THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1	30,650	17	30,830
2	30,860	18	30,930
3	30,860	19	31,290
4	30,760	20	31,230
5	30,760	21	31,900
6	31,760	22	30,850
7	30,360	23	30,820
8	30,670	24	30,830
9	30,590	25	31,270
10	30,750	26	31,410
11	30,920	27	31,740
12	30,720	28	30,670
13	31,050	29	31,200
14	30,200	30	31,110
15	31,480	31	31,110
16	32,000		

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C. C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1906.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

If Missouri does not hurry there will be nothing to oust when its oil case ends, if Uncle Sam gets in ahead with his prosecution.

Count Witte's cold reception in St. Petersburg was doubtless more agreeable than the hot one the Black Hundred were preparing for him.

Former Governor Odell will have difficulty convincing New York republicans that they can be saved only by placing him at the head of the party.

Soldiers from Fort D. A. Russell should be careful not to give the president occasion to show that the precedent established at Brownville is not bound by a color line.

Perhaps the tax department of the Burlington can find a place for the testimony of W. R. Stubbs telling how cheaply its line could be reproduced when the proper time comes.

Since the Countess of Castellane has received a decree of divorce the count's creditors may decide not to send good money after bad by pressing their claims against him in court.

The city electrician has an extra assistant in his office. With all this extra supervision the electric lighting plant ought soon to get into condition to illuminate the streets according to contract.

Leavenworth has taken a decided step in municipal reform by causing all saloons in its "burnt district" to be closed, and prohibition is expected now to prohibit in a small part of Kansas.

If rebates are to continue railroads will have to employ a "responsible rate maker," to go to jail as newspapers in some European countries have "responsible editors" for the same purpose.

Congressman Ellis seems more confident of getting an appropriation for the Missouri river than of getting boats for it. But even at that the money may be more than returned in lower railway freight rates.

The last big land fencing case tried in Omaha cost one United States marshal and one United States attorney their official heads. It is hardly probable that their successors in office have forgotten the incident so soon.

Witnesses called to testify before the federal grand jury at St. Louis are expected to show who got the cash from the United States subtreasury by a process of elimination, if surface indications are any criterion of their knowledge.

If congress should decide to investigate the merger of the Harriman lines and look in on the ground floor, Omaha, as the headquarters city of the Union Pacific, not only offers a good initial point to work from, but would be glad to entertain a delegation of distinguished inquisitors for any length of time they might choose to abide here.

The Lincoln reformers who are trying to find a pedestal of martyrdom on which to stand the Hon. Joe Burns should first convert themselves to implicit reliance on his veracity. Is this not the same Burns who helped to make it unanimous in a Hayward caucus and then did his best to form a combination with the fusionists to ditch the caucus nominee?

ODELLISM AND HEARSTISM.

But for his post-election outbreak ex-Governor Odell would have been credited with at least more intelligence, if not with more decency, than his assault on President Roosevelt and the party management in the late New York campaign exhibits. The disrepute of Odell as a party czar and head of the state machine was in fact one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of republican success, and it had become perfectly obvious that, unless the Odell bossism were conspicuously and conclusively repudiated, the party would be in danger of overwhelming defeat. As it was, notwithstanding the guarantee by placing Charles E. Hughes at the head of the ticket that the Odell machine would have no influence over the chief executive, such multitudes of honest citizens had been offended that of all the ticket only Hughes was elected.

It may be regarded as a smart trick for Odell to attempt to transfer the odium of his own malodorous record over onto the president and those who co-operated with him so loyally in great difficulties to restore the party in the Empire state to a respectable and tolerable basis of organization, but the decent and honest sense of the public will condemn such tactics as a vindictive demonstration of a rejected boss. Some measure of the offensiveness of Odellism should be afforded, even to its chief representative, when so many disgusted citizens could in comparison be driven to some degree of toleration even for Hearstism. And it was only the warranted "interference of the president of the United States," against which Odell rails, in co-operation with the good citizens of the state and in response to their demand, that opened the way for escape from both.

THE BANKERS' CONFERENCE.

The joint conference of the legislative board of the American Bankers' association and of the representatives of the New York Chamber of Commerce, by agreeing on the general proposition for such change of the national bank laws as will permit banks to issue credit currency of their own, takes a step in advance, but a step far from conclusive. It may be effective so far as to raise the question for real discussion among bankers as a class, and, what is even more important, among those outside of the banking business who will largely influence public opinion, but hardly so far as to control congressional action at the coming short session, unless it gives a more powerful impulse to public sentiment than seems at all likely.

A material point has unquestionably been gained in inducing the Chamber of Commerce representatives to forego insistence upon their scheme of a great central bank on the model of the German bank, with similar powers over issue and rates, because insistence on that would certainly have hopelessly split the conference. The central bank idea involves such diametrically opposed convictions within the ranks of bankers themselves, and such revolution in our banking and currency system, that the discussion provoked by it would be wholly polemical and would nullify instead of promote progress towards a solution of the practical problem. The narrow escape of the conference from division on this point and its decision to restrict recommendation to a most general statement of principle, leaving the whole field of method and detail open, suggest once more the unfortunate irresolution of opinion among bankers, considered as a class apart, although it marks some progress when such a representative body can be brought to agree even in a general statement of principle for securing greater currency elasticity. As to that, however, their constituency, the bankers of the country, among whom such diversity of judgment appeared at the recent St. Louis meeting of the national association, is yet to be heard from. It thus remains to be seen how far their views can be reconciled with the general recommendation of bank credit circulating notes, unaccompanied by a definite system for its inauguration in practice, and under the circumstances congress will be tempted to wait for a fuller consensus of public opinion before going on with the matter in earnest.

SECRETARY METCALF'S FINDINGS.

If, as a result of Secretary Metcalf's mission to San Francisco, he can formulate no cure-all for the Japanese complaint, he is able, according to verified reports of his unofficial statements, to define clearly the material difficulties of the problem. In the first place the secretary is satisfied that as a constitutional and legal matter the restriction of Japanese children to specified public schools, separate from white children, is a violation of treaties between the United States and Japan. In short, he will report to the president that the point raised by the Japanese government is well taken and that the action of the San Francisco local authorities constitute a substantial violation of our international obligations.

Secretary Metcalf's conclusion gives point to his finding as to the facts, to the effect that the virtually unanimous sentiment in San Francisco and also in California is positively opposed to the free intermingling of children of Asiatic parentage with white children in the public schools, so that the action of the school authorities is not merely their own, but representative of the popular will. No evasion of the difficulty, therefore, is to be had by construing the word "Mongolian" in the statute as exclusive of the Japanese, and giving them indiscriminate access to the schools, because so intense is the popular prejudice against the Asiatics, both Japanese and Chinese, according to Secretary Metcalf, that the state legislature will probably strengthen the law in this and other particulars against them.

The danger is that the situation may develop into a deadlock between local and national authority, the former responding to popular sentiment in city and state against the rights of alien residents, and the latter bound by international obligation under the constitution, which declares that "all treaties made, or which shall be made under authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." It is to be observed, however, that under the present administration no such deadlock, especially one involving grave national and international duties and interests, is likely long to remain in statu quo.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

During the recent campaign the republican state committee uncovered the fact that railway passes were being offered to students and others at the state university, provided they would agree to go home and vote the democratic ticket. This was adduced not only to expose the vicious practice, but also to support the charge, based on the tell-tale letter of Chairman Allen taking up the railroad side of the terminal taxation question, that the railroads and the democrats were working in close alliance.

Instead of denying the alleged distribution of passes, the democratic campaign managers, and more particularly the World-Herald as the democratic organ, undertook to denounce the intercepted pass as a forgery, going into considerable detail as to how an old discarded pass form had been filled out and the year date, 1900, moved up to 1906, on a photographic reproduction. Of course, this was impossible, as every railroad man knew, and as an examination of the face of the pass would quickly have proven to any intelligent person.

Just to show the good faith of the republicans and the bad faith of the opposition, the original of the Galloway pass has been procured and is now on exhibition in the Farnam street window of The Bee's business office, where every one who wishes may examine it and make sure that there is nothing in the nature of a forgery about it. The campaign is over, to be sure, but other campaigns are coming in the future and it is well to close this incident now by effectually puncturing the forgery roorback raised by the democrats.

NOT GOOD BUSINESS.

The announcement is made that the State Board of Educational Lands and Funds has just invested $200,000 more in Mississippi state bonds to net the school fund a fraction over 3.7 per cent. Why money belonging to the public schools of Nebraska should be sent to Mississippi, to be loaned at rates of interest less than what our own school districts are paying on money borrowed to erect school houses in Nebraska, will strike the man of ordinary business sense peculiarly.

The reason is that our state constitution prohibits the investment of the school money in anything except United States and state securities and bonds of Nebraska counties. Having taken up all of our own obligations that are available, it becomes necessary to seek bonds of other states, and the only states now issuing bonds are those like Mississippi and Montana, that would otherwise find more or less difficulty in floating their paper at low rates.

This system of handling the state school fund is costing the school children of Nebraska thousands of dollars every year. It is high time that the limitation on investment be expanded to include the bonds of our own school districts and of our own municipalities, with proper safeguards against defalcation on interest or principal.

A settler on the Uintah reservation declares that the Utes under Chief Appah left that reservation because of the "grafts" worked upon them by federal employes and other white men. The aborigines will find that they must make a long journey if they would leave "graft" behind.

The Galloway pass, which the World-Herald on the eve of election pronounced a forgery, may be seen in the Farnam street window of The Bee office, where it is on exhibit. All doubters are invited to look at it and to satisfy themselves that it is the real thing.

Governor Mickey is still trying to study out how long is "a reasonable time." If the governor were making a new law dictionary he would doubtless define it as long enough to carry those impeachment charges over the expiration of his term in the executive office.

The Dahlman democracy is endeavoring to keep itself alive by serving "refreshments" at its meetings and regaling its members with music by a cowboy quartet. The Honorable "Jim" must be expecting the coming legislature to hand him something.

Why the appointment of new taxeaters on the pretense of inspecting public works at this time of the year? The pressure of hungry democrats who want the city to pay their coal bills this winter must be getting pretty strong.

Another barbers' examining board is said to be enroute by way of an ordinance presented to the city council. Political barbers of the democratic persuasion will take due notice that it contemplates a per diem for those who can lay on the soft soap smooth enough to connect with an appointment.

The contest for official control of the Omaha Grain exchange is pretty good testimony to the fact that our grain market is thriving. If the Grain exchange were not a go, no one would think it worth while to fight for a place on the directory.

Omaha is facing the general evangelical revival. If the revivalists will cut out the customary story about the wickedest city in the world being located right here on the west bank of the Missouri river, no harm and much good may be done.

Right to the Point.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

More corn has been raised this season than the railroads can haul, and the cry is for more box cars and less politics.

Sure to Come.
Cleveland Leader.

Cuba wants a "thorough understanding" with the United States. It needn't worry over that. The understanding will be thorough by the time the United States moves out of the island.

Listening to the Ground Swell.
New York Sun.

Few ears are closer to the ground than those of Hon. Shelby Moore Cullom. When that wise old bird pipes for tariff revision it is time for the standpatters to wonder if the sacred and immortal tariff is a good risk.

Chastening Legislators.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

A congressman whose majority was reduced takes it as a hint to return pay received for time he did not serve. If a little judicious trimming in majorities can find so prompt a response in a congressman's pocket there ought to be a lot of chastened legislators in Washington when the gavel falls.

Rebating Must Stop.
Cleveland Leader.

The longer there is active opposition to the reforms which are only the embodiment of common justice, the worse it will be for the railroad companies and individuals that resist. Right will never give way to wrong and accept defeat. American institutions rest on the square-deal principle. It must be maintained and enforced as an act of national self-preservation.

Pole Hunters Homeward Bound.
New York Tribune.

Peary and Wellman, both now homeward bound, ought to reach New York at about the same time. The former can utilize the railroad, if he likes, when he once gets to Cape Breton. The Savoie, on which the other explorer sailed from Havre on the 10th, is not the fastest ship of the French line, but does not usually take more than a week to cross the Atlantic. Peary will undoubtedly have much the better story to tell when he gets here, but Wellman may be able to match it next year if his flying machine is all his fancy paints it.

SOLID NORTH IN THE SENATE

Upper House of Congress Two-Thirds Republican.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One of the results of the election last week is a large increase of republicans in the United States senate. After March 4 next the republican strength in the senate will be larger by eight votes. The senate in its northern representation will then be solidly republican with the exception of Teller of Colorado, formerly a republican, and Newlands of Nevada. This is an answer to the solid south proposition. The legislative branch that changes most slowly will evidently remain republican for a long time, and its northern members will be the choice of the republican party. In past years many northern democrats have distinguished themselves in the senate. But the continued menace of the solid south and the radical threat of Bryan and Hearst, the democratic leaders at this time, have made the north a unit in the senate.

Nor are the border states by any means committed to the solid south political monopoly. Delaware has two republican senators, West Virginia two and Missouri one. The republicans of Missouri expect to name Senator Stone's successor, who will be elected by the legislature to be chosen in the next presidential year. If a radical were elected president in 1908 the republican senate would stand in his path of destruction and folly throughout his term, by the end of which the country would be intensely sick of its choice as well as disgusted with its mistake. A senate republican by more than two-thirds is no accident. The people are providing against Bryanism and Hearstism, two names for the same thing.

PROSPERITY'S UPLIFT.

Substantial Results Springing from Republican Policies.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The increase which has been ordered in the wages of the employes of the Pennsylvania and the Reading railways is one of the many manifestations of republican prosperity. On December 1 the increase will be effective. Over 175,000 will profit by it. The advance is voluntary. All the big railways in the country are doing a larger trade than ever before. The Pennsylvania and the Reading think that this is a good time for them to give their employes a new share in the prosperity.

We hear much about the increase in cost of living which has taken place in the last few years. The increase has been marked in many lines. But wages, for the majority of workers, have advanced in a greater degree than prices of food and clothing. This has been especially true, not only of the lower-priced workers on farms and in manual labor of all sorts, but it has been true of most of the mechanical trades. This is why the great bulk of the workers of the country cling to the republican party. It shows why a large majority of them will vote the republican ticket in 1908.

The farmer, the cattle raiser, the cotton grower, the miner and the rest of the producers of the country are getting far more for the things which they sell than they did ten years ago. They know that this change has been one of the results of republican control of the government. On this account they will continue to vote the republican ticket. So long as the republican party holds onto its beneficent policy of advancing the interests of producer and consumer its tenure of power will be assured. As this has been the policy of the republican party from the beginning, there is an excellent reason to suppose that it will last. Under republican sway the United States has advanced more in the last forty years than it did in all its previous life as a nation, and immeasurably more than any other country has advanced in twice that duration. With the workers of the country on its side republican victory in 1908 is as certain as any political event of the future can be.

CORPORATIONS FIGHTING MOODY.

Objections Raised to Attorney General Going on the Bench.

The appointment of Attorney General William H. Moody to the supreme bench evokes a variety of comment indicating a concentrated effort on the part of the big corporations and railway magnates to prevent his confirmation by the senate. While the character of the objections show clearly their source, it is only fair the people should know what they are. Critics of the appointment raise three points—the action of Mr. Moody in the Morton Santa Fe rebate case, in which he insisted on the prosecution of the corporation instead of individual officers; his anti-corporation record in office, which they regard as an evidence of bias, and the fact that court etiquette excludes him from sitting in any case in which he acted as counsel. The Chicago Inter Ocean is the chief critic of the attorney general's action in the Morton case. The Brooklyn Eagle considers the second ground sufficient to justify rejection by the senate. A Washington correspondent of the New York Sun discusses the third objection, the most important of all, inasmuch as most of the trust prosecutions originating with the attorney general's office will go to the supreme court for final adjudication. The correspondent calls attention to "the unwritten but nevertheless rigid rule of the court that no member of the court shall pass judgment upon any question in which he is in any way interested. Mr. Moody would, therefore, be barred from participation in all the cases which had arisen during his incumbency of the attorney general's office and upon which he in one way or another had taken any action." In all such cases Mr. Moody's presence on the bench would prevent "a hearing by a full court" and bring about a condition similar to that which enabled the railroad lawyers to secure postponement of the Nebraska tax cases last month.

Among the important cases cited by the correspondent is the suit between Kansas and Colorado as to the right to use the waters of the Colorado river for irrigation purposes, in which the government was an intervener because the action concerned the basic principle governing its expenditures of some $40,000,000 for irrigation projects in the arid regions of the west. On account of the intervention of the Department of Justice Mr. Moody would, of course, be excluded from sitting in that case, and as far as its postponement is concerned it might as well be put over until Mr. Moody is eligible for retirement from the bench—some seventeen years hence—provided he is appointed to the vacancy.

The case involves some very nice questions never before raised as to the rights of states to use the waters of rivers within their boundaries, but which flow into other states. The government's whole scheme of irrigation depends upon the outcome of this case, for if the claims of Colorado prevail the government will have no right to appropriate the water.

Under the peculiar circumstances of the case the inability of Mr. Moody to sit in a case which came before him as attorney general might and probably would cost the people some $8,000,000.

Congress in 1902 repealed the legacy tax of the war revenue bill and the lower courts in a case decided that under the language used the repeal went back a year during which the government collected the amount named. This judgment was recently affirmed by the supreme court by a bench divided 4 to 4, and it was the intention of the government officials to ask for a rehearing of the case as soon as the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Brown should be filled. As Mr. Moody could not with propriety hear the petition for the rehearing of a case in which he had participated in an ex parte way, it would of course not be granted, and the judgment of the court holding the collection of the tax to be illegal would consequently stand, compelling the refunding of $8,000,000 collected.

Another conspicuous case involving the payment of $1,000,000 or more in which Mr. Moody could take no part involves the claims of the Cramp Shipbuilding company, growing out of the construction of warships, while the suit of the Sugar trust to test the validity of the polarization tests used by the Treasury department in determining the duty on raw sugar involves anywhere from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. Other important cases before the court in which customs duties to considerable amounts are concerned are those to determine the ownership of the Isle of Pines, the collection of duties on goods from Cuba during the American occupation and from the Hawaiian islands during the period between annexation and incorporation as a territory, which by reason of the nearly equal division in the cases resulting in the decision that the constitution did not follow the flag, may in the absence of the ninth justice cause the court considerable embarrassment and even upset the present policy of the government in the matter of its relations with its colonies.

Then there are the suit brought by the state of Kansas to recover from the government more than half a million acres of land which the state had granted to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, the suit for the recovery of $40,000 from the bondsmen of John F. Gaynor, who forfeited his bail and fled to Canada to escape trial at Savannah for defrauding the government in river and harbor contracts, and the case against Sheriff Shipp of Chattanooga, his deputies and eighteen citizens of that city for contempt of court in connection with the lynching last March of the negro Johnson, in which Mr. Moody as attorney general instituted the original proceedings.

More serious, however, would be the effect on criminal cases now pending before the court or yet to be brought, particularly those under preparation by Mr. Moody against the Standard Oil company and the many indictments for rebating already found against railroads, all of which will undoubtedly reach the supreme court and in which Mr. Moody will be ineligible to sit by reason of his connection with them. One of these rebate cases will come on for hearing about the beginning of the new year—that of the Chicago Great Western railway, in which the judgment of Judge Humphrey was so severely criticised by President Roosevelt. Then, too, there are the fertilizer trust cases, in which the government seeks to dissolve that corporation under the Sherman anti-trust law. These are to be heard soon, as are the appeals of Representative Williamson of Oregon and many others convicted of or under indictment for land frauds in that state.

Another peculiar situation will arise when the court reports what is known as the soap rate case, which concerns a violation of the interstate commerce law. The court at the last term on a case involving precisely the same question as to the rates on hay was equally divided because one of the justices excused himself from sitting because he owned some stock in one of the twenty-nine roads indirectly affected by the decision.

When Justice McKenna was appointed to the bench from the Department of Justice he carefully refrained from sitting in any of the cases which came before him as attorney general, but none of them was of such momentous import as any of those in which Mr. Moody is interested, which would come before the court during his term of office. The rule as to recusation under such circumstances and the consequent loss of one justice in such cases played some part in the action of the senate in rejecting two attorneys general transferred to the supreme bench.

These objections were urged against George H. Williams, now Mayor of Portland, Ore., who while attorney general under President Grant, was nominated by the latter as chief justice, and also against Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, who was named as an associate justice while filling the same office.

SAVED BY THE SQUARE DEAL.

Faith in Roosevelt and His Policies Prevented Republican Defeat.
Cleveland Leader (rep.)

Revolution has been beaten by progress. The "square deal" has stopped the onset of socialism. The country has voted for reform and rejected extreme experiments. It has trusted Roosevelt instead of Hearst.

The congress has been saved to the republican party; that the wild agitator Moran has been swamped in Massachusetts and Hearst's vast outlay of money has gone for nothing in New York, is no victory of republican bourbonism. It gives the men who abuse the privileges of wealth and power on cause for congratulation, except as they are afforded brief respite for repentance and reform. The outcome of the election is far from a triumph of all conservatism.

On the contrary it is a solemn warning. In the best of good times the elements favoring radical ventures in government have shown remarkable strength. They have been beaten by the promise of saner, safer, more practical betterment under the lead of Theodore Roosevelt and his type of progressive Americans. Predatory corporations, long used to making light of laws and less of justice, escape a destructive storm of radicalism merely because the majority of Americans believe they are sure to suffer speedy punishment, effective for reform.

It requires no deep insight into political conditions nor any special information concerning the meaning of election results to perceive that Roosevelt has saved the day. If the national administration had been less able, insistent and forceful in championing the rights of the masses Hearst would have carried the Empire state. Ohio would have gone democratic. Even Moran might have been victorious—and in Massachusetts! Chicago would not have voted republican. The national house of representatives could not have been saved for the party of efficient government.

The republican leaders who have striven to check and obstruct Rooseveltian reform must be sent to the rear. The party must press on in the path of progress. It must keep its face to the front. The suspicion of bourbonism must be banished.

There is no other way to safety. There is no other means of preventing the ultimate success of revolutionary and dangerous elements in politics. Progress alone can avert peril.

PERSONAL NOTES.

"The weather favors the president." Of course. What does the government maintain an expensive weather department for?

Chicago's election of two negroes to office indicates that the people had as their disposal a pair of offices that white men did not want.

A manufacturer of revolvers who died recently in New England left a fortune of $30,000,000. Like the late Herr Krupp, he willed nothing to the peace societies.

Justin McCarthy, the historian and ex-leader of the Irish party, is now living in retirement at Westgate-on-Sea. Mr. McCarthy is still busy, but his sight has become greatly impaired. He dictates for an hour or two every morning.

The late Colonel Saunderson, member of Parliament in England, once caused a storm of dissent and cries of "Withdraw!" and "Shame!" by saying that he wished Mr. Gladstone in a "higher sphere." When the interruptions had ceased the colonel blandly explained that he referred not to heaven, but to the House of Lords.

Ernesto Nelson, traveling commissioner of the Argentina Board of Education, is in this country collecting an elementary educational exhibit to be set up in Buenos Ayres as part of a permanent exposition in educational methods. He is at present in Boston, but will visit all the large cities of the country. Mr. Nelson expects to assemble his material and send it home in time to be set up next spring.

With George Clemenceau, the new French premier, sleep is a mere matter of volition, in which facility he resembles Gladstone and the great Napoleon. He drops off to sleep at any odd moment—in his carriage, in his private carriage and even at meetings of the cabinet when only routine matters are under consideration. This ability to go to sleep when and how he pleases is the secret of his tremendous ability as a worker.

Last Saturday Samuel Putnam, kinsman of General Israel and General Rufus Putnam of revolutionary fame, celebrated his 100th birthday in Salem, Mass. His sight is well preserved and his mental faculties are keen. He reads the newspapers and magazines and follows the news of nations carefully. He takes a long walk on pleasant days. Mr. Putnam is a descendant in the fifth generation of John Putnam, who emigrated to Danvers in 1634.

Forty Years' Experience

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CASE OF THE NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Hardship of a Sweeping Order Makes Much Sympathy.
Kansas City Star.

A veteran who will shed tears over the surrender of his rifle can be rated, with a reasonable degree of certainty, as a good soldier. It was a touching spectacle to see many members of the three companies of negro soldiers weeping as they were disarmed in pursuance of the order of the War department, at Fort Reno on Saturday. Those men, a considerable portion of them old in the service, and nearing the period of honorable retirement on comfortable pay, now go out into the world leaving all of their capital behind them, at a time of life when it is too late for them to enter upon new pursuits. It seems a hard and bitter lot, and one that calls for profound sympathy in spite of the imperative necessity for maintaining rigid discipline in the army.

It is only reasonable to believe that a great majority of these disarmed soldiers were unable to give any evidence regarding the disturbance of certain of their comrades at Brownsville, Tex. The refusal to testify of those who might have thrown [illegible] on the incident brings out a distinct [illegible] of the negroes—their strong [illegible] for each other. This predi- [illegible] in all peoples who have [illegible] ...ou, and is not without ex- [illegible] It would be much bet- [illegible] colored race if its tendency to [illegible] wrong doers could be abandoned, but [illegible] strength which it discloses seems [illegible] some excuse for its origin.

The hardship which this order for disarming these negro companies inflicts upon the innocent soldiers is so great and has aroused so much compassion that it has been suggested that it would be no more than fair to extend an opportunity for reenlistment to those members of the dishonored companies who can obtain recommendations from their commanding officers. It is not believed it would be a mistake to "temper justice with mercy," even in the army.

POINTED REMARKS.

"But I have talked long enough," said the windy orator, looking at his watch.

"Keep on!" shouted a disgusted auditor. "You'll say something after a while!"—Philadelphia Press.

"Why do you avoid making speeches yourself?" asked the friend.

"It's better to have some one else attend to the oratory," answered Senator Sorghum. "In that way you can ascertain which of your opinions are unpopular and repudiate them."—Washington Star.

Confidence Man—I should like to see Mr. Hayseed of Hayseedville.

Hotel Clerk—He is over there at the cashier's desk paying his bill.

Confidence Man (sadly)—I'm too late.—New York Weekly.

New Compositor—What's the style in this office for "Thanksgiving?" Do you capitalize it?

Slug Twenty-Three—Not for me! By jocks, I'm not going to be able to capitalize it to the extent of a 15-cent lunch this year!—Chicago Tribune.

"I tell you I stand before this painting awed."

"No!"

"Yes, sir. It gives me a new notion of Omnipotence."

"Well, I declare!"

"Only to think, sir, that the Lord could make a sunset like that if he chose!"—Puck.

"You should do something to claim the gratitude of posterity."

"What for?" asked Senator Sorghum. "I don't know that posterity will have anything I especially desire; and if it should have, there is no way for it to deliver the goods."—Washington Star.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Subber," said the merchant, "but business has become so dull I'll have to lay you off. I hope you feel resigned to the inevitable."

"Resigned?" gasped the clerk. "I feel fired."—Philadelphia Press.

CORDAYLIA OF THE ALLEY.

T. P. Daly in Catholic Standard and Times.

At the corner o' the alley
Sits Cordaylia McNally,
At the corner of the alley where the people come an' go
In a penitent procession.
Passin' to and from confession
In the ould church of St. Joseph that was builded long ago.
Oh, 'tis well she knows there's many
Has the charitable penny
More convaynient to their fingers then than any other day.
An' her tongue it is so sooth'rin'
An' so motherly deludt'rin'
There are mortal few whatever she'll be lettin' get away.

For oh, the Irish eyes of her
They twinkle at ye so.
Ye hate to think the sighs of her
Are part o' the disguise of her,
So, faix, she has yer penny gathered in before ye know.

There's small use in walkin' faither
Jisht to hurry in apast her,
Shure, she'll let ye go, unnoticed, wid yer little load o' sin.
But, oh, man, she has ye spotted,
An' yer penny good as potted,
Fur she knows that ye'll be softer comin' out than goin' in.
Fur there's nothin but good nature
In the m'anest Irish crayture
Whin he feels the soul inside o' him is cleansed of iv'ry blot.
Should Cordaylia then address ye
Wid her sootherin' "God bless ye!"
'Tis not you will dare to judge if she's deservin' it or not.

For, oh, the Irish eyes of her
They twinkle at ye so.
Ye hate to think the sighs of her
Are part o' the disguise of her,
So, faix, she has yer penny gathered in before ye know.

The effect of *Scott's Emulsion* on thin, pale children is magical.

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