

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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| 1. 25,500 | 10. 20,200 |
| 2. 25,500 | 11. 20,200 |
| 3. 25,500 | 12. 20,200 |
| 4. 25,500 | 13. 20,200 |
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| 13. 25,500 | 22. 20,200 |
| 14. 25,500 | 23. 20,200 |
| 15. 25,500 | 24. 20,200 |
| 16. 25,500 | 25. 20,200 |
| 17. 25,500 | 26. 20,200 |
| 18. 25,500 | 27. 20,200 |
| 19. 25,500 | 28. 20,200 |
| 20. 25,500 | 29. 20,200 |
| 21. 25,500 | 30. 20,200 |
| 22. 25,500 | 31. 20,200 |
| 23. 25,500 | 32. 20,200 |
| 24. 25,500 | 33. 20,200 |
| 25. 25,500 | 34. 20,200 |
| 26. 25,500 | 35. 20,200 |
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| 29. 25,500 | 38. 20,200 |
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| 31. 25,500 | 40. 20,200 |
| 32. 25,500 | 41. 20,200 |
| 33. 25,500 | 42. 20,200 |
| 34. 25,500 | 43. 20,200 |
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| 37. 25,500 | 46. 20,200 |
| 38. 25,500 | 47. 20,200 |
| 39. 25,500 | 48. 20,200 |
| 40. 25,500 | 49. 20,200 |
| 41. 25,500 | 50. 20,200 |
| 42. 25,500 | 51. 20,200 |
| 43. 25,500 | 52. 20,200 |
| 44. 25,500 | 53. 20,200 |
| 45. 25,500 | 54. 20,200 |
| 46. 25,500 | 55. 20,200 |
| 47. 25,500 | 56. 20,200 |
| 48. 25,500 | 57. 20,200 |
| 49. 25,500 | 58. 20,200 |
| 50. 25,500 | 59. 20,200 |
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| 61. 25,500 | 70. 20,200 |
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| 78. 25,500 | 87. 20,200 |
| 79. 25,500 | 88. 20,200 |
| 80. 25,500 | 89. 20,200 |
| 81. 25,500 | 90. 20,200 |
| 82. 25,500 | 91. 20,200 |
| 83. 25,500 | 92. 20,200 |
| 84. 25,500 | 93. 20,200 |
| 85. 25,500 | 94. 20,200 |
| 86. 25,500 | 95. 20,200 |
| 87. 25,500 | 96. 20,200 |
| 88. 25,500 | 97. 20,200 |
| 89. 25,500 | 98. 20,200 |
| 90. 25,500 | 99. 20,200 |
| 91. 25,500 | 100. 20,200 |

Total 2,550,000
Less unsold and returned copies, 1,000
Net total sales, 2,549,000

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1904.

(Seal) M. E. Notary Public.

If these Kelly affairs continue William Allen White will have to amend his thesis on "What's the matter with Kansas."

Governor Vanderman of Mississippi owes a vote of thanks to the candidate for congress from that state who has made the governor respectable by comparison.

Statesboro has redeemed Georgia from any charge of mawkish sentimentalism, the grand jury having refused to indict lynchers despite the advice of the judge.

Judge Tyler has so far failed to convince the president that official negligence can be effected by the verdict of a jury to the effect that the neglect was not criminal.

Candidates running for lesser state offices on all tickets in Nebraska may congratulate themselves on the fact that the fight has been waged all around them without touching any of them.

The second day's registration shows still further republican gains, but another big effort will have to be made to get the remaining delinquents enrolled on the third and last registration day.

Judge Parker has concluded to make three more speeches during the present campaign. By the time he is nominated in 1908 for "vindication" he will probably have developed into a rear platform orator.

The report of questionable treasury notes in Russia is probably set adrift by those who want to limit the sale of goods to that country. But no one is questioning St. Petersburg exchange on London.

Judge Sullivan has not yet made public any revision of his opinion that the new Nebraska revenue law is, on the whole, a good measure depending solely upon conscientious enforcement to produce equitable taxation.

Vicory Alexieff has drawn the highest prize in the Russian war lottery. He is to be permitted to dwell on the banks of the Neva while his less fortunate fellows are facing the Japanese or preparing for courts of inquiry.

The "will-be" senator wants it distinctly understood that that \$100 donation made by President Nash of the electric lighting monopoly is only part payment for the services of his invaluable public opinion molder.

The popocratic roosterback factory is very busy just now and will turn out a greater quantity of unalloyed campaign fakes for the next week than have ever been turned out of any one factory in Omaha within an equal period.

It would have been interesting to know how many democrats attending for example, the big Folk meeting, had rectified offhand the names of the six democratic nominees for congress in the various districts in Nebraska.

Every time a man starts out to fight hoodlums he is credited with an attempt to construct a personal machine. This is true of Folk in Missouri, La Follette in Wisconsin and Bentley in Kansas. The hoodlums do not try to construct a "personal machine," being content, usually, with a division of the spoils.

Howell made a great mistake in framing his water purchase bill, by which he thought to connect himself to a life-long public salary. Instead of providing that of the two vacancies on the Water board to be filled this year one should go to a republican and one to a democrat, he should have clung to it by endorsing the republican to be first duly required by his former employer, the water company.

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A CHARGE ANSWERED.

Secretary Hay, in his great speech in New York last week, answered and completely demolished the democratic charge that our government had committed a grave wrong in the Colombia-Panama matter. He conclusively showed that the course pursued by the president was entirely proper and legitimate. That action, said the secretary of state, was in the interest of peace and it was effective. There was no declaration of war, as the democrats have recklessly asserted, and there was no defiance of our constitution nor of international law.

Mr. Hay expressed the opinion that the democrats do not themselves believe that any wrong was done and he found proof of this in the fact that while they make the accusation that we are in the isthmus as a result of violence, robbery and treachery, they propose not only to stay there, but to go right on and reap the fruit of our infamy by building the canal. There is no talk of restitution, no suggestion of a national penance for transgression. Nothing of the kind. Of course the democratic outcry in this matter is utterly insincere and hypocritical. The section of that party which is its mainstay was practically unanimous in support of the action of the administration. When the treaty with Panama was before the senate and an effort was made to unite democratic senators against its ratification the constituents of the southern senators notified them that they wanted the treaty ratified and the notice was generally heeded.

The democrats have made no political capital out of the assault upon the course of the administration in the Panama matter. All that they have done is to libel and slander their own government and their own country.

THE DOMINION ELECTION.

The general election in the Dominion of Canada, which will be held next Thursday, possesses some interest for the American people, since the result may bring about material changes in the trade relations of the two countries. The principal issue in the proposed construction of a transcontinental railroad, which if built would in time become a considerable competitor of American roads, but the matter of immediate interest is the tariff question. If the liberal party is successful, as is expected, there would probably be no great changes in the tariff, but a victory of the conservative party would almost certainly follow by a considerable increase in the customs duties on manufactures, except the British. It is the understanding that the Canadian manufacturers, who want more tariff protection, are practically a unit in support of the conservative party.

The manufacturers of New England are doubtless feeling a good deal of concern regarding the outcome of the Canadian election, but whatever the result it is a pretty safe prediction that the course of reciprocity will not be advanced. Neither of the parties in the Dominion is giving any attention to that question and in fact it seems to have passed entirely out of popular consideration.

FABRICATING PUBLIC OPINION.

When the proposition for a municipal lighting plant was submitted by the council to the people of Omaha it was to have been expected that the electric lighting monopoly would exert all its influence and use all its means to encompass its defeat. It was to have been expected that the agencies and machinery by which the electric light monopoly has procured its franchises and contracts and controlled our city government would again be set in motion, but 25,000 voters cannot be bought even if they were all for sale. It therefore became imperative to fabricate public opinion adverse to the proposition and for such a task the strenuous president of the electric lighting monopoly stands unrivaled in this or any other community. He is lavish with the corporation money and in addition has access to the Milwaukee railroad pass book.

The first thing out of the box came as a report from five selected committeemen of the Real Estate exchange, who within fifteen minutes by the watch discovered that while municipal ownership was a good thing on general principles, it would be a bad thing when applied to municipal public lighting. Their report was unanimously adopted by a baker's dozen of the exchange and given out broadcast as the unanimous declaration of the whole membership of the exchange.

On the heels of this promptly came the report of the selected five of the Commercial club, which was also unanimously carried through by a baker's dozen of the executive committee and promulgated without a whereas as the unanimous conclusion of the 600 members of the Commercial club.

The strenuous president of the electric lighting monopoly did not, however, stop there with his fabrication of public opinion. The various Omaha improvement clubs were called into requisition by his paid stool pigeons and their meetings packed by political roustabouts, workers and pass beneficiaries. Club meetings attended by a mere handful of people were duped into passing resolutions against municipal electric lighting "at this time" and by inference made to declare in favor of the extension of the electric lighting contract originally procured by tactics that would have startled even Joe Folk and furnished a month's work for a St. Louis grand jury.

But the strenuous president does not by any means confine himself exclusively to the fabrication of public opinion through paid strikers, heelers and railroad pass beneficiaries. His operations have been extended to the molding of public sentiment to the revenue reform press. These papers are now electro illuminated by ready made editorials that throw dust and strew misinformation to convince people that the proposition to relieve the electric lighting

monopoly from constant raids upon the city treasury is fraught with serious consequences to the taxpayers of Omaha. The strenuous president of the electric lighting monopoly, grown desperate over the menace of municipal ownership, now jumps into the breach personally with statements that would draw the blush to the cheek of a professional confidence sharp. But the intelligent people of Omaha know a hawk from a hand-saw, and while they readily concede the right to an honest difference of opinion on economic questions to everybody, they are not easily hoodwinked or duped by manifestoes and resolutions inspired by the electric lighting monopoly.

A FITTLE EFFORT.

The democratic effort to create popular alarm over the issue of so-called imperialism has utterly failed and no question before the country commands less popular interest. The very great majority of the people have simply refused to believe that there is any danger to our institutions in the possession of the Philippines and they decline to accept the democratic view in regard to dealing with the archipelago. They are not in favor of a policy of abandonment respecting the islands, which they rightly feel would be dishonorable to us as a nation.

The professed fear of the democratic candidate and the party managers that a retention of the Philippines may in some way lead to a usurpation of executive authority and an attempt to aggrandize personal power is regarded by most thoughtful people as a purely imaginary danger. Nobody whose mind is not under the control of a strong prejudice thinks that Theodore Roosevelt has any disposition to usurp power or take any action not clearly warranted by the constitution and laws. There is nothing in his record that gives the least color of justification to the democratic assumption. He has done nothing whatever to warrant the charge of an "imperialistic" tendency, having simply pursued the policy, so far as the insular possessions are concerned, of his predecessors. The conduct of our foreign relations during the last three years has been eminently wise and judicious, so that today no one stands higher in the public opinion of the world as a conservator of international peace and good will than President Roosevelt.

The people are fully aware of this. Hence the futility of the issue of imperialism. Of course there are some who seriously believe that the imaginary danger they have conceived is real, but the number of such is not very great. Four years ago the democratic party made imperialism the paramount question and the popular verdict was overwhelmingly against them. The issue has certainly not gained in strength since and all signs indicate that it will again be most decisively repudiated.

CLIMBING INTO THE BAND WAGON.

The unmistakable trend of popular sentiment toward President Roosevelt as the close of the campaign approaches is seen nowhere more strikingly than in the efforts of the so-called "independent press" to climb into the band wagon. The New York Herald, which started out to support Judge Parker, gave up the ghost a week ago, declaring that the Esopus jurist had lost his chance. And now comes Harper's Weekly, which has tried strenuously to favor Parker, and admits that he is a "goner" unless something happens within the next ten days to create a revolution of feeling—something which it cannot see among the possibilities.

"The difficulty about the election," says Harper's Weekly, "lies in the fact that the judge has been running for chief justice while his opponent has been running for president." With some humorous pokes it remarks, "No, brethren, we fear the candidate for chief justice will not be elected president of the United States." And after canvassing the contingencies by which he might be saved, it asks, "Is it likely that so many miracles will be performed simultaneously on Judge Parker's behalf? A land-slide would be needed for the purpose and of this there is as yet no sign."

Coming events cast their shadows before. The "harmless" candidate for congress is circulating another testimonial in the shape of a letter of endorsement by one of the Tammany democratic congressmen. If the "harmless" candidate were only running in a New York district a Tammany voucher might be a potent talisman—but Tammany is not entrusted with the selection of Nebraska representatives in congress.

Last year the fusion leaders pledged a clean campaign, free from personalities, and under strict injunction of Judge Sullivan, their nominee, kept fairly close to the promise. This year, however, they are making up for it by indulging in nothing but personalities and ignoring the issues altogether. It is needless to say that Judge Sullivan is not the candidate this time.

The fact that Baldwin and Metcalf occupied seats in the same stall at the Auditorium during the delivery of Folk's address on hoodlums and grafters is of little moment to the people of Nebraska. But the fact that the World-Herald has desisted from cartooning Baldwin and that Baldwin is vigorously pulling for the shore with Berge is mighty significant.

Dewey Wants the Best.

New York Tribune.

The Colorado has proved itself to be the swiftest armored cruiser afloat, and it is not surprising, therefore, that Dewey has requested it for his flagship during the winter maneuvers. In matters naval nothing less than the best satisfies Dewey, and the American people want his pennant to float over the best.

Practice Jolts Preaching.

Philadelphia Ledger.

All the nations of the earth are preparing with all their might munitions of war with which to kill their neighbors, and all of them raise their hands in horror when they hear of a Spanish bull fight.

REPUTATED BOND CASE.

Important Decision Rendered by the Federal Supreme Court.

Several days ago the supreme court of the United States denied the application of the state of North Carolina for a rehearing of the interesting and from a constitutional point of view, not unimportant "repudiated bond case." Unless an extension of time in session and the legislature of the state named takes suitable action it will be the duty of the United States marshal for the district to seize certain property of the defendant and sell it after advertisement, "at the east front door of the capitol in Washington."

The plaintiff in the case is the State of South Dakota, and the denial of the defendant's application means that the court saw no reason for reversing the judgment against North Carolina for \$7,000,000—representing the value of certain bonds which that commonwealth repudiated in the seventies, as other southern states suffering from the ravages of the then recent civil war and the abuses of reconstruction repudiated their bonded indebtedness at the trying times.

These North Carolina bonds—originally issued to pay the cost of a railway project—were held by northern individuals and corporations, and the repudiation was made possible by the eleventh amendment to the federal constitution, which provides that no state shall be sued by a citizen of another state. For nearly three decades these repudiated securities were regarded as absolutely worthless, but some years ago it occurred to a New York broker that the bonds could be made valuable by the simple method of turning them over as a gift to some state or state institution.

For one state can sue another under the federal constitution, and in the case of the repudiated bonds the only question is as to the bona fides of the transferee. The broker gave some of his bonds to South Dakota, and it brought suit and finally secured judgment, the court holding that the motive of the owner, who could not give the bonds to the state, was to give them to the state. The court held that the gift was valid and that the bonds were now the property of the state.

It is obvious that what has been successfully done in this remarkable case can be done by other holders of repudiated bonds. The decision affects many of the repudiated securities worth millions. And the question arises whether the state can recover the value of repudiated bonds presented to them, they cannot also recover on bonds purchased in the market at prices low enough to make the speculation attractive.

WORLD'S BEST SELLING BOOK.

The Bible Far in the Lead of All Other Publications.

Washington Post.

Enterprising publishers furnish us each week, through their advertisements, with a list of the "Best Selling Books." Some of the popular and best-selling titles are running into hundreds of thousands, and there is a strong rivalry, apparently, for first place in the favor of the reading public. The presence of two continents are busy day and night turning out this supply of books, and the demand for the profound thinkers of the day to imagine that the reading world has gone crazy, and the more important literature, particularly of a religious and educational character, is suffering. There is a constant increase in the sale of religious books are going out of fashion, and that the scriptures are no longer generally read, even among Christian nations.

It may be surprising, but doubtless gratifying to the public to know that the Bible is still the world's "Best Selling Book," the announcements of secular publishers to the contrary notwithstanding. Recent reports show that the British Bible society has, since its establishment, distributed 180,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, while the American Bible society has added more than 70,000,000 to the flood of volumes poured into all the countries of the world. While the Bible society novel, the historical romance, and other forms of more or less trashy fiction may have their little day of popularity, the publishers of the Bible publishing houses keep running in their efforts to supply the demands of the world for the history of Jehovah's people and the doctrines of the lowly Nazarene. The Bible is now printed in 450 languages or dialects, by which it has reached the remotest corners of the globe and its teachings made accessible to seven-tenths of the globe's inhabitants. Linguists are constantly employed in transcribing its message into other tongues, that it may be carried to the people of "the uttermost parts of the world." The Bible is not going out of fashion.

CHANGES IN IRELAND.

Oppressive and Repressing Policy Practically at End.

New York Outlook.

A striking change is being wrought in the relations between England and Ireland by a fundamental change of conditions in the island. Mr. Gladstone's home rule measure may never be adopted in detail, and it is quite likely that some of its provisions would not have worked out as planned. But the change in the attitude of the British government toward Ireland is a fact, and it is a fact that the Irish cause has been a prime factor in the change of attitude and the consequent change of policy which have gone on since the Irish cause was taken up by the government. A complete revolution has been done more for Ireland than most of the preceding liberal governments, and while complete autonomy is not likely to be conceded, there is every indication that within the next few years Ireland will practically secure the control of its own internal affairs, and Dublin castle will cease to represent an oppressive and repressing policy. No one has done more to bring about these better results than Mr. Horace Plunkett, who has done what a great many other reformers in Ireland have utterly failed to do, abandoned the platform and given up declamation and gone to work in a practical way to better Irish agricultural methods and conditions. Ireland is being rapidly recovered from waste and ignorant methods which have made what ought to be one of the most fertile countries in the world at times comparatively barren. The administration of Mr. Wyndham has been in sympathy with the reconstruction movement in Ireland, and the time is rapidly approaching when there will be a radical readjustment of the methods by which England manages affairs in that country. Neither Irish agitators of the windy type, of whom the country has been altogether too prolific, nor English conservatives of the unimaginative type, of whom England has been altogether too fertile, can long stand in the way of equitable relations between England and Ireland.

Keep Good Natured.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

Advice to all politicians, and especially those upon the stump: Keep good-natured! Let not the increasing heat of the campaign beget undue ardor. Live and let live. Do not quarrel with your opponent, but make a traitor to this government. It did not use to be, and is not so today. So long as this remains a government by the people, it never will be.

Tossing Bonquets Our Way.

New York Tribune.

All reports from the west indicate that it is safe for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. The reason for this unanimity in that great section of the country may be found in the words of Dr. Hillel last Sunday. Speaking of the west, Dr. Hillel, who has just returned from a western trip, said: "The west fairly scintillates with patriotism."

A Change of System.

Pittsburgh Post.

A Philadelphia report is to the effect that "highway robbers" have been at work in the city hall right at the doors of the mayor's office. It was a departure from color regimes that the operations were not carried on inside the doors.

Heating Pains on Both Sides.

Boston Transcript.

Truthfully, the managers of both political parties appear to have been anxious to disavow all connection with "Standard Oil" and at the same time to annex some of the "Standard Oil" money for campaign purposes.

NEBRASKA PRESS OPINIONS.

Playing Both Ends.

Butte Gazette.

For an anti-trust and anti-railroad man, Candidate Berge beats all time. When he came up into Boyd county he learned there was considerable feeling against the railroad, and true to his mode of campaigning, he immediately raised his voice against the railroad companies in general and appealed to the farmers, who he claimed were overburdened and abused, to vote for Berge as he was their only salvation. But it is in his own mind that the greatest railroad company in Nebraska, the Union Pacific, is openly supporting Berge, and Baldwin's "Our Man Mickey" has changed to "Our Man Berge."

Hitchcock or Kennedy, Which?

Blair Pilot.

Mr. Hitchcock's paper, the World-Herald, is devoting considerable space at this time in attempting to breed a factional breach in the ranks of the republican party. Although challenged by Mr. Kennedy to define his position upon the leading questions of the hour, Mr. Hitchcock has persistently declined to do so. He realizes that his only hope of re-election lies in dissension among the republican ranks. He is anxious to discuss national issues and continually avoids stating his position upon the important questions which confront the voters. Although standing upon a democratic platform he would like the voters to believe that he is a republican. He has attempted to gain support through an alleged bill which he introduced at the last hour of the last session providing for a postal savings bank system and his circulation of the bill under his congressional frank has caused a cold reception by the voters of this district. His pretended attitude as guardian of the United States treasury has been nullified by his willingness to use the mail service of the United States for political purposes free of cost to himself. He has attempted to gain support through an alleged bill which he introduced at the last hour of the last session providing for a postal savings bank system and his circulation of the bill under his congressional frank has caused a cold reception by the voters of this district. His pretended attitude as guardian of the United States treasury has been nullified by his willingness to use the mail service of the United States for political purposes free of cost to himself.

Having heard that New York is about to restore the rod in the public schools, the Society for the Reform of School Discipline, Glasgow, Scotland, sent to the school authorities here a copy of resolutions adopted recently by the society, protesting and urging against corporal punishment. The question has by no means been settled by the school authorities. The principals still desire to wield the rod, but the committee, which listened coldly to their arguments some time ago, seems no more favorably disposed toward them now. Mr. Mack, the chairman, who was opposed to corporal punishment, has resigned, and Frank D. Wiley, the acting chairman, is in favor of it. He has few supporters. The subject would have been brought up before the board had it not been for the urgency of the consideration of the budget and the adjustment of the part-time difficulties.

The number of men, women and children in the United States who wear artificial eyes is almost beyond belief. Throughout the United States all to be seen in class eyes are sold every year, of which 30,000 pass through the hands of a firm of opticians in Chambers street. From 12,000 to 15,000 of these eyes are manufactured here in New York, and nearly all of them are of high quality. The cheaper eyes are imported. Artificial human eyes come in several qualities. Common stock eyes can be bought in Europe at prices ranging from half a mark to 20 marks. Eyes of higher price are, however, usually made to order.

Immediately after election ex-Governor Frank S. Black is to leave for Frankfort, Ky., where he is to enter the greatest legal battle of his career. He is charged with saving the life of Caleb Powers, the young man who is awaiting execution in that state for the assassination of Senator Goebel, who was shot down while a contestant for the office of governor at the state house three years ago last winter. Ex-Governor Black governor has been in the service of the condemned man free of charge several weeks ago, but his action has been known only to a few intimate friends. He believes young Powers is an innocent man, and he declares that he will clear him, even if he has to take the case to the United States supreme court. Ex-Governor Black first took an interest in the case by reading of it in the newspapers.</