

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 70c.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, Mo., George B. Tasehuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company.

Net total 1,122,978. Daily average 34,188.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of January, 1908.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

Omaha is now cutting some ice.

Count Szechenyi says that he married for pure love. Of money?

The Foraker boom proves to have been a bomb with a defective fuse.

Omaha children who received sleds for Christmas presents are revising their opinions about Santa Claus.

Colonel Bryan shows no disposition to follow Mr. Taft's example of inviting favorite sons to make a record.

South Omaha has a Good Government league. It should have been organized last year and enlisted in the annexation movement.

Cubans bought \$3,000,000 worth of American shoes last year. It is gratifying to note the Cuban desire to improve their understanding.

Saad ed Dualah, a former Persian prime minister, has been permitted to return from exile. He is doubtless a wiser, if not a sadder, man.

The Columbia (S. C.) State announces that Senator Tillman is writing a book. Otherwise the outlook for a peaceful year is fairly promising.

The Washington base ball team has gone south for practice. The trouble with the Washington team is that it keeps going south after the season opens.

A candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Kansas says he cannot make a speech and does not propose to try. His election should be dead easy.

While Judson Harmon of Ohio may not be an avowed candidate for the democratic vice presidential nomination, he is making a noise like a man in a receptive mood.

The Louisville Courier-Journal notes the organization of a Hughes club in Knoxville. That's nothing. There's a Foraker club at Bryan, Tex., and a Taft club at Shawnee, Okl.

From surface indications the waters which were lashed into fury at the recent Missouri River Navigation congress at St. Louis City have again calmed down into glassy smoothness.

Mr. Bryan declares that he will serve the democratic party if he is "drafted" at Denver. It is believed that, in a pinch, he could get a volunteer to serve as his substitute.

The new governor of New Jersey wants power to remove mayors who fail to do their duty. Under such a law no New Jersey mayor would try to make a speech at a waterwagon convention.

It is said that Senator "Jeff" Davis of Arkansas laughed heartily when the president recently mistook him for Senator Overman of North Carolina. It is safe to wager that Senator Overman did not laugh so heartily when he heard of it.

The First Ward Democratic club has affiliated itself with the Bryan Volunteers by simply voting to change its name. But that does not liquidate the payment of \$10 per unit in the democratic campaign fund, which is the real reason for the organization of the Bryan Volunteers.

AS TO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

An idea which has been more or less under discussion among republican party leaders in Nebraska is voted by former Chairman Harry C. Lindsay in calling upon the coming conventions to agree upon a set of presidential electors for official endorsement later at the primary.

The Nebraska primary law provides for the nomination of presidential electors by direct vote in the same way as the candidates for other offices. If we were to have a free-for-all race with ninety counties in Nebraska and two or three aspirants in each county we might have 200 names listed on the official primary ballot under the heading, "Presidential Electors."

In most states where direct primary laws have been enacted the presidential electors have been excepted from the places thus to be filled. In Wisconsin, where the law includes presidential electors, as it does in Nebraska, the democrats have already called a state convention to make the nominations for these and other offices in advance of the primary election and the choice of the convention will go on the primary ballot with all the prestige of official endorsement equivalent to a nomination.

There is no demand in Nebraska, among republicans at least, to forestall the primary, so far as the regular elective state offices are concerned, but in the matter of presidential electors it seems to us absolutely necessary to party self-preservation that the eight presidential electors, who are to be the instrumentalities of recording Nebraska's vote for president, should be selected in advance of the primary by the duly accredited representatives of the party.

It does not matter much whether the selection is made by the suggestion of one elector by each of the district conventions, or whether it is done by the state convention on its own initiative so long as the list as finally made up has the authoritative stamp on it from the state convention.

NEW MEXICO AND STATEHOOD.

New Mexico has received the usual annual renewal of the notice from congress that statehood for the territory will be deferred for at least one year more. This is not a new story for New Mexico whose people have been hearing it for something like forty years. Gray-haired men in the territory can recall their boyish pride and hopes when their fathers went to Washington with a delegation urging the admission of the territory to statehood.

Many of the objections that have proved fatal in the past to New Mexico's desire for statehood have been removed, or are being removed rapidly. Great advancement has been made in the public school system of the territory and in the increase in Anglo-American population drawn to the territory by favorable opportunities for home making. While most of the residents of the territory are native born and, therefore, Americans, the use of the Spanish language has been maintained and it has been taught in the schools. The effort for the last few years has been to break away from the old customs and to adopt American methods in all lines. The result, according to those who have observed conditions in the territory, has been most satisfactory and has gone far toward removing the stock objections to the admission of the territory. The territory has a population of about 500,000 and is rich in resources awaiting the development that is certain to follow the territory's admission to statehood.

MORE PAY FOR THE ARMY.

The senate committee on military affairs has unanimously recommended a bill providing for the increase of the pay of the officers and men of the army. The measure provides for a graduated increase of the pay of commissioned officers and leaves to the president the right to fix the pay of the privates and noncommissioned officers. No reason is assigned for the provision allowing the president to designate the pay of enlisted men and it is difficult to see why the pay for this branch of the service should not be fixed by the same authority that established the rate of payment for the officers of rank. The provision, it may be argued, leaves room for the abuse of privilege. A president over-enthusiastic of the needs of the army might fix a compensation beyond deserts, while a president opposed to a large army or the proper maintenance of the existing army might reduce the rate of pay to a point that would practically disband the troops. While there is perhaps no probability of either extreme being reached, the opportunity for it apparently exists in the proposed law. The present pay of privates is \$13 a month and that of non-commissioned officers from \$15

TO \$36 a month.

That of the commissioned officers range from that of a second lieutenant, \$1,400 a year, to that of major general, \$7,500 a year. In its report the senate committee cites official records to show that while the pay of some officers seems liberal compared with earnings of men in civil life, the cost of living at barracks, the necessity of expensive uniforms and other expenditures required by the nature of the officer's calling, reduces the pay until it is insufficient for the proper maintenance of the officer.

Whatever may be proper and necessary in the adjustment of the pay of the officers, few will question the claims of the enlisted men. The pay of the private soldier is now so small that army life attracts only the class of young men who are unable or unwilling to earn better pay offered in the industries. Failure to meet these conditions will serve but to further impair the efficiency of the army which, at best, is but a skeleton organization.

THE PHILIPPINE REPORT.

Apparently mindful of the fact that his direct supervision of the Philippine affairs will cease with his retirement from the Roosevelt cabinet as secretary of war, Mr. Taft's report on the affairs of the archipelago assumes something of the form of a valedictory and much of it is devoted to a review of the progress in the islands, since they came under American control. He sums up the American accomplishments in the Philippines in these words:

A community consisting of 7,000,000 people, inhabiting 20 different islands, many of whom were in open rebellion against the government of the United States for four years, with all the disturbances following from robbers and predatory bands, which broke out from time to time, due to local causes, has been brought to a state of profound peace and tranquility, in which the people as a whole are loyally supporting the government in the maintenance of order. This is the first and possibly the most important accomplishment of the United States in the Philippines.

Secretary Taft fully appreciates the work yet to be done before the Philippines can be prepared for independence and self government. He declares that education is the keynote to the situation and to the solution of whatever problem yet remains. On that point, he says:

There is no real difference between the educated and ignorant Filipino that cannot be overcome by the education of one generation. They are a capable people in the sense that they can be given a normal intellectual development by the same kind of education that is given in our own common school system. The education of the children of today, in the secretary's opinion, will enable them to bear the burdens of tomorrow and do their share in advancing the people of the islands toward self-government and ultimate independence. Much progress has already been made in this direction. Law reigns throughout the islands and the natives are rapidly being given a larger share in the management of their local affairs. There are 270,000 children in the schools, under 6,000 Filipino and 750 American teachers. The people have a free press and free speech and are taking a keenly active part in all public affairs.

While great progress has been made, the improvement would be greater if the American government had not pursued what the secretary calls "a short-sighted policy" in refusing to open our markets to Philippine tobacco and sugar. The early pledge of congress "to govern the Philippine islands for the benefit and welfare of the people of the islands" has not been kept. So long as congress refuses to admit the products of the islands to our markets, except under almost prohibitory restrictions, the development of the Philippines must be weakened and delayed.

The secretary's report is remarkably comprehensive and clear, deserving of special commendation because of its freedom from partisanship or airing of "views." Although there is little prospect that the Philippine question will cut any considerable figure in the coming campaign, the secretary's report is well worth reading and study by all Americans who realize that in its colonial possessions the nation has a problem that demands the broadest and best statesmanship for its proper solution.

GUESSES ARE ALREADY BEING MADE AS TO THE PROBABLE ATTENDANCE AT THE DENVER CONVENTION.

It is safe to say that it will be large, chiefly because the Rocky mountain tourist season is in full blast in July and not because any large number of citizens would take such a long ride just to attend a political ratification meeting. The special Washington representative of our amiable democratic contemporary has discovered in Congressman Hardy of Texas a democrat who once bolted Bryan, but is supporting him now. If he will look again, perhaps he will find a few democrats who supported Bryan before, but who are opposed to him now.

Former Congressman Thurston of Nebraska, in conjunction with two other former members of the national legislature, is said to be formulating a bill to enforce complete publicity of all campaign contributions with a view to divorcing the corporations from politics. This is the greatest joke of the season.

Reports from the commercial clubs of Nebraska towns in response to inquiries sent out by Senator Brown for opinions on pending financial legislation show, as usual, that the Nebraska

business man is almost unanimous on what he does not want, but pretty far apart on what he does want.

"South Dakota democrats declare for Mr. Bryan," stands out in good, big type in the democratic organ, while on the same page appears a heading, "Bryan Resolution Tabled" (by the Massachusetts democrats), in type so small as to require a magnifying glass.

"When the American people start in to wear out their old clothes it does not take long to bring business back to the normal," says John W. Gates, who evidently was never in the clothing business.

The deputy pure food commissioner gives it out that he will stop the sale of baking powders that carry prize packages with them in Nebraska. Now for a reopening of the trading stamp discussion.

Tom Watson is arguing that the unicameral could not really refuse a unanimous nomination. Evidently Watson does not expect one of Mr. Bryan's vice presidential nominations this year.

New York women are not wholly cast down. While the city has passed an ordinance prohibiting them from smoking in public, there is nothing in the document to keep them from chewing.

"Must we keep the Philippines?" asks W. J. Bryan. Well, Mr. Bryan must remember how far he got when he ran on a platform advocating giving them up.

Vocational Versus the Job.

Baltimore American. "Germany educates its youth for a vocation, the United States trains its youth for a job," is the opinion of an official of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. It does not sound so well, but as quite a large number of Germans have quit their vocation for a plain American well-paying "job," possibly ours is the better training.

Newspaper Evolution.

Harper's Weekly. Newspapers are not trying any longer to issue a paper as they can. The price of paper and a recurrence of common sense have checked that nonsense. Our papers are not likely to be bigger or cheaper than they are now. The effort to improve them, which never flags, is likely, therefore, to be directed to betterment in their quality; getting better brains into them, writing and editing them better and providing them with more readable news.

Experience No Teacher.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. There appear to be certain well-defined abuses against which it is useless to legislate. The law's hand is often clumsy and unfitted to deal with matters of delicacy. Every time an American girl trades a fortune for a title and then lives to regret it, the American public sympathizes with her and hopes the lesson will be taken to heart by other heiresses of marriageable age. But it never is. The lure of the title is still potent. Yet it is doubtful if congress can do anything about it.

Shooting Up Nebraska.

Cincinnati Enquirer. Somebody blames Grover Cleveland for the shooting up of Nebraska. In the taking of Nebraska it was among the "unconsidered trifles" that escaped notice in this office. But Mr. Cleveland has perhaps not fired his last shot. There is another former democratic leader, though somewhat past the time of running for office, who is still handy with a gun. He is the Hon. Alton B. Parker of New York, who has done some rather admirable sharpshooting of late. Some of his friends are now circulating a report that he is in the firing line in 1904 as he is now. Were it not for the ruthlessness of some "by-gones" Judge Parker would be a fine man to take into consideration at Denver in July, when the Cleveland crowd are being a resident of Washington, three times, and there are many forgiving democrats who regret that the "flood of years" is overreaching. There is plenty of fresh food and blood for the Denver digestion, but it is good to have a few patriots on hand for purposes of dignity.

DOCTORING SYMPTOMS.

Diagnosis and Prescriptions for Currency Ills.

Washington Post. One distinguished democratic senator offers to amend the Aldrich bill by providing \$200,000,000 emergency currency as flat as the greenbacks of 1862. Doubtless this paper would circulate as it passed, as it is, on that unflinching asset, the taxing power; but the principle is vicious, and as long as our United States currency, paper or coin, has "a shade of a shadow of fiat in it" London will remain the financial capital of the world and international exchanges will pay her banks toll.

And even if fiat were eliminated from the full legal tender coin and paper currency issued by the federal government, and the remaining state circulation based on gold, instead of gold, England would still hold her supremacy in the great international commonwealth of finance and commerce. No nation that tolerates one dollar of full legal tender paper currency is in a position to support England's financial policy. Gold, and nothing else, is the world's legal tender, as witness the firm foundations of England's, France's and Germany's systems.

As for the proposal of another distinguished democratic senator to insure deposits in the national banks, however desirable or expedient it may be, it will be very difficult to find authority for it in the delegated powers of the federal government. Possibly it is a reserved power of the states, but it is dangerous, novel and absolutely vicious in principle, the design of which is to put on the level the prudent and the thrifty, the prudent and the reckless, the honest and the rascally bankers.

Oklahoma has done it, and money is pouring into Oklahoma. There is clamor for it in numerous other states, and doubtless many of them will try it. In a time of general prosperity like to come, or like to result, but when the day of liquidation shall come after a long period of reckless speculation, the chances are that insured deposits would be attended by the most ruinous and universal disaster of our financial history.

Money is timid and good bankers are conservative. If the sound banks are to guarantee the deposits of unsound banks, it is not possible that a great number of the sound banks will wind up their affairs and turn their capital into other channels.

It is not possible that all our national banks have rid themselves of such frenzied financiers as Harper and Walsh and Morse and Heinz. It is a class the name of which is "the money trust."

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot. The Borglum model of a statue to commemorate the deeds of General Phil Sheridan, which was recently accepted by the commission, will, when completed, be unlike any of the other figures in the national capital. Sheridan is depicted in the act of reining in his horse and returning the salute of his men. The statue will be of heroic size. It will not be placed upon a high pedestal, but will be within three feet of the ground and will be surrounded by a platform twenty-three by thirty-one feet. The platform will be bordered by artistic marble benches facing the statue and leaving ample room for fountains. The site for the statue has already been selected, and it will be placed in the center of Sheridan Circle at Massachusetts avenue and Twenty-third street.

The sculptor is the Marce of Diomedes, owned by the Metropolitan Museum, and of numerous other works in various parts of the United States. Last Monday Speaker Cannon received a cluster of American beauties from a lady at a seminary. They were the finest ever seen—at least that is what he told them when they were ushered into his room at the capitol to be introduced to the "next president." There were twenty in the cluster, or to be more accurate, in the "bevy." They were students at the Martha Washington seminary, and came from more than as many states, including Maryland, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia, Tennessee, New York, Virginia, and, lo and behold of all, one came from Illinois. And maybe the little Illinois maiden didn't blush. Uncle Joe plied her with questions about her people and her life in Washington. He said kindly things to her, which never flattered her. "I appreciate the great honor you have paid me," she said. "However, I rather doubt whether you young ladies from Georgia, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas and other states in the south really want to see me. I am opposed to the human suffrage and I'll tell you why. Pretty women like you will always control two votes—your own and some man's." The girls blushed.

"Now, I can tell," continued the speaker. "I only have to look into your eyes when they light up that way to be sure that each of you would determine how some man would vote."

Every American who has had a hand in Panama canal work, lives through it and who quits with the equivalent of an honorable discharge, can wear a medal if he wants to. President Roosevelt has a plan to thus distinguish his soldiers of civilization who are fighting with pick and spade and facing yellow fever instead of bullets. On the isthmus, in 1905, the president said: "I shall see if it is not possible to provide for some little memorial, some mark, some badge, which will always distinguish the man who for a certain space of time has done his work well on this isthmus, just as the button of the Grand Army distinguishes the man who did his work well in the civil war."

The president is now casting about for an artist to design such a decoration as he has in mind. This will make the chief honor he will confer by this act, just as the button of the Grand Army distinguishes the man who did his work well in the civil war. The president is now casting about for an artist to design such a decoration as he has in mind. This will make the chief honor he will confer by this act, just as the button of the Grand Army distinguishes the man who did his work well in the civil war.

The senate has passed a bill authorizing government condemnation and purchase of all the land on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between the capitol and the treasury. The botanical gardens already occupy a part of this space. It is planned to place all future government buildings in an imposing line here. Behind the present fringe of private buildings on this side of the historic old street, and there are some tumble down shacks among the rest, there is now being constructed a mall that will connect the capitol and the Washington monument. It will be a beautiful creation of boulevards and trees and parking, with the Smithsonian, the new agricultural department and the beautiful gardens already existing, forming a grand and inspiring flank on the south. If the south side of Pennsylvania avenue is also acquired for government buildings the result will be a group plan even more remarkable than that of Cleveland.

At present the government buildings are inadequate to the needs of the government. Rented space is now occupied at a cost of \$28,322 a year. This is a 2 per cent interest on more than \$1,000,000, and 3 per cent is about the average rate paid on United States loans. It is estimated that \$1,000,000 will not only secure the land on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, but erect two or three buildings on the territory as well, enough to accommodate the government bureaus now occupying rented space. Congressional sentiment canvassed so far seems to favor this improvement.

The following story, which illustrates Secretary Taft's quick wit, is vouched for by a prominent Illinois politician: "It happened at the Japanese embassy," he said. "Secretary Taft had been charming a circle of guests with a clever story about his experiences in Japan, when he suddenly twinkled his eyes. 'He bowed and backed out. In doing so he inadvertently stepped on the little toe of the left foot of Senator Beveridge of Indiana. The latter gave forth a squeal and immediately clasped the injured member in both hands. Secretary Taft apologized profusely and showed real concern over the disaster. But Beveridge was not mollified. 'I don't mind being stepped on by an ordinary man,' he complained, 'but I draw the line at being crushed by an elephant.' 'I am sorry, senator,' replied Taft, with a merry twinkle in his eye, 'but I didn't think you would mind a little thing like this after having been sat upon by the entire United States senate.'"

Senators are only human, after all, and they know the weakness of vanity, observes the Washington Herald. This is apparent in an incident which occurred in a particular senator when he is occupying the floor and the attention of the galleries, if not the undivided attention of the senate itself. He will say a few words, and then he'll come to a particularly telling point. Watch him! Nine times out of ten his gaze will wander, under cover of his eyes, to the press gallery. If he sees a great many people moving busily up there, his blood thrills and his confidence increases, and he plunges on to wider flights of oratory. If the pencils are idle, and the faces of the scribers wear a mildly sarcastic look, then the senator will observe any particular senator when he is occupying the floor and the attention of the galleries, if not the undivided attention of the senate itself.

Senators are only human, after all, and they know the weakness of vanity, observes the Washington Herald. This is apparent in an incident which occurred in a particular senator when he is occupying the floor and the attention of the galleries, if not the undivided attention of the senate itself. He will say a few words, and then he'll come to a particularly telling point. Watch him! Nine times out of ten his gaze will wander, under cover of his eyes, to the press gallery. If he sees a great many people moving busily up there, his blood thrills and his confidence increases, and he plunges on to wider flights of oratory. If the pencils are idle, and the faces of the scribers wear a mildly sarcastic look, then the senator will observe any particular senator when he is occupying the floor and the attention of the galleries, if not the undivided attention of the senate itself.

Senators are only human, after all, and they know the weakness of vanity, observes the Washington Herald. This is apparent in an incident which occurred in a particular senator when he is occupying the floor and the attention of the galleries, if not the undivided attention of the senate itself. He will say a few words, and then he'll come to a particularly telling point. Watch him! Nine times out of ten his gaze will wander, under cover of his eyes, to the press gallery. If he sees a great many people moving busily up there, his blood thrills and his confidence increases, and he plunges on to wider flights of oratory. If the pencils are idle, and the faces of the scribers wear a mildly sarcastic look, then the senator will observe any particular senator when he is occupying the floor and the attention of the galleries, if not the undivided attention of the senate itself.

Senators are only human, after all, and they know the weakness of vanity, observes the Washington Herald. This is apparent in an incident which occurred in a particular senator when he is occupying the floor and the attention of the galleries, if not the undivided attention of the senate itself. He will say a few words, and then he'll come to a particularly telling point. Watch him! Nine times out of ten his gaze will wander, under cover of his eyes, to the press gallery. If he sees a great many people moving busily up there, his blood thrills and his confidence increases, and he plunges on to wider flights of oratory. If the pencils are idle, and the faces of the scribers wear a mildly sarcastic look, then the senator will observe any particular senator when he is occupying the floor and the attention of the galleries, if not the undivided attention of the senate itself.

NO WARRANT FOR HOPE.

Bryan's Puffin Race for the Presidency. To justify their opinion that his candidacy would not be entirely futile, Mr. Bryan's friends must claim for him a large number of western states which have been as regularly republican since 1896 as the eastern states which have always declared against him. Allowing Mr. Bryan the solid south, including Kentucky, he would have 25 electoral votes; add Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming, the number would be 150; give him Indiana, Nebraska and South Dakota, it would rise to 207; throw in Kansas and California, which would increase his tally to 277 votes, and he would still be short fifteen of the number required to elect, which he would be 342; transfer Michigan's fourteen votes to his column and he would still be in the minority in the electoral college. Thus it may be seen how utterly vain would Mr. Bryan's candidacy be unless he could convert the east, which no intelligent observer believes for a moment he could do. If the east rejected Mr. Bryan there would be no hope for him unless he brought about a political revolution in the great middle west, of which there is no sign at all.

It is to be noted that Mr. Bryan made a very much worse showing in 1900 than in 1896 in western states which are allowed him, for the sake of exposition in the above calculation. In Indiana the republican plurality increased from 15,131 to 28,478; Kansas changed from a Bryan plurality of 12,309 to a McKinley plurality of 23,254, and Nebraska from a Bryan plurality of 15,276 to one for McKinley of 7,822, while South Dakota gave McKinley in 1896 a plurality of 14,888 in place of a Bryan advantage of 15,399; in California the republican plurality increased from 2,797 to 39,770; and in Missouri the democratic plurality fell from 58,727 to 37,590; Michigan gave McKinley 138,398 in 1896 and 79,384 in 1900; Wyoming, which had rejected a Bryan plurality of 53 in 1896, gave McKinley 4,818 in 1900; and Utah, which went for Bryan by 51,053 plurality in 1896, turned republican by 1,133 in 1900.

In short, Mr. Bryan was a much weaker candidate in the west in 1900 than he was in 1896, and in both campaigns he polled almost the entire populist vote. The middle west today, outside of Minnesota, where John A. Johnson is governor, is incorrigibly republican. In vain will the election statistics be scanned for a vestige of evidence favorable to the fortunes of Mr. Bryan as a democratic candidate. With the east remaining the enemy's country and the west unchanged, no candidacy more futile than Mr. Bryan's could be conceived by the student of contemporary politics.

PERSONAL NOTES. Szechenyi apparently bears in mind the good advice: "Don't marry for money, but love where money is." The earl of Yarmouth indicates that while he might survive a separation from his wife, a separation from her fortune would be cruel and intolerable. Mrs. Mary Frances Kelley has just died, aged 88, at St. Louis, Mo. As Miss Mary Sullivan of Quincy, Ill., who, in 1820, was wooed, it is said, by Abraham Lincoln, whom she rejected. Ireen of Columbus, O., on appeal, have had their sentences changed from a year in the workhouse to the same period in the penitentiary. This may satisfy the entire country, but like Mercutio's wound, "it will do." The president has decided to appoint a board of five scientists from the leading universities as arbiters in disputes between the Agricultural department and manufacturers over the pure food law. He has written to some of the larger universities for advice in this matter. In the will of the late banker post, Edmund Clarence Stedman, he bequeathed his chief library treasures to the library of Yale university. Among the bequests are the testator's editions and texts of the Greek Iliads; his edition of Theocritus and the only one in this country; and other rare books.

Senator Newlands of Nevada is one of the most approachable senators. He has a firm handshake, a welcoming smile and a good word for all, and, although he is not the least busy of the senators, he can usually spare a few moments for the most insignificant of small talk, as well as for the serious discussion of private or public affairs. Ex-Senator Stewart of Nevada, despite his long white beard and his 83 years of life, is still as erect and as sturdy a specimen of manhood as one could wish to see. He is frequently seen on the floor of the senate, being a resident of Washington, chatting with old friends and meeting new ones, and there are few persons around the capitol who do not know him well. Lambros A. Coromilas, the first minister of Greece to come to the United States, is one of the most interesting figures in the diplomatic circles at Washington. He is a great-grandson of the famous Greek patriot of the same name. Minister Coromilas has himself had some warlike adventures, having been captured by the Turks during the Eastern Roumanian trouble in 1858. He speaks English fluently.

Drawing the Long Bow. Springfield Republican. Since the 3-cent fare agitation arose much has been heard from the railroads to the effect that the passenger business is generally a losing venture at any rate of fare. The president of the Lehigh Valley road declares that that company could well afford to pay \$500,000 annually for the privilege of removing all passenger trains from the road. "All railroad men know that freight and not passenger business is the profitable one," says the Philadelphia Press. This is putting the case just a little too strongly. Why do the trunk line and western railroads advertise their express train services against passenger pay dividends? These are rather more expensive passenger trains, and no road is under compulsion to continue the extra fast trains.

ASKING TOO MUCH. Pathetic Appeals to Bryan to Get Out the Presidential Track. New York Tribune. What might be called the emotional phase of the movement to sidetrack Mr. Bryan as a presidential candidate is now ended. That phase was full of dramatic and psychological interest. It involved an appeal to the sentiment of altruism and self-sacrifice which always kindles in those making it a glow of generous enthusiasm, even if it does not effectively awaken the conscience of the protagonist to whom it is addressed to the necessity and desirability of the sacrifice which he is expected to make. It is morally cheering and uplifting to call attention to the same old public gratitude which awaits the hero who offers himself up for the good of the country and the party, and the managers of the anti-Bryan agitation have shown no disinterested seal in urging the sacrifice of Mr. Bryan's ambition on the altar of party unity and harmony that we most warmly endorsed at times that the Nebraska statesman was not infected sufficiently with the spirit of renunciation to embrace the suggested "die-for-the-good-of-the-party" role.

It must have been hard for him to resist the appeal to his softer nature made by the persuasive pleaders who wanted to save the party at his expense. An abdication on his part, it was urged, would lift him forever to a pedestal in the democratic pantheon alongside Jefferson and Jackson. If he would only consent not to run for president he could have anything else within the party's gift in the here or the hereafter. As a gifted writer for the Baltimore Sun recently wrote: "What a glorious occasion for Mr. Bryan to shine as the most brilliant star in the firmament of politics! With his vast influence in the party and his commanding position he has it within his power, by the temporary sacrifice of his ambition, to weld together all the discordant elements and to lead the party, through his wisdom, self-sacrifice and courage, to certain victory next November. If he is capable of reaching this high and masterly position of leadership and accomplishes this most desirable result by doing anything that the party which he had united and made triumphant would not in future years give to him as an expression of gratitude and obligation? Is he big enough to see all this?" Yet Mr. Bryan somehow without this assault upon his magnanimity, this trumpet call to his unselfish qualities.

POINTED AND PLEASANT. "In the matter of that property settlement, Mrs. Jones treated you meanly, didn't she?" "I should say so! Why, she couldn't have treated me any worse if she had been a member of my own family."—Life. "Nan—Where do poor, dear Lill and the husband she has managed to get at last get to?" "Fan—There won't be any honeymoon. She's a wasp."—Chicago Tribune. "What do you suppose old Skimmed said the other day?" "I don't know. It was going to sail him for a subscription?" "What?" "You're on the wrong tack."—Baltimore American. "Don't you regard a wig as a costly luxury?" asked the amateur of the elderly professional. "No, sir," replied the other. "I regard a wig as a bald necessity."—Philadelphia Press. "I notice Mrs. Singering is taking the preliminary steps to divorce her husband." "Why, I thought she was now enjoying one of her spells of single blessedness." "So she is, but she's just been engaged to be married again."—Philadelphia Ledger. It had been decided that compounds of bad whisky no longer could be sold as medicinal. It was decided that the respectable astronomer should not be allowed to "How'll we get our pictures in the papers now?" they queried, disconsolate.—Philadelphia Ledger. Midas had just found everything he touched turned to gold. "There will be gold exports next," he frowned. "How'll we get our pictures in the papers now?" they queried, disconsolate.—Philadelphia Ledger. "Man is naturally egotistical," said Uncle Eben. "When a little hard luck hits him he says 'Gits de idea dat he's entitled to a boat of gold.' He's the original discoverer of trouble."—Washington Star. "Now that you've inherited money, why don't you pay some of your debts?" "Great Scott! This is the first chance I've ever had to make up for a rainy day. Do you think I've no 'less of economy'?"—Cleveland Leader. "You know that fellow fresh from college who's making a noise about the 'I'm a man' Well, while abroad, I crossed the English channel with him and he paid 'the full penalty.' He was the worst one on board." "What did you say to him?" "I said 'I passed him when he seemed most miserable. Just looked at him and said: 'Stick to it, sonny!'"—Baltimore American.

WATCH YOURSELF GO BY.

S. W. Gilliam in Success. Just stand aside and watch yourself go by: Think of yourself as "he," instead of "I." Note, closely as in other men you note, the bag under his coat, the steady coat, Pick flaws; find fault; forget the man is just as good as you are. And strive to make your estimate fair. Confront yourself and look you in the eye: Just stand aside and watch yourself go by. Interpret all your motives just as though You looked on one whose aims you did not know. Let undisciplined contempt surge through you: You see you shrink, O component of man! Despite your cowardice, condemn whatever You note of falshness, you are sure. Defend not one defect that shames you: Just stand aside and watch yourself go by. And then, with eyes unveiled to what you loathe— To sins that with sweet charity you'd clothe. Back to your self-walled tenements you'll go. With tolerance for all who dwell below. The faults of others then will dwarf and shrink, Love's light grows stronger by one mighty link— When you, with "he" as substitute for "I," Have stood aside and watched yourself go by.

The Best Bitter Liqueur. Underberg. The World's Best Bitters. Has increased in favor with connoisseurs everywhere, since 1846, and surpasses any other Bitter Liqueur in quality of flavor and tonic qualities. Relieves fatigue, stimulates the palate and insures digestion. Excellent for the busy man at any hour, and for the whole family. Enjoyable as a Cocktail and Better for You. The "good" habit of drinking Underberg before and after meals. Should be in every well ordered home for both old and young. Over 7,000,000 bottles imported to the United States since 1846. Sold by all the leading liquor and wine merchants. Underberg & Co., Sole Importers, New York, N.Y. LUTHER BROTHERS, 24 William Street, New York, Sole Agents.