of the annual conventions of great religious denominations are expressing themselves strongly regarding the "consecutive polygamy" or rapid-fire divorce evil. There is little use in denouncing venerable Mormon apostles so long as divorces-while-you-wait are a characteristic of our monogamous Christian civilization in America. One good result of agitation must be a stiffening in the courts. Judges in certain states will not sanction the loose legal methods that so often have become a public scandal if they realize that public sentiment is being educated against them.

THE CAPTURE OF KIN CHOU.

Chicago Tribune.
The Japanese have had another success. They have stormed Kin Chou. The report of their casualties is not yet in. When it comes it will probably show that the success was a bloody one.

The Japanese have made up their minds to take Port Arthur. This capture would give them great sentimental, political and military satisfaction.

Sentimental satisfaction because they took Port Arthur from the Chinese and immediately were tricked out of it by Russia.

Fundamentally after the cause of the present war was this Russian trick. Ever since this achievement the thought of it has festered in the Japanese minds. The Japs regard the retaking of Port Arthur from Russia almost as a sacred duty. The soldiers entrusted with the performance of that duty are the Japanese.

Political satisfaction because the fall of Port Arthur would immensely enhance the prestige of Japan in the eyes, first of China, then of Asia and finally of the world.

Military satisfaction because of the Russian soldiers and weapons which would fall into the clutches of the Japanese army which had been operating against it. This army once released would join the forces in central Manchuria operating against Kourou-patkin. Besides, if the Japanese take Port Arthur they could probably keep it, because they can replenish it from the sea. If they cannot they would have a base of immense strategic value to their navy, for it is a safe and fortified harbor which dominates the gulf of Chi Li.

What is the likelihood of the Japanese capture of Port Arthur, and how far has the taking of Kin Chou contributed to that end?

Kin Chou is a small town, a strongly fortified thirty-two mile north of Port Arthur. In its own vicinity it dominates the Liao Tung peninsula from sea to sea. If it were taken no army could march around it. It had to be taken before the armies now on the peninsula could come into the rear of the Japanese army. If there had been good landing places between Kin Chou and Port Arthur soldiers might have been disembarked in the rear of the outpost, but there were no particularly safe landing places.

While, therefore, the taking of Kin Chou was antecedent necessary to the prosecution of the attack on Port Arthur, the fall of Port Arthur need not follow the fall of Kin Chou. Before the Japanese soldiers now stretch out an expanse of rugged terrain thirty-two miles long and from five to twelve miles wide. They will have to fight their way over this rough terrain to their flag lines over the fortress which they covet.

The ground is well fortified, the defensive positions strong, the area so limited that the chances for maneuvering will be small. It must be a case of soldiers and not of strategy.

The relative superiority of the Japanese soldiers over the Russian soldiers appears to be less than that of the Japanese generals over the Russian generals. So when the military proposition is reduced to a case merely of soldiers, the Japanese suffer by the transfer.

Port Arthur contains about 20,000 troops. It must be well provisioned, for ample time has been given since the outbreak of the war to stock it with ammunition, food, clothes and medicine. It may be set down that Port Arthur will not be starved out and that the Japanese will have to assemble a large enough force to raise the siege. Or the Baltic fleet might come. The Japs have reckoned they must take the place by storm. The military logic of the situation has compelled them to this.

Whether or not the Japanese in their assaults they will lose many thousands of their soldiers in their attempts.

Port Arthur is more strongly fortified than was Plevna or Sevastopol. Modern weapons are better defenders than those of 1855 or 1877.

The Japs can storm Port Arthur seems doubtful, but during the three and one-half months of the present war the Japanese have continually exceeded the prophecies of those who based their estimates on the accomplishments of past campaigns. If the Japanese do take Port Arthur they must be credited with the accomplishment of one of the bravest and most soldierlike feats in military history.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A Wisconsin man just previous to his suicide threw about \$1,000 of his money into the river. Wisconsin holds the palm for the meanest man until new contestants appear.

An appropriation of \$15,000 has been made by the city council of Philadelphia to pay the expenses of the trip of the Liberty bell to the St. Louis exposition. The start will be made on Friday, June 3.

Some of the newspapers are still discussing the resignation of Pension Commissioner Ware, although, according to his family and himself, he has not resigned and does not intend to do so.

Henry Newell, one of the guards at the St. Louis exposition, "kept tab" on the questions asked him one day last week and found when night came that he had received 135 requests for information.

Bugler Martin, the sole surviving trooper of Clusters Mountain Meadow massacre, has opened a little stand at the entrance to Fort McHenry, Baltimore. He was retired on January 7 last, having served thirty years in Uncle Sam's army.

It is proposed to erect a monument at Washington to the memory of the late Major Walter Reed, U. S. A., whose labors demonstrated that yellow fever is transmitted by mosquitoes, and who died in Cuba of the disease while conducting his investigation.

The will of the late Prof. Maxwell Somerville of Philadelphia disposes of an estate of over \$100,000. Among other bequests he set apart a sum of money the interest on which is to be devoted to the giving of a banquet annually to the members of the grand Masonic lodge of Pennsylvania and the sitting and past officers of Union lodge No. 22 of Philadelphia.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

The Postoffice department is giving some attention to fake concerns operating principally in New York City, which induce gullible people to part with their money, using the mails as a medium. The fakers are known as "home work" companies, and the department proposes to issue fraud orders against them.

A typical case is that of the Majestic Lace company, located in New York. Until a month ago it was run by Mrs. Ida Russell, who represented that it would furnish work for women to do at their homes, offered to supply materials free and indicated that \$15 a week could be made. Whoever responded to the company's alluring offers immediately received an order for \$50 worth of lace medallions, it being explained, however, that the work must be done on one of the company's machines, which would cost \$2.

The inspectors say that the machines so sold did not cost more than 25 cents to manufacture. It was found that in the four months the Majestic company was in existence outfits amounting to \$2,500 were sold and that less than \$150 was paid out for lace made on them. The price paid for medallions was 2 cents each and the inspectors ascertained that, working ten hours a day, not more than thirty or forty could be made by one person in a day, and that out of 1,500 persons who were induced to purchase outfits less than a dozen sent in enough work to reimburse them for the cost of the machines.

It was discovered that Mrs. Ida Russell sold the business to E. F. Woodbury, who was running it when it was investigated by the department. A general investigation revealed a number of companies working along the same lines as the Majestic and selling the same kind of lace making outfits. It was determined to issue fraud orders against them all.

The investigation of the effect of cold storage on the healthfulness of food, which is to be undertaken by the Agricultural department by direction of congress, will probably prove of great value. The cold storage men advocated the appropriation for this purpose to meet the growing criticism of food preserved in that way. It has grown to be a person of large proportions, and if there is any danger connected with it the public cannot have the information too soon. On the other hand, if food preserved in this way for an indefinite time is entirely safe that fact should also be known.

By way, chief of the bureau of chemistry, who is to conduct the inquiry, expresses regret that canned goods were not included in the articles to be investigated, because they become unpalatable if kept a considerable length of time. There is, he says, even a limit for preserved goods. The purpose will be to determine the length of time different food products can be kept in cold storage without deteriorating materially in quality or producing poisons. Many articles, such as green fruits and meats are said to improve up to a certain time when placed in cold storage. In other products the foods remain unchanged for a good while and then deteriorate.

Captain James E. McCracken, of Washington, more than 70 years old, has recovered from a broken back, three fractured ribs and other internal injuries without a surgical operation, and his case is the talk of physicians. Captain McCracken simply relied upon nature to repair the damage. On account of his advanced age his recovery has attracted more than local attention.

Captain McCracken met with an accident on February 15 while endeavoring to board a street car. He was caught between two cars and received a severe blow on the head. On account of his advanced age his recovery has attracted more than local attention.

His injuries were sufficiently serious to cause death in nine cases out of ten, and the doctors believed the patient's advanced age would count him with the majority. For weeks his life hung by a thread and the doctors were afraid to operate because of his feeble condition.

Finally he gained in strength and then it was decided to put off the operation until such time as he was strong enough. The patient improved so rapidly that he was removed from the hospital to his home about ten days ago.

Recently the doctors discovered that the three fractured ribs had knitted together and were as strong as ever. Further examination disclosed the fact that the back had grown stronger where it was broken.

The decision of Secretary Shaw to have the portrait of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna printed on the Panama medals is recognized as a fitting tribute to the memory of a man who did such great service in advocating the several measures and the ratification of the treaty which have made the canal possible.

The secretary stated that the plates for printing the bonds had been ordered, but it was not expected that they would be needed soon, since additional legislation is necessary. The bonds are authorized, but there are important details yet to be arranged regarding their interest-bearing and their standing as securities in relation to the consols.

Colonel Thomas W. Symons, superintendent of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, has adopted a liberal policy with regard to throwing open the public reservations of the treasury as playgrounds. Heretofore the numerous and beautiful parks have been kept strictly for observation purposes, "Keep Off the Grass" signs being displayed everywhere and the warning rigidly enforced. When Colonel Symons succeeded Colonel Bingham he set about overturning this custom. One of the first things he did was to establish a number of playgrounds in public parks, where swings were put up, and hills provided and other cheap and innocent forms of amusement furnished.

The next step was to throw open part of the White lot, directly in the rear of the executive mansion. Two base ball grounds were marked out there this spring, and are now used by clubs in the local church league. The crowds that attend the games on the White lot exceed those that gather to watch the games of professional ball played here. Colonel Symons the other day approved a request for the use of a portion of the Smithsonian grounds for purposes of archery, and this week he designated certain plots of ground as available for quail pitching. A more pretentious public amusement feature is the new speedway which has just been completed along the Potomac river shore.

Commissioner of Pensions Ware anticipates any possible exigencies of the coming political campaign by issuing the following circular, addressed to heads of divisions in his bureau:

"The presidential campaign is pending and much political activity is being felt; increasing demands are being made on the bureau, and in a short time the danger line will be reached. I wish each of the co-workers in this bureau to feel that no concessions must be along the line of pressure. As much work and as good work should be done as possible so as to overcome the accumulated business of the office, but applications must be decided on cold law and cold evidence. The bare

Fifty Years the Standard

PAKING
POWDER

PAKING
POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

must not in any way be let down, and cases are to be made special and given precedence over others only when they come within the terms of the established law.

DARK RECESSES OF NATIONS.

Diplomatic Mysteries Not as Mysterious as They Appear.
Vance Thompson in Success.

Every nation leads a double life. Even our own honest republic is honeycombed with dark recesses of policy and what is rightly called statecraft. Our frank president is supplemented by Mr. Hay, and, as well, by John E. Wilkie, our chief of secret service, who wears, quite properly, a dark air of mystery as he goes about the world. We have not invented espionage, and I do not know that we have perfected it, but where other spies go our list-footed gentlemen go also, and there is in Washington a tolerably complete knowledge of the "mysteries" in the underworld of international politics. Brussels, however, is the capital of international espionage, whether it be political or diplomatic or military—this by reason of its central position and the neutrality of Belgium. The secret service of France has always been singularly good, as it has been in the recent years, however, the service has been badly dislocated. Both England and Germany have outmaneuvered it time and again. A few years ago a stranger in Paris might have seen a whole city boiling with patriotism and hissing an alien king in the streets. What interest had the Parisians in crying "A la mort de l'Allemagne" as he of Spain passed? None in the world. The German embassy had, however, at that moment, an interest in creating a "diplomatic incident," and so it distributed money to the servile press of Paris, loosed its many agents in the streets, and the organized "manifestation" followed.

Illustration of the utility—the morality is another question—of a secret service which has to do with more than smugglers and coiners and such simple folks. One can not live for many years in Europe and study what are ironically called "public affairs" without cutting many of these threads. International espionage is a huge and complicated system. That part which has to do with politics is by far the most important. In France, at all events, under the popular tumult of many a day election, the wily work of England or Germany has been discovered. Three years ago I told you of one who was informed that the French government knew and was watching the following foreign agents—27 Germans, eighteen Austrians, seventy-one Italians, eleven Spaniards, seventy Englishmen and thirty-three Russians and Poles, with a fair complement of Americans, Dutch and Swedes. Through so finely calculated a network of observation hardly the smallest misnomer of fact can escape. Nothing takes place in Europe, I believe, no statesman takes snuff, no king sneezes, but it is known within twenty-four hours to every state.

MR. BRYAN ON IDEALS.

Colonel W. J. Bryan, the Nebraska farmer, journalist and sociologist, was in Chicago last week. As an eminent visiting sociologist he had to speak a few thoughts to the Hull House Woman's club. The subject of his discourse was "The Value of Ideals." It contained some really touching expressions, such as must have sweetened the author's valiant address at Illinois college in 1881. There may be honest differences of opinion as to some of Mr. Bryan's financial and economic theories, but nobody can read his remarks about

"Ideals" without being a gladder and a better man and having in a full cargo of excellent sentiments for the album and the commonplace book. For example:

"An ideal that can be overtaken is a small ideal."
"An ideal measures the difference between success and failure, between a noble life and a wasted existence."
"Everyone should have an ideal so high as to keep one constantly looking up."

Political parties should cease to seek base, practical, immediate ends. They should strive for long distance success, "for the highest ideals rather than for temporary victory at the polls;" and "it is better that we should raise our ideal than carry an election."

How long ought a party, the democratic party, for instance, wait for success? Here is Mr. Bryan's high souled answer: