THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
C. C. Rosewater, 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 May, 1905, was as follows:

1	28,040	17	29,870
2	28,400	18	28,610
3	28,090	19	28,850
4	28,150	20	30,250
5	28,640	21	31,700
6	29,950	22	29,020
7	31,550	23	28,530
8	28,510	24	28,510
9	28,450	25	28,750
10	28,100	26	29,040
11	30,300	27	30,150
12	28,640	28	29,110
13	30,250	29	30,850
14	31,830	30	33,000
15	28,700	31	29,020
16	28,400		

Total	917,900
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Daily average	29,284

C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary.

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

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

No accidents in South Omaha on the glorious Fourth. What are we coming to?

More frenzied finance down in Kansas and Tom Lawson lecturing within its borders.

It has at least been demonstrated that Russian sailors will fight if they know what they are fighting for.

There would be a greater rush for land in Oklahoma if the government would promise a tornado insurance policy with each patent of title.

From the action of the meat packers it would seem that they would rather be in contempt of court than to face a jury of meat consumers.

That Bucharest manifesto would indicate that Russian sailors had contracted the evil habit of making predictions from their superior officers.

It is possible that those Russian torpedo boats sent after the Kniaz Potemkine are hunting for it about the same way that Kouropatkin hunted Oyama.

Masked highwaymen seem to have held carnival in Omaha suburbs recently. Carnivals have always been patronized by maskers, male and female.

There seem to be two explanations why the county's bridge inspector at Waterloo was laid off. One is that he inspected too much and the other that he inspected too little.

Boston has beaten its own record for a long base ball game, and if the Beaneaters are to live up to their record there will soon be a demand for higher wages or shorter hours.

Reports from Boston and New York would indicate that the men in charge of the army regulations would do well to turn their attention to providing for safe and sane firing of salutes.

The socialists are the first in the field with their state ticket to be submitted to the voters at the November election. In politics the early bird has no sure thing of catching the worm.

If former Congressman White will take a big stick with him to Grand Island when he goes to see his son the incident may be considered closed so far as the public is concerned.

Court records show that nearly 130 divorce decrees have been granted in Omaha since the first of the year. The records of the marriage license clerk, however, will bust these out several times.

The Britton took an unfair advantage in racing with an American crew the day after it had celebrated the Fourth of July. Even the stock market showed the depressing symptoms of the "morning after."

This year the fatal Fourth of July accidents have been confined mostly to the regulars stationed within Uncle Sam's forts. The man behind the gun seems to have projected himself too much in front of the gun.

Now that a ruined Topeka bank holds over $300,000 of state money it may be easier for the official investigators of the state treasurer to make a report. This report has been promised for several months, but now that some of the blame can be shifted there is less excuse for further delay.

SUCCESSOR TO HAY.

The country will probably not have long to wait for the announcement of a successor to the late Secretary Hay, and in the meantime there will naturally be speculation as to who will be selected. It was very generally thought that Secretary of War Taft would be appointed to the cabinet premiership, he having acted in that capacity during the illness of the late secretary, but the fact of the president having directed that he go on to the Philippines appeared to indicate that there was no intention to make him secretary of state. Judge Taft is so admirably equipped for the duties of secretary of war that it is very likely President Roosevelt desires that he shall remain in that position.

Former Secretary Root is spoken of as a possible successor to Mr. Hay and the circumstance of his being invited by the president to represent the Department of State at the funeral of the late secretary seems to warrant the opinion that Mr. Root can have the state portfolio if he will accept it. That his appointment would be most satisfactory to the country there can be no doubt, nor is there any question as to his qualifications for the position. The former ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Choate, is also mentioned as a not improbable selection, though there is some doubt whether he would consent to become secretary of state at this time, owing, it is said, to the fact that he feels somewhat hurt because he was superseded as ambassador. He likewise would be entirely satisfactory to the country.

While either of these able men would worthily fill the great office of secretary of state, perhaps President Roosevelt has in mind some other man whom he regards as equally well qualified for the first place in his cabinet—possibly Senator Lodge, if he should desire the position. It is regarded as highly desirable that a secretary of state shall be appointed before the meeting in Washington of the peace conference, so that it seems safe to say that within a couple of weeks a successor to the late secretary will be named.

INTERNATIONAL MONOPOLY.

The agreement that has been entered into between the United States Steel corporation and the principal steel rail manufacturers of Europe creates an international monopoly, the working of which will be regarded with great and general interest. According to the report of the agreement it provides for a division of the markets of the world and neither party is to encroach upon the territory of the other. As understood, the United States Steel corporation is to have possession of the North American market and all other steel rail markets will be reserved to the foreign parties to the agreement. This arrangement has not been effected suddenly, but is the result of efforts extending over at least a couple of years. If we are not mistaken it came very near consummation a year or so ago.

Of course this international monopoly may not be able to carry out its plan of controlling the world's markets. It is quite possible that there will spring up competition to challenge the monopoly in the fields it has parceled out for itself, but manifestly if the agreement entered into holds and is faithfully observed by the parties to it the monopoly may prove powerful enough to overwhelm any competition. At all events it is manifestly a most important fact in the world of business, having in it the possibility of far-reaching consequences.

Meanwhile it is pertinent to ask what position the agreement places the United States Steel corporation in respecting the law. It is the opinion of the Springfield Republican that it makes that corporation open to indictment, conviction and punishment under the Sherman anti-trust law, and it says: "It is accordingly in order for the United States Department of Justice to proceed at once against the big steel corporation. Its effrontery in entering upon such an agreement as is alleged, right in the face of the prosecution of the beef combination for analogous offenses, especially invites the prompt and vigorous action of the government." There seems to be good ground for this view and it is quite possible that the attention of the federal authorities will be directed to the matter and the attorney general be called upon for an opinion as to whether or not the agreement renders the steel corporation amenable to the law.

ANOTHER PLACE FOR CONSOLIDATION.

The re-election by the school board of its paid officers for terms varying from one to three years, at increased salaries for the most part, calls attention to another place where consolidation can be effected to the pecuniary advantage of Omaha taxpayers.

The only point where the school district was affected by the consolidation legislation embodied in the new city charter relates to the collection and disbursement of its revenues, the county treasurer being made ex-officio city treasurer and by virtue thereof school district treasurer as well. In this consolidation the school district gets even the better of the city in that the latter must pay part of the expense of tax collection, while the school district is to have its money collected and disbursed without charge against the school funds.

The school district will always have to have its own superintendent of instruction, because that is a position which must be filled by a man of special educational qualifications. It doubtless will have to have also some sort of an administrative officer to look after its peculiar needs, but so far as its bookkeeping is concerned, and its auditing, there is no good reason why one county comptroller's office cannot perform the work for county, city and school district at one and the same time, and at a smaller expense.

In the matter of building supervision, too, there is no good reason why we should have separate building officers for city and school district. The city maintains a building inspector with staff of assistants and clerks who ought to be able to take charge of school building repairs in addition to their other duties without greatly increased outlay.

As to the legal department, why should the taxpayers be compelled to pay, as they do now, for four separate and distinct law departments—one for the county, one for the city, one for the water board and one for the school district? The work of criminal prosecution and of legal counsel and advice may, perhaps, be quite distinct, but one strong law department with an experienced, competent and trustworthy lawyer of the first magnitude at its head could readily take care of all the law business of these separate jurisdictions.

One thing that has held Omaha back in the past has been the fact that we have been supporting costly government machinery planned for a population of twice our size. The work of consolidation has been begun and it should not end until all the unnecessary duplications have been wiped out.

MONEY FOR CROP MOVING.

An eastern financial paper which has made inquiries of western bankers in regard to the supply of money in the west for moving this year's crops reports that the replies it has received are exceedingly optimistic. They uniformly express the belief that the producing sections will have to borrow very little money in order to move their crops. One of the replies states that middle west, south and southwest financial institutions, large and small, have more actual money on deposit than they have ever had in the history of their business. The writer thought that the amount of money that will be actually borrowed to move crops will be infinitesimal. A similar view was expressed by other bankers, all agreeing that unless the crops shall be extraordinarily large there will be very nearly if not quite enough money in the west to move them.

This is a highly satisfactory showing and to have been expected in view of the prosperity that the west has been enjoying for half a dozen years or longer. There has been a great increase in the wealth of this section during that period and a very considerable portion of the money that has been flowing in is now available for taking care of the coming crops. One western banker wrote: "The large financial centers will of course be drawn upon by their correspondents, but that draft will only be in the form of west and southwest banks drawing down their balances, which have been abnormally large. Drafts so made will probably be so comparatively slight that they will hardly reflect a change of any moment in the bank statements of September and October next."

The fact is that the west, owing to the new wealth which it has accumulated in recent years, is practically independent of the east financially and there does not appear at present any reason to apprehend a change from this condition. The very sound and substantial basis of all kinds of business in the west gives assurance of a continuance of prosperity, which, of course, is strengthened by the favorable crop situation. A few years ago there was always about this time of the year more or less anxiety in regard to whether the east could supply enough money to move the crops. There is no longer any solicitude on this score, the west being quite able to take care of itself in this respect.

In the table compiled by the state labor bureau to show products shipped out of Nebraska during last year Douglas county is apparently altogether omitted. We imagine that if the actual figures could be secured it would be found that Douglas county was decidedly upon the map.

The constitutionality of the Dodge primary election law is to be tested in the courts. In this instance the unexpected did not happen. Nearly every law enacted by a Nebraska legislature has to stand the test of a supreme court hearing, rehearing and re-rehearing before it can be enforced.

Iconoclasts have discovered that one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence did not append his signature to the document until 1781. The numerous descendants of the illustrious subscribers demand that the name of the "fraid-cat" be blasted to the world.

The offer of the redoubtable Sam McLeod to occupy the position of superintendent of buildings for the Omaha schools at cut rates and without charging horse hire was unceremoniously turned down. Some things are dear at any price.

Chicago now has an excellent opportunity to illustrate the operation of evenhanded justice. It is not every town which can have alleged conspirators in labor unions and in industrial concerns under indictment at the same time.

In saying that the late Secretary Hay was the man who checked the ambition of Russia for an Oriental empire the Novoe Vremya pays one of the highest compliments to the ability of the dead statesman that could be paid.

There must be a hole in the bottom of the sea somewhere or Nebraska would have been all under water by this time, as it used to be when it was inhabited by the sportive hippopotamus, walrus and dolphin.

There Are Others.
Chicago Tribune.

In the hour of humiliation Engineer Wallace has the satisfaction of knowing that most of the persons to woo around him are working for more hire.

A Card Up the Sleeve.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Japanese are childlike and bland in their manners, but they are not going to anything. Their force is opposition. After the form of preliminary negotiations for peace is over they will write an indemnity figure that will paralyze the world. The present proceedings in the direction of peace are merely play to please the soft-hearted and soft-headed.

A Suspicion Confirmed.
Washington Post.

The Department of Commerce and Labor officially announces that the cost of living has advanced, thus confirming suspicions which the wage earners have been entertaining for several years.

Speaking From Experience.
Washington Post.

James B. Dill is delivering a series of addresses on the frauds and shams of the big corporations. As he is attorney for most of them, he probably knows what he is talking about.

No Questions Asked.
Baltimore American.

Now the higher education is facing the problem of tainted money. It is highly probable, however, that the higher education will take the broad and liberal view that the taint does not necessarily follow the cash.

A Killing Combination.
Chicago Chronicle.

There is a growing belief that the automobile taken by itself is not particularly dangerous. It is the combination of one automobile and half a dozen highballs that is responsible for nineteen out of twenty killings and maimings by the motor car.

An Appropriate Greeting.
Chicago Chronicle.

As the good old summertime query, "Is it hot enough for you?" bids fair to be somewhat inappropriate this year, some sort of a substitute for the conventional salutation seems to be desirable. It has been suggested that a greeting which will fit almost everybody is: "Good morning. Have you been indicted yet?"

Work and Wages.
Portland Oregonian.

Paul Morton gets $100,000 a year, and Admiral Togo $1,000. That's about right. Morton has 600,000 dissatisfied policy holders to placate and Togo has had only a few thousand Russians to show how to lead a different life. Besides, Togo's labors are over, and Morton's have just begun and may never end. All Togo has got to do to keep his job and the esteem of the public is to stay afloat, where he cannot spend all his money, and to avoid homecomings. What Morton must do could not be told in a day.

Standard Money Doing Good.
Chicago Tribune.

The American people do not like Mr. Rockefeller's high finance system. They would gladly see him give less away if he would change his methods and return some of his ill-gotten wealth to the persons from whom he extorted it. But, being a common sense people, they can't see that because a fortune was ill got, it necessarily follows that none of it may ever be devoted to a good purpose. They do not believe American young men and women will learn less Greek or mathematics at Yale or paint worse pictures at Rome because Mr. Rockefeller's money helps pay the bills.

Stuffing Cattle for Market.
Country Life in America.

Every one knows that the east cannot compete with the west in beef production. But not every one knows of a new scheme for raising beef that is profitable in the east, or wherever land and feed are high. This new plan might be called "forced feeding," since the animal is marketed at twelve or fourteen months instead of four or five years, as was done a generation ago. There is an intimate relation between the length of the feeding periods and the gains in weight. Animals in the wild state eat enough to keep themselves and maintain a vigorous bodily condition. They may take on extra fat when food is plentiful to tide themselves over the season of scarcity. Man has interfered with natural processes for the purpose of securing greater production. One of the chief objects kept in mind in animal breeding is to secure breeds which can consume the largest possible quantities of feed and make good and profitable use of it.

ROOSEVELT ON LEGAL ETHICS.

Can the Profession Rise to the President's Exalted Attitude.
Baltimore American.

One of the most remarkable of many remarkable passages in the address of President Roosevelt to his fellow-alumni of Harvard was that relating to the profession of the law. Following a severe analysis of the manner in which, as he describes, business men show a callous and growing disposition to increase their riches by cunning evasion of law, he has this view of the ancient theory that it is perfectly moral, in the highest sense of the word, for lawyers to espouse either the right or the wrong side of a cause. "The great lawyer," says the president, "who employs his talent and his learning in the highly remunerative task of enabling a very wealthy client to override or circumvent the law is doing all that in him lies to encourage the growth in this country of a spirit of dumb anger against all laws and disbelief in their efficacy. Such a spirit may breed even more drastic action against the rich or else it may manifest itself in hostility to all laws."

It is probable that never before has a man of high official position given utterance to so potent a sentiment in relation to a matter of profound ethics which was supposed to have been settled in a very liberal way at a time so long ago that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The theory is that in criminal cases an indicted man, clearly guilty, should be defended by all means known to the legal profession, and even by men who can make black appear as white, lest injustice be done. The same theory applies to the practice in civil cases, as, if a plaintiff or defendant be not supported with a skill equal to the attack, an injury may happen. A trust or combination of capital employs the most cunning counsel to defend and conceal what may be an evasion or distortion of law because the most cunning counsel for the prosecution will undoubtedly use every art and all his force to make good his case, and will go the full extreme in distortion of law to parry the fencing of the opposing counsel.

In discussion of this ethics it has been held to be a transcendental morality, an iridescent dream, to take any other view; yet this is precisely what the president does, a lawyer who engages in the "highly remunerative task" of enabling a wealthy client to override or circumvent the law encourages anger against all laws and against the rich man who pays him—in other words, inspires the meanest spirit of anarchy. It will hardly be argued that Mr. Roosevelt is not right, absolutely right, from the highest moral standpoint, but it will hardly be possible for humanity to rise to his exalted attitude until that millennium arrives when law and lawyers, as they are now understood, will be relegated to the ugly past. Such utterances are in the broadest degree wholesome, however, and it may be hoped that some of the great lawyers of the country who especially engage in the "remunerative task" referred to will accept the gauntlet so boldly thrown down by the president and possibly give to the world a new defense of that which is so, scathingly attacked by the highest national official.

GIFT TAKING OFFICIAL.

Peculiar Predicament of Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia.
Washington Post.

"Beware of Greeks bearing gifts" is a wholesome old maxim which the reformed and reforming mayor Philadelphia did not obey last Christmas time, and the disobedience of which he now regrets. When those eminent "Greeks," Durham and McNichol, bore or sent costly Christmas gifts to the man whom they, with the consent of their associate ringsters, had made mayor, he accepted their offerings. The Philadelphia Bulletin says plainly that he should have refused them, "and it was surprising that he should have even entertained the thought that he could properly receive them." The Bulletin adds:

"But he has now sent word to the donors that it is his desire to return the gifts to them at once. It is not yet known that they indicated the manner and the occasion for the transfer.

"The mayor, however, has done right in frankly acknowledging the mistake which he made as a public officer in taking personal presents from men whose motives were so palpable. He relieves himself from any future criticism in this respect.

"At the same time, it would be well to learn how many other responsible members of the city administration since April, 1903, have been taking 'presents' in the same easy going fashion that then characterized the conduct of their official head."

The giving and receiving of expensive presents has long been a prominent feature of Philadelphia's rotten municipal government. Under Mayor Weaver's latest predecessor, Mayor Ashbridge, it reached an almost fabulous prominence. On one interesting occasion so many and such cumbrous gifts were sent to the mayor's home that there was not room in the house for them, and another building was rented for their storage.

Acceptance of gifts by officials, either in national, state, municipal or corporation service, is "a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance." It matters little whether a gift comes from a superior or a subordinate; its acceptance is likely to do harm. It has a tendency to impair that spirit of independence which is essential to the faithful discharge of duty.

One of the extremely regrettable facts of the time is that most of the lawmakers of the nation, the states, and the cities, and many executive and some judicial officials, accept valuable and highly appreciated gifts, in the shape of free passes, from the railway companies. Some time those officials, one and all, will quit this gift taking, because a wholesome public sentiment will brand it as an impropriety too glaring for further toleration.

DO LAWYERS WORK?

Congress of Industrial Workers Says Nay, Nay!
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The congress of industrial workers in session here has decided that lawyers are unworthy of its official recognition. Lawyers, the industrial congress holds, are not workers. In the opinion of the industrial congress, lawyers are parasites. All this is pretty severe on the lawyers. But the lawyers do not care. At least, they do not care much.

If the persons who are unquestionably eligible to the congress of industrial workers could only know why the lawyers do not care they might be chagrined and even pained. The lawyers know it and are only amused. The thing that amuses a lawyer is not always the thing that amuses other people. A lawyer's training and professional experience unfit him frequently to think things about people who do not think he is a worker which would be humorous to them.

The lawyer bears himself abused and then makes a note of the name of the man who abuses him. Sooner or later that man will get into trouble, and then he will out on bail, or if he has not yet been arrested for a lawyer or call upon one, if he is arrested. The lawyer he sends for or calls upon may not be the lawyer he abused, but that makes no difference, one way or the other. The point is that if he happens to be a member of the industrial congress of workers and has voted the lawyer a parasite he will beg the lawyer to work for him.

The lawyer, who is not a worker, and therefore unfit to sit among workers, cannot work too hard to suit the man who called him a parasite. If he ceases to work the real worker will immediately suffer from cold perspiration. But the lawyer, who has been called a parasite, generally works at what he calls work, which, of course, is not real work, but will do as a fair substitute for real work, in the opinion of the man who said he was not a worker.

ADORNING HOME PREMISES.

Progress of Organized and Individual Effort in that Direction.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A recent bulletin of the American Civic association tells how organized and individual effort is being directed in many cities to the adorning of the home premises. The growth of the park systems has been taken as a hint by private persons that they can embellish their own yards as well and far more easily than the public authorities can lay out parks and boulevards, and that the sum total of the private effort will add largely to the health, happiness and convenience of the whole population. The school gardens in various cities have given this movement a new impetus. No home is so humble that it cannot at least have flower pots in its windows and no back yard so small that cannot support a few flowers. In the adornment of walls and fences, too, the possibilities of beauty contained in the humblest vines are beginning to be recognized.

It has long and justly been a reproach to Americans that they are so devoted to the material and practical that ideas have been neglected. It is beyond dispute that as regards artistic adornment the average American home or town is inferior to the foreign home or town. This has been notoriously the case in the country, where the American pioneer chopped or burned every tree in sight of his homestead, then had to set out shade trees for the benefit of the grandchildren.

It is only lately that American cities and private citizens have embarked upon intelligent and comprehensive enterprises of city and home adornment. Europe is old and staid; America young and restless, with a large migratory population which never stops long enough in one place to have a home. In this respect, things are changing, and what is to make a home only for a few years can in a short time, under the favorable circumstances of living here, be made as attractive artistically as many European homes which have been such for generations. This country owes to its population of recent European origin a large share of the credit for the newly awakened interest in natural beauty effects.

John Chinaman a Lay Lhead.
Springfield Republican.

The Chinese government, in answer to protestations, will take a benevolent interest in putting a stop to the boycott of American goods by Chinese traders. The extent of the anti-boycott effort will be best gauged by scanning reports of our exports. The familiarity with which our officials shall enforce the more idiotic provisions of the Chinese exclusion act will have undoubted effect upon Oriental proclivities. As far as heard from the Chinese merchants appear to have the better of the controversy.

A MORAL EARTHQUAKE.

Philadelphia Experiences a Sensation Rivaling the Gas Explosion.

"Corrupt and contented" Philadelphia is awake to the fact that its reputation for honesty and morality could stand considerable improvement. Much progress has been made in political honesty by overturning the gang which controlled the government of the city. Leaders and supporters of the policy of leaving the municipal government having been exposed and routed, the reform authorities are turning their attention to the social evil, which has flaunted itself in public and defied decency and law. Prior to the upheaval produced by the gas explosion all efforts to enforce law in certain sections of the city were unavailing. Vice was protected and encouraged for profit by the parties controlling the action of the police. The Law and Order society worked in vain. Pulpits thundered against the evil. One of the strong aggressive clergymen in the movement is Rev. Father McDermott, pastor of St. Mary's church, formerly pastor of St. Philomena's cathedral of Omaha.

With the change in police control wrought by the gas scandal, all forces working for reform centered their energies in an effort to uproot protected vice. Masterly plans for a raid were quietly perfected and put into execution last Saturday night. The result was as great a surprise to those who planned the raid as it was to the people raided. One hundred and fifty houses used as speak-easies, disorderly resorts, places of assignation and political clubs, were entered and about 1,000 prisoners, men and women, were taken. The approximate amount of the fines imposed upon the men found in the places is $1,000. Roulette wheels, poker tables, slot machines and gambling devices of all kinds were seized. Four hundred police were employed in the raid, which was made upon evidence secured by the Law and Order society. It had been in its possession for months, but until now the police department would not act.

The raids were remarkable in many ways. In size of the territory covered and the number of women and men taken into custody nothing like them has ever taken place in Philadelphia. The plans were carefully carried out, the directions being strictly obeyed, and the whole affair was kept so secret that there was absolutely no leak. Perhaps one of the most remarkable features of the raids was the fact that they were carried out by the very policemen who, under the former chief, had reported that no such dens of vice existed on their beats, and who refused to aid the Law and Order society in cleaning out these places.

Girls of very tender years, gray-haired women old in crime and married women were discovered in the disreputable dens. Gamblers and speak-easy keepers were gathered in and large quantities of liquor stored for Sunday's trading were confiscated.

Many of the prisoners presented pitiable spectacles. Several women became hysterical and others, during the rush, attempted to jump from windows. One woman nearly succeeded in throwing herself from a third-story window. Still others threw themselves on the floors, struck the boards with their heads and in heart-rending tones cried that their husbands would kill them if they discovered they were arrested. Between twenty and thirty women who declared they were married were in this predicament. Others protested strongly their innocence of any wrongdoing, asserting that they had gone to the houses either to play a social game of cards or to see women friends.

All their protestations were in vain, however, and these women received considerably less sympathy than the younger ones who admitted their position and philosophically became resigned to their fate. In a house four couples were found. They had been at a theater and were in evening dress. The cries of the women were pitiful as their male friends pleaded for their release, declaring that they belonged to good families and had only called at the place because the hotels closed at 12 o'clock. With others they were loaded into a patrol wagon and taken to the police station. Three of the women recovered after vainly offering valuable jewelry to be released. Their companions had already offered what money they had.

Many women from these houses tried to kill themselves and two almost succeeded. One stabbed herself and the other threw herself down a flight of stairs. Both were taken to hospitals under assumed names.

There were many gross outrages. A woman was taken from her home, an absolutely respectable house. She was little more than a girl and held a baby at her breast. She was put in with a crowd of drunken, swearing women and was weeping bitterly. It had been a mistake in address, but the woman was carried back to her home unconscious. There were old women not far from the grave who had been gathered in by mistake.

The Real Graft Killer.
Atlanta Constitution.

The American people, whether they appreciate the source of the reform or not, have an outspoken and courageous press to thank for the great public hue and cry which is at present pounding scores of grafters, boodlers, bribers and corruptionists in the penitentiary in many parts of the union. Doubtless the public conscience prompted the press to raise its voice with no uncertain sound for uncompromising honesty in civic and corporate affairs, but until the press spoke the public conscience was without adequate articulation.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Frank Van Derstucken has been elected as the successor to the late Theodore Thomas as conductor of the Cincinnati Musical Festivals.

Many a man who cares nothing for higher education contributed to the Rockefeller gave $1,000,000 to the General Board and to Yale the other day.

Charles M. Bailey, of Baileyville, Me., has become a millionaire in the manufacture of oilcloth. He began in a small barn. Today his factory has four acres of floor space. He is eighty years old.

The King of Belgium is developing a mania for building that recalls King Ludwig II of Bavaria. At present his palace is being rebuilt and the city of Brussels has sanctioned his plans for a "Mont des Arts," which will cost $40,000,000.

Lolita Armour, the crippled little Chicago girl to operate upon whom Dr. Senn, the famous "bloodless" surgeon, made his trip to this country a couple of years ago, is now practically without a trace of her former lameness. She has been in Europe for a time undergoing further treatment, but has been brought back to Chicago, where she is taking part in outdoor play like other children.

D. O. Mills, the California capitalist, is financing the D. O. Mills expedition to the southern hemisphere from the Lick observatory, has informed Director William W. Campbell of his purpose to furnish enough money to keep the astronomers at work in Chili for five years more. The party, which is headed by Professor William A. Wright, has been at work in Cristobal, near Santiago, ever since the spring of 1903, at which time it was intended to stay only two years.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Silas—Manly.
Mandy—What is it, Si?
Silas—I'd like to see your picture in the family album.—Brooklyn Life.

Angry Papa—Who's been burning coals in the porch with firecrackers?
Young Patriot—Father, I cannot lie—

Angry Papa—Can't, eh? Can't you wish to be able to tell either when I get through with you. Get the scrap.—Cleveland Leader.

"She's so pretty I don't see why in the world she wasn't married long ago."
"Perhaps she's posing as a 'marvelous beauty.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"People that live in glass houses shouldn't have any fear nowadays," said Uncle Allen Sparks. "There are plate glass insurance companies."—Chicago Tribune.

"She told him she must not see him any more."
"What did he do?"
"Turned out the light."—New York Herald.

"I mean to do away with some of this machinery," declared the democratic candidate. "But, your majesty," protested the prime minister, "you must have pages to hold your train. Surely you wouldn't have it sweeping—"
"Surely," interrupted the king, "I ought to have sense enough to draw my own conclusions."—Philadelphia Press.

POEMS BY JOHN HAY.

The Stirrup Cup.

My steed and happy day is done,
The long and lonely night comes on,
And at my door the pale horse stands
To carry me to unknown lands.

His whinny shrill, his pawing hoof
Sounds dreadful as a gathering storm;
And I must leave this sheltering roof
And joys of life so soft and warm.

Tender and warm the joys of life—
Good friends, the faithful and the true,
My rosy children and my wife,
So sweet to kiss, so fair to view.

So sweet to kiss, so fair to view:
The night comes on, the night horse blue
And at my door the pale horse stands
To bear me forth to unknown lands.

Liberty.

What man is there so bold that he should say,
"Thus, and thus only, would I have the sea,"
For whether lying calm and beautiful,
Changing the earth in love and thrilling hate,
The smiles of heaven from waves of amethyst,
Or whether, frightened by the hoary winds,
It bears the cradle and the coffin of the world
To ends of use or scorn unwitting,
Or whether, loathed by foregone, it gives way
To elemental fury, howls and roars
At all its rocky barriers, in wild lust
Of ruin drinks the blood of living things
And strews its wrecks in the lengthen of desolate shores—
Always it is the sea, and men bow down
Before its vast and varied majesty.

So all in vain will tyrannies rise easily
To see the realms and heights of liberty
Free freedom. If the race eternal, law
Is makes its own conditions, and in storm
Or calm alike fulfills the unerring will.
Let us not then imagine it when in lies,
Still as a sleeping lion, while a swarm
Of gnat-like evils hover round its head
Nor doubt it, when in mad, disjointed times,
It shakes the torch of terror and its cry
Shrills o'er the quaking earth, and in the flame
Of riot and war we see its awful form
Rise by the scaffold where the criminals axe
Rings down, its gracious the knell of stupefying kings.
For ever in thine eyes, O Liberty,
Shines that high light, whereby the world is saved,
And for thou why we will trust in thee.

Chrysalise.

The beauty of the northern flowers,
Their pure, pale light is mine
That all the dreams of ironic nights
Within the blue eyes shine.
Not stadelier in their primping was
The sovereign grandly moves,
But in thy smile is youth and joy,
And in the wave is love.

Thou are like Shasta's crest that stands
So lonely, proud and high,
No earthly thing may come between
That summit and the sky.
The sun in vain may strive to melt
Your breasts of virgin snow,
But the great beauty of the mountain grows
With deathless fire below.

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