THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1905, was as follows:

1	30,220	17	27,710
2	29,040	18	27,620
3	28,470	19	27,350
4	28,210	20	27,520
5	27,970	21	30,080
6	27,980	22	30,650
7	30,420	23	32,190
8	30,140	24	29,870
9	27,760	25	27,810
10	27,820	26	28,150
11	27,860	27	28,070
12	27,680	28	30,240
13	27,840	29	29,990
14	30,300	30	27,870
15	30,500	31	27,600
16	27,360		

Total.....892,590
Less unsold copies.....9,818

Net total sales.....882,772
Daily average.....28,476

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of January, 1905.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Watch the World-Herald for another appeal for direct primaries as soon as all the primary election bills fail.

The annual report of the State Banking board secretary is a pleasing comment on Nebraska's sound financial condition.

In spite of the large area of low thermometer, the trade review of the commercial agencies is not the least bit discouraging.

When the groundhog made his retreat he hoisted a signal for six weeks more of winter. Less than half of the six weeks have elapsed.

Only about a week more for the introduction of bills into the legislative hopper. People with pet measures in hiding will take notice.

The town of Sheridan played a scurvy trick on Cheyenne when it had the taking of testimony in the Cody divorce case transferred to that place.

The czar seems to have decided to meet the Russian people half way, but is hesitating whether to carry concessions or firearms to the meeting place.

If floods do damage next spring it will not be for lack of warning to the people, but modern Noahs may be unable to escape the fate of their famous prototype.

Bulgaria is experiencing difficulty in borrowing money. The time is yet to come, if it comes at all, when the men who control the money bags of the world will be ready to help eliminate Turkey from Europe.

Since it is alleged with some degree of probability that Mrs. Chadwick has $1,000,000 hidden away she will probably have no difficulty in proving to the satisfaction of many people that she is a much maligned woman.

It is all right to enforce rules to compel property owners to keep their sidewalks clear, but there should be no discrimination. The nonresident owner of vacant lots should have no advantage over the resident householder.

The mayor of our sister city on the Iowa side of the Missouri river is endeavoring strenuously to prevail on the school board to enforce vaccination among all school children. It is needless to say that the mayor is a practicing physician of the good old school.

None of the charter bills that have been prepared put a prohibition upon the transaction of public business in star chamber sessions of various boards and official bodies. The secret scheming behind closed doors, so common in Omaha, should be effectually abolished.

Governor Mickey will not attend the inauguration exercises at Washington for the reason that he feels it to be his duty to stay at home and remain at the service of the lawmakers in session at the state capital. Members of his military staff will doubtless take this misfortune hardest.

Now that the Chinese minister declares that his country can place the firmest reliance in the friendship of the United States, it may be necessary to look for reasons outside of governmental channels for the troubles epveloping Chinese residents who have misplaced their certificates.

An inquisitive antiquarian has perpetrated a statement that the family tree of Tom Lawson goes at its root by the name of Larson and that the hero of frenzied finance started out as a Swedish sailor. It is just possible his enemies may at last find in this an indictment to which he must plead guilty and have no extenuating circumstances to offer in mitigation.

RAILROAD REGULATION—RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

Railroad regulation has become the paramount issue now before the American people. The problem with which President Roosevelt and congress are grappling is by no means new nor has it been unforeseen. Its origin can be traced back to the laws enacted in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa more than thirty years ago as a sequence of the granger movement that culminated in 1886 with the enactment of the interstate commerce law.

A retrospective glance at the views on railroad regulation entertained by the editor of The Bee when interstate commerce legislation was under discussion in congress is interesting at this time, not merely because they vividly recall the various phases of credit mobilier railroading and the grievances from which the region west of the Missouri suffered by excessive railroad tolls, unjust discrimination and political railway domination, but because they also suggest measures of relief that experience has shown to be imperative.

It will be noted, for example, that among the recommendations made before the senate select committee on interstate commerce was the nationalization of railroad supervision by the creation of a bureau empowered to exercise over railroads the supervisory powers exercised over national banks by the comptroller of the currency, the restriction of railroad construction, the creation of an interstate commerce court, the abolition of private car lines, and, lastly, a law that would prohibit railroad managers and directors from being personally interested in any other corporation or concern that requires transportation facilities.

Some of these measures have already either been enacted into law by congress or coined into law by the federal courts. The most essential features of imperative regulation are, however, yet to be engrafted upon the federal statutes. In the main the suggestions and recommendations in the document which we reprint on another page, have stood the test of experience and are conceded to be sound and sane even by railroad managers who twenty years ago scouted the idea of national regulation and supervision of railways.

THE PRIVATE CAR LINE EVIL.

There seems to be no prospect of any legislation at the present session of congress to remedy the private car line evil, the short time that remains of the session precluding a thorough consideration of any proposition for this purpose. According to what seems authoritative advices, no effort will be made even to have a bill reported from the house committee on interstate commerce. A measure was framed and introduced relating to the private car lines, but it appears that its author has concluded that it is too late to secure consideration for it by this congress and that the best that can be done in the matter is to make an investigation after the close of the session, by the house committee on interstate commerce, which will furnish such data on the subject as will enable the next congress to intelligently legislate on this very important matter.

It is to be regretted that nothing will be done at the present session of congress to correct the abuses, universally admitted of the private car line business, and if anything could justify the president in calling an extra session of the Fifty-ninth congress the omission in this direction would certainly do so. There is such conclusive evidence of the evils and abuses incident to the private car line system, it has been shown so indisputably to be responsible for the policy of rebates and discriminations against which there is public complaint, that it seems impossible that congress should defer action looking to the correction of these unquestionable wrongs against the public. President Roosevelt has clearly pointed out the duty of the national legislature in this respect and his position is fortified by the Interstate Commerce commission. Moreover, congress is fully informed as to the sentiment of the business interests of the country, which have been for years mulcted by these private car lines. The evidence of the rapacity of this monopolistic power in the transportation of the country is beyond question and it seems most remarkable that the representatives of the people in congress, with the facts before them, should for a moment hesitate to take some action for the purpose of remedying conditions which are admitted on all hands to be most prejudicial to the public welfare and distinctly in violation of the law.

President Roosevelt has taken a very decided position against the abuses of the private car lines. He has declared that the abuses incident to them must be stopped. The Interstate Commerce commission has pointed out what these abuses are. They are admitted by many of the railroad managers of the country, who do not hesitate to say that the railroads would be better off if these private lines were abolished, or placed under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission. In view of all this the duty of congress would seem to be plain. It is to subject the private car lines to the same supervision and control that is exercised over the common carriers. It is to make their charges subject to the requirements of the interstate commerce act. This can be accomplished by a simple act, which need not involve extended discussion. It is not an intricate proposition. There is no question that these private car lines are engaged in interstate commerce and are therefore within the power of congress to regulate such commerce.

IN REGARD TO BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The bill introduced in congress to repeal the national bankruptcy law is meeting with determined opposition from influential mercantile interests. The New York Board of Trade a few days ago adopted a resolution declaring in favor of the continuance of the existing law. It was asserted that on the whole the law had worked well and that whatever defects were shown under its operation could easily be remedied by amendment. There was a practically unanimous expression on the part of the board that a uniform bankruptcy law is absolutely necessary to the mercantile interests of the country.

This ought to go far to dispose of the assumption of the opponents in congress of the bankruptcy act that the manufacturing and mercantile interests of the country desire the repeal of the law. The fact is that they have no substantial ground for asserting this, there having been no general expression on the part of those interests adverse to the law. It would be most extraordinary if such were the case, for it is only a few years since nearly every commercial organization in the country most earnestly petitioned congress for the passage of a bankruptcy law and there is no reason to believe that these organizations have generally changed their view in regard to the wisdom and expediency of such legislation. Whatever may be thought as to the demerits of the existing law, all of which can be remedied, there is no general hostility to the proposition as to the importance and value of a uniform bankruptcy law. Every intelligent merchant and manufacturer whose business is not strictly local recognizes this.

As we have heretofore remarked, it is undoubtedly true that the present law is in some respects defective, but such faults are not irremediable, and to repeal the law because of them would be extreme folly. There is hardly a probability that the repeal proposition will receive serious consideration in congress.

AN OCCUPATION TAX.

The main object of charter revision is to improvise a more economical system of municipal government for Omaha whereby a material reduction in taxes can be effected without seriously impairing the efficiency of any of the departments. While the charter revision committees have centered all their talents upon the reduction of expenses, they seem, however, not to have taxed their ingenuity to improvise ways and means to increase the city's revenues.

It is passing strange, but nevertheless a fact, that Omaha is one of the few cities that collect an occupation tax only from liquor dealers, auctioneers, peddlers and hucksters, drivers of hacks and express wagons, circuses and traveling shows, and owners of dogs. Apart from the liquor license tax, the municipal revenue from the above named occupations is comparatively insignificant, while other cities have lightened the burden of the real estate owner by the collection of occupation taxes, not only from merchants, but from professions. A striking illustration of the extent to which occupation taxes are levied in other cities is furnished by the city of Louisville, which derives nearly $50,000 a year from the taxes levied on the following classes:

Each theater, museum, concert hall, public dance hall or public ball rooms, $250.

Each theatrical exhibition or performance, $15 per day.

Each museum exhibition, $7 per day.

Each concert hall, $12.50 per day.

Exhibitions, such as telescopes, microscopes, lung testers, galvanic batteries, etc., $7.50 per day.

But where a yearly license is paid on any theater, hall or other place of public amusement, no special license is required.

Every firm conducting a restaurant or eating house, as follows: First class $75, second class $45, third class $30, fourth class $15 per year; ordinary boarding houses, $10.

Every claim agent, $25 per year; every mercantile agency, $100; every stock and bond broker, $60; every promoter, $150; pawn brokers are taxed $350; public stock yards, $500; rendering establishments, $225; packing houses, $200; wholesale dealers in fresh meats, $200; dealers in live stock, $50; butchers, $25; fire, accident, casualty and indemnity insurance companies are taxed $2.50 for every $100 of premium received; insurance adjusters, $125; towel supply companies, $50; advertising agencies, $25; ticket brokers and scalpers, $50; cold storage refrigerating plants, $50; grain elevators, $100; public bath houses, $10; photographers, $10; clairvoyants and fortune tellers, $200; contractors on public works, $100; master builders, $25; advertising bill posters, $5 for every pole, post or pillar per year; athletic clubs, $25; detective agencies, $200; lumber brokers, $25; commission merchants, $100; official stenographers, $10; surveyors, $10; sewing machine agents, $5; expert accountants, $10; hotel keepers, first class $150; second class $100, third class $60; fourth class $35, fifth class $15; chattel mortgage and money loaners, $100; public warehouses and storage houses, $25; livery stables, $25; attorneys, dentists, surgeons and physicians, and patent agents, $10 each; laundries, $50; laundry solicitors, $20; real estate agents, $25; investment companies, $100; mercantile agents, $25.

While, under the constitution of Nebraska, all money from licenses goes into the school fund, the income derived from an occupation tax, if held to be a license, would correspondingly lessen the school levy and thus lower the aggregate of taxation. The Louisville license rates may not be applicable to Omaha in every instance, but they are suggestive and should furnish a basis for an additional amendment to the charter.

A terminal taxation bill bearing the imprint of the Real Estate exchange tax committee has at last been formulated. It would take more than that, however, to get it through the legislature and put it on the statute book. If the measure is proposed in earnest, the members of the tax committee will have to get busy right away and keep at it without interruption.

A well known local dealer is authority for the statement that there was more coal on hand in the yards in Omaha at the beginning of January than ever before at that season and that there was less on hand at the close of the month than ever before at a corresponding time. The coal dealers ought to be able to take their summer vacations without difficulty.

It must be remembered in connection with the Kansas oil refinery that this is not the first start of that state into the competitive business field. Its coal mines at Leavenworth supply state institutions with fuel at cost and its binding twine factory is making money. Kansas is undoubtedly erratic, but not always foolish.

Congress Tackles a Problem.

New York Tribune.

Congress is now wrestling vigorously with the problem of making a $1 bill stretch far enough to cover a $2 appropriation.

Passing of the Simple Life.

Atlanta Constitution.

We used to love Uncle Joe Cannon for his common, homespun ways, but they do say Uncle Joe has gone and bought him an automobile. "Dew tell!"

Costly National Insurance.

New York Commercial.

Admiral Coghlan says the life of a battleship in peace is twenty years. Every time we renew our navy, then, we are simply taking out a twenty-year insurance policy against encroachment.

Contemplating a Thirst.

Cincinnati Inquirer.

The Indians of the Indian Territory are understood to be much further advanced than the rest of the red men of the country. There is danger that they know enough to be insulted by the prohibition clause of the bill admitting Oklahoma.

Bouquet for Senator Dolliver.

New York Tribune.

Senator Dolliver's brilliant speech upon the life, character and services of Lincoln shows that he also is to be classed among America's orators of the higher type. It was a great subject and the senator's speech responded to the occasion.

Pennsylvania's Dubious Eminence.

Philadelphia Record.

Impertinent grand juries in western states, in nosing about in search of proper subjects of indictment, have even invaded the sacrosanct halls of congress, putting to the probe the crooked ways of senators and representatives! Such goings-on are not allowed in Pennsylvania.

Profits of Crooked Finances.

Chicago Record-Herald.

"Franklin Syndicate" Miller of New York, who got more than $1,000,000 from people who desired to get rich quick, is to be released from the penitentiary after serving a small part of the ten years to which the court sentenced him. He must have managed to save a good deal of the spoils.

Local Option Growing.

Indianapolis News.

Indiana has given its approval to local option by the passage of a bill allowing every township of a county and every ward of a city to prohibit the liquor traffic by a majority vote. The unanimity shown in favor of the proposition, suddenly brought before the legislature, indicates a healthy feeling on the subject.

Something in a Name.

Kansas City Star.

Not the least interesting thing about the late Jay Cooke was the origin of his first name. He was a son of Congressman Eleutheros Cooke of Ohio who once lost an election because many voters misspelled his ponderous name. The old gentleman thereupon declared that he would give his next son a name that would spell itself, and "Jay" was the appellation selected.

Where People Do Things.

Baltimore American.

Out in the breezy west, where divorce is already pretty nearly as easy as matrimony, there is a restless longing for some form of connubial contract that may be severed without the costs of a court untying. In the early part of the session of the Kansas legislature a "limited marriage contract law," was introduced, and now the Colorado assembly is considering a similar statute. The territory beyond the Mississippi is a great land for blossoming new ideas.

Equipped for Business.

New York Sun.

The Department of Commerce and Labor announces that last year it added to its permanent equipment one Bible, a bicycle, one binocular and one boring machine. The binocular is used to watch the trusts from afar, the bicycle to overtake them, the boring machine to penetrate their secrets, and the Bible to swear them. With such a plant at its disposal the department can have no good excuse to offer if it allows a single bad trust to escape detection and puishment in any corner of the nation.

AMERICA AS AN EQUALIZER.

"The People a Composite of the Best in All Nationalities."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One or two points in the president's address to "Little Hungary" in New York will bear especial emphasis. The president says: "Americanism is not a matter of birthplace, of ancestry, of creed, of occupation; Americanism is a matter of the spirit that is within man's soul." He would know no difference "between Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, native born and foreign born, provided only the man, whatever his creed, whatever his birthplace, strives to live so as to do his full duty by his neighbor and by the country as a whole." The sentiment which the president advances in these words is the sentiment which has prevailed in the country from the beginning. Men of many nationalities were signers of the Declaration of Independence, which rendered all of them liable to sentence of death should the pledge enunciated in that proclamation fail to be carried out by deeds. Men of many races were in the war which transmuted the declaration into fact.

These words have a special pertinence at present, when the influx of immigrants is greater than it ever has been before in all the country's history. * * * The American is a composite of the best that is in all nationalities. Nobody wants to close his gates against any worthy comers who are willing to share their part of the burden of extending American nationality and of spreading the sway of American ideas. Just at this time Hungary, whose sons have just entertained the president, have been making especially large contributions to the country's population. It furnished 177,000 immigrants in 1904, or more than any other country except Italy. Much opposition has been aroused here and there by the big inflow from those two countries and from Russia in the past two years, but the antagonism has no narrow, nativistic basis. It is due to a belief that some of the immigrants are defective morally or mentally, and are thus not calculated to make good Americans. The opposition, in fact, is voiced by some persons who were born outside the country, and thus is not swayed by the spirit which incited the know-nothing party of half a century ago and some recent eruptions along the same line. Race proscription is unamerican, and has never made any material headway in this country. America is the world's greatest harmonizer and equalizer. It is a crucible out of which has issued a race composite which is greater and better than any of its constituent parts. The men in "Little Hungary" whom President Roosevelt addressed and with whom he affiliated during his visit had a right to feel, and he and they did feel, that they, as lawabiding citizens, were socially and politically the equal of the president and of all other ingredients of the variegated blend called the American people

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Papillion Times: The state legislature had better adjourn before it does any harm.

Grand Island Independent: If the republican legislature tinkers with the Slocumb law it will be riding for a fall.

Beatrice Sun: To be strictly fair the McMullen bill should be so amended as to create an examining board consisting of one M. D., one D. O. and one C. S. This would give all the different schools a whack at each other.

Columbus Telegram: The lower house of the Nebraska legislature has appointed a committee to investigate the manner in which the state board expended the $100,000 appropriated to repair the burned Norfolk asylum buildings. It would appear that the board absolutely ignored the direction of the legislature, and spent the money for new buildings, instead of repairing the old ones. The Telegram congratulates the republican majority on being brave to investigate the peculiar work of the board. Perhaps the committee will find nothing wrong. But the whole deal looks bad. We note with regret that Representative Hoare of Platte county voted with the gang to prevent the investigation.

Blair Pilot: A petition has, this week, been circulated in Blair asking Senator Haller to use his influence in favor of the county option bill. A careful investigation about town discloses the fact that among the business men and taxpayers the sentiment here seems very strong against the county option bill. It works all right to argue that if Blair could be made to go "dry" as the result of the vote over the county, then the law would be good, but suppose Blair should decide to go "dry" and the vote over the county would turn the saloons loose. What then? Simply this. The howl that would go up from the county optionists could be heard across the state. The more we think of the subject the more we think that local option beats county option and is certainly the only fair way for a city or village.

Friend Telegram: If the railroads of this state would only let politics alone and set their political heelers to shoveling snow in winter and mowing weeds in summer there would soon be a better feeling between these corporations and the people who really ought to be friends. If the railroads would only content themselves with railroading for a time and let political strikers and politics severaly alone what a political mellenium there would be in Nebraska. At present the corporations seek through a system of political strikers and through a system of pass distribution to control the politics of every county through which their several lines run. Under existing circumstances these political strikers succeed in keeping up an animosity between the corporations and the common people. They are compelled to do this in order to hold their jobs. These very facts are keeping us from amending the present constitution or holding a convention to form a new one. These existing circumstances are retarding the progress of the state, it is making these corporations look ridiculous in the eyes of the people of this state. Possibly the time will come when these corporations will understand once for all that these political strikers who manipulate politics and distribute passes are not the real friends of these same corporations.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE.

Pittsburg Despatch: His was not a figure of commanding grandeur, as the assay of greatness is made, but it measured well by that simpler test of having given to the American home books that made for good and to his country a patriot's service.

Cleveland Leader: It is simple justice to say of Lew Wallace that he achieved very notable success in the foremost undertakings of his life. During his ripe old age he leaves behind him a rare record of worthy endeavor, fruitful beyond expectation in the fields of his most cherished ambitions.

St Louis Globe-Democrat: General Lew Wallace was the most noted of the surviving veterans of the Mexican war, whose number is now reduced to 5,000. He distinguished himself in two wars, in the diplomatic service, and in literature, and was one of the most versatile and capable Americans of his generation.

Kansas City Journal: His span of life was coeval with one of the greatest epochs in his country's history. That epoch was filled with countless opportunities for active and able men, and Wallace made use of all that came his way. For more than a generation he held a prominence that remained undimmed by the crowds of celebrities who rose and fell around him. His name will probably survive those of many of the great men of his day.

Indianapolis News: The world offers few examples of a sturdier spirit, of endeavor more patient, of determination more inflexible. They fittingly came to their own and crowned a life, the persistence of whose purpose had never wavered, whose ideals had never been lowered. In such a life Lew Wallace leaves a legacy to his state greater than any service he rendered her, and an example to his time supremely valuable in this: With no advantages and no gifts that separated him "far from the madding crowd," he yet kept himself free from its "ignoble strife." In a commercial life no sordid ends ever determined opportunities for him, no advantage ever abated the purity of his purpose, no hope of preference ever lowered the loftiness of his ideals or made sport of the high dreams of his youth. He had something of the knightly courtesy of chivalry in his temper, and it sprang true to meet every occasion. He lived as he was born, and died as he lived, a gentleman, clean to the bone.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The only trouble this winter is that the ice is too thick to cut inexpensively. Hence look out for the usual holdup when the warm months come.

The French mint turned out 138,316 medals of honor of various kinds last year. The Frenchman who grows up without receiving a medal owes his friends an explanation.

The number of California state senators accused of boodling has reached thirteen, which is regarded by the unfortunates as very unlucky. The guilt of four is conceded.

The people in far Samar who are raising a row are called the Pulajones. This Jones family seems to be very numerous. In Wales they work off steam by singing at the eisteddfods

Poultney Bigelow, journalist, traveler and author, has just returned to America after a long journey through the southern Pacific, where he has been studying the native and colonial forms of government.

General Morteza Khan, the new Persian minister, is expected to arrive in Washington in a few days and present his credentials. He is a bachelor, extremely wealthy and comes of a noble line. His father was the first man in the empire to introduce European ideas and started the Iran, the first publication approaching the newspaper as Americans understand it.

General Thomas L. Rosser, just appointed postmaster at Charlottsville, Va., was a cavalry commander under Robert E. Lee at Appomattox, but refused to surrender there. Instead the irreconcilable young soldier charged through the federal lines and escaped. Later, while trying to reorganize a force out of the scattered confederate troops in Virginia he was made prisoner.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Side Lights on the Presidential Banquet in "Little Hungary."

The newspapers of New York turned all the talent of their respective staffs on the job of giving local and national color to the picturesque visit of President Roosevelt to "Little Hungary," in the crowded East Side, and the hospitality there enjoyed. Many incidents crowded out of press dispatches are detailed, and all accounts agree that the president had "the time of his life."

When the guest of honor drove up, sharp at 7:30, the band hit up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the fringe of people in the doorways started quite a respectable cheer, which spread to the small crowds who were straining against the police lines. The president's carriage turned in close to the old north entrance to "Little Hungary," the one by which the president used to enter when he was police commissioner. Throwing open the door, Mr. Roosevelt started to get off there on the fly, but Thorne of the secret service wouldn't let him, and the carriage stopped at the new state entrance.

"Hello, Breen!" called out Mr. Roosevelt to Sergeant Breen, whom he himself promoted to be a roundsman. Breen grinned and saluted. The president shook hands with Brooks and Schmittberger and passed into the door.

District Attorney Jerome stood near the president for some time. It was the first time the two men had been seen together in several years, and this was commented on by many of those who saw them. A great deal of general conversation was devoted to them, and their appearances as they stood together were noted.

Commissioner McAdoo, strangely enough, was paired off with former Mayor Low, and during the evening they conversed at great length on general topics. Altogether the president shook hands with about 250 of the guests presented and then he was escorted downstairs to the banquet rooms. Here Mr. Roosevelt again received an ovation, and he bowed right and left as he walked to his chair at the guest table.

It was long after 8 o'clock when the guests were all down in the banquet room. It was a sight of which no restaurant and no hotel in the town could not well have been jealous. The partitions between the great east and west rooms of the street floor of the place had been almost entirely knocked out and pillars took their places.

Pillars, walls and the ceiling were hung with hundreds and thousands of yards of smilax. In the dark greenery of the ceiling were hundreds of red shaded lights, the rays of which were caught and reflected by brass helmets and breastplates hung at intervals along the walls in the banks of green.

The tables, which were crowded as close together as they could well be, were also covered with the green smilax and lighted with dark red Chinese lanterns and red shaded candelabra.

It was as simple and as completely beautiful a form of decoration as has ever been seen at a public banquet in New York.

The president ate his dinner in an air dense with cigarette smoke, as before the first course was half over everybody was puffing on a special brand of Hungarian cigarettes. The president seemed to enjoy it and smoked one himself.

When the champagne course was reached Proprietor Max Schwartz let into a corner of the room his wife and Mrs. Marcus Braun. They wanted to get a peep at the president, as both had met him in former years.

Hundreds of the diners recognized them at once, and began to cheer and wave their napkins. Emboldened by this, they advanced further into view, until Mr. Braun caught sight of his wife. He got up and smiled at her; the two women hesitated and then, deciding to chance it, they started down the narrow passageway behind the long table at which sat the guest of honor.

The president saw them coming, laid down his knife, fork and napkin, and, putting on his choicest smile, held out his hand. The women shook his hand, while Mr. Roosevelt, bowing repeatedly, declared that it was a great pleasure to meet them again.

Mr. Braun introduced President Roosevelt as "a man whom you all adore, and whom all the world of progress respects; the man who gives every man a square deal, no more, no less."

Of course, there was a storm after that. Men and women mounted chairs and screamed for joy. It was "Three cheers for Roosevelt!" and "Hooray for 'Teddy'!" and while all about the handkerchiefs fluttered.

As Mr. Braun mentioned the name of the president, the whole company rose and cheered for fully five minutes. The Hungarians shouted "Eljen, eljen!" their native word for "Hurrah." When at length silence was obtained, Mr. Roosevelt spoke.

All kinds of games were tried on the police to get inside the lines. About 400 persons, mostly women, swore and declared that they lived inside and had to get in to see their sick families. About 9 o'clock, just when two secret service men were having a friendly chat with the police, two pretty girls—"living poorchermaloots," the secret service men called them—tried to run the gauntlet, declaring that they lived just across from Little Hungary.

The "cops" said that they couldn't go by without permission of the roundsman.

"I'll see the roundsman," said the gallant secret service man.

"He says that he'll let you through for a kiss apiece," said the secret service man when he came back.

"Easy money!" said the taller and prettier of the two. The police made way. The girls marched up to the roundsman.

"Here's your pay," said the prettier one, and the roundsman got it where it would do the most good. The secret service man told them that something was coming to him, too.

"What! in front of all these 'cops'? You don't belong!" said the prettier one, and the crowd cheered harder than they had done for the president.

In the corner store next to Little Hungary there is a cleaning and dyeing establishment. And in the window of that shop sat three luscious daughters of Hungary. The first was blond and bland, the second was brunette and slim, and the third was plump and inviting. The plump one was leader and spokeswoman in the little game which they were playing.

They would mark a newly arrived cop or secret service man, and give him the signal. When he answered with a smile, the plump one would make a signal with her eyes and head, indicating that she wouldn't mind if he did come in. Then she would cast an appealing glance at him and smile. That smile would kill him dead, and when she motioned to a door in the hallway to the left, he would brave the joshing of the gang outside and enter.

The door was locked and double bolted. The crowd outside let out a coarse, mocking laugh and the plump brunette doubled up with joy. In this manner she roped in eight patrolmen, two roundsmen, one inspector, three secret service men and two reporters.

Every doorway held three or four beautiful daughters of Hungary or of Zion and four or five representatives of the civic or the federal law. In distant doorways one might behold the regular beaux of East Houston street arrayed in their Sabbath clothes and their flowered neckties, but black with jealousy. Here a roundsman was telling a dark eyed Slavess that she looked awfully good to him, and she was responding that she thought uniforms were awfully nice; and there a secret service man was telling a dark-eyed Austrian princess that he didn't care whether he went back to Washington or not.

In fact, Little Hungary will remember the visit of President Roosevelt joyfully or regretfully, according to its sex.

Experience Knocks Enthusiasm.

Chicago Record-Herald.

There has been a noticeable slump in the arctic expedition business. Evidently the explorers find it pretty hard during the progress of an old-fashioned winter to work up much enthusiasm on the subject of pole hunting.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES

"It always makes me tired," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "to hear a man say he's trying to 'square himself' when he's talking all around the subject."—Chicago Tribune.

"Are you in favor of an extra session of congress?"

"Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel. "We sent a feller to congress to keep him out o' this neighborhood an' I'm in favor of anything that'll permote that object."—Washington Star.

Casey—'Tis hard luck about Kearney. Ot hear he had to have his leg cut off bechune the ankle an' the knee.

Cassidy—Ay! the doctors decided that to save the whole leg they'd have to cut off part of it.—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Peck—I wonder if all men are such perfect fools as you are.

Henry Peck—I guess not. I'm the only one that married you.—Cleveland Leader.

"Safe from pursuit!" exclaimed the hero of the elopment as their train pulled out.

"And also from starvation," added the sweet girl. "Here's a check papa made out to your order."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Soubrette—So you consider her a great actress, do you?

The Comedian—Sure. She has tried a dozen obesity remedies, but they don't seem to have had any effect on her.—Chicago News.

Stranger (in Washington)—I think I'd like to go and look at the senate in session.

Native—You can go up in the senate gallery, but you can't see the senate. He's out of town.

Stranger—He? Who?

Native—Mr. Aldrich.—Chicago Tribune.

"Can you keep the wolf from the door?" asked the fond parent.

"I can keep the welsh rabbit away," replied the square-jawed young man.

Wiping away a furtive tear, the fond father gave his blessing.—Harper's Bazar.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF ANGELS.

Henry W. Longfellow.

When the hours of day are numbered,
And the voices of the night
Wake the better soul that slumbered
To a holy, calm delight—

Ere the evening lamps are lighted,
And, like phantoms grim and tall,
Shadows from the fitful firelight
Dance upon the parlor wall;

Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door—
The beloved ones, the true-hearted
Come to visit me once more.

He, the young and strong, who cherished
Noble longings for the strife,
By the roadside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life!

They, the holy ones and the weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore,
Folded their pale hands so meekly,
Spoke with us on earth no more!

And with them the being beauteous
Who unto my youth was given,
More than all things else to love me,
And is now a saint in heaven.

With a slow and noiseless footstep
Comes that messenger divine,
Takes the vacant chair beside me,
Lays her gentle hand in mine;

And she sits and gazes at me
With those deep and tender eyes,
Like the stars, so still and saint-like,
Looking downward from the skies.

Uttered not, yet comprehended
Is the spirit's voiceless prayer,
Soft rebukes, in blessings ended,
Breathing from her lips of air.

Oh, though oft depressed and lonely,
All my fears are laid aside,
If I but remember only
Such as these have lived and died!