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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bliss House, Ebbitt House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel.
Tom Johnson, of Ohio, is about to start on a European trip. Mr. Bryan must have suggested to Tom that this is the one thing needful for recovering lost prestige.

"It is hard to realize," says an exchange, "that the little nation of Japan has a population of more than forty millions." Yes, it is hard, but Russia appears to have succeeded in digesting the fact.

The first man tried for hoodluming in Grand Rapids, Mich., has been convicted. That is a good start, and it is to be hoped that Michigan will secure much better results in punishing her grafters than did Missouri.

Democratic harmony is becoming more harmonious every minute. Judge Parker's presidential candidacy has now been endorsed by Jerry Simpson and General Weaver. Oh, they're getting together all right!

General Reyes has been "starting for home" for the last month. It begins to look as if he were not relishing the prospect of the cross-examination to which he will be subjected when he gets there. He will have to explain so many things.

On July 6 this year will occur the tenth anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne. But the Democratic convention will be a thousand miles away from the town where Hawthorne was born, so the celebrations will not conflict.

One Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has given notice that he will this week submit some remarks to the Senate concerning the Panama canal. How refreshing it must be for the senators to be able now and then to listen to remarks on a fresh subject by a new speaker!

It might have been a mistake on the part of some master of ceremonies that the foreign diplomatic corps preceded the Supreme Court judges at a presidential function, but it was a small matter for the chief justice to call at the White House about.

It is believed now that the Inquest in the Iroquois Theater disaster will condemn the city inspection methods and perhaps locate the main responsibility on the city government. It would be a fitting culmination of the era of incompetence and corruption under Mayor Harrison.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, seems to have a habit of getting mixed up in shady affairs. It was he who got a friendly letter from President Roosevelt about a certain New Jerusalem company and then published it for advertising purposes, without authority, thereby eliciting a repudiation and rebuke from the President.

A section of the government exhibit at the St. Louis exposition will be devoted to a collection of the oldest historical documents relating to the beginning of our government. Ah! that explains why the Democrats chose St. Louis for the convention. They want to have these misty papers handy when they are framing a platform of dead issues.

The people who have taken a "high moral stand" on the Panama canal subject are asserting that the Nicaragua route is preferable. That argument discloses the secret of their opposition to the "outrage," does it not? They are Nicaragua partisans and always have been, and their virtuous indignation is a cloak for their desires in another direction.

The President of an Eastern railroad feels that he is rather overworked in being asked to prescribe rules for table etiquette in the dining cars and that perhaps locate the main responsibility on the city government. It would be a fitting culmination of the era of incompetence and corruption under Mayor Harrison.

Boston is keeping up its reputation as the headquarters of the "ants." On account of petitions against everything under the sun, the Massachusetts Legislature is the most overworked body of the kind in the country. Just now an anti-profanity society is making a crusade and wants laws to help it; an anti-epitaph petition is being circulated; an anti-epitaph petition is being circulated; an anti-epitaph petition is being circulated.

has been introduced, and an anti-vivisection petition has already been presented. The anti-vivisectionists are strongest in Boston, and the anti-imperialists are the most vociferous. Boston is "as in" everything.

TO ABOLISH USELESS CUSTOM-HOUSES.
If Representative Hemenway continues on the line in which he is now moving, he will soon have the reputation of a practical reformer and real watchdog of the treasury. His opposition to increased appropriations for department clerks, resulting in an executive order extending the hours of work, and his cutting out carriages for assistant secretaries and heads of bureaus were steps in the right direction, and now he has taken another.

The emergency deficiency appropriation bill, as reported to the House by the appropriations committee, contains a provision authorizing the President to consolidate or rearrange the customs collection districts throughout the United States. The object of the provision is to abolish a large number of ports of entry and customhouses which do not pay expenses and which for many years past have been a source of annual expense to the government. This has been suggested or talked of before, but no practical steps have been taken toward accomplishing it.

There are in the United States 156 collection districts and customhouses. Most of these are along the two ocean coasts, but quite a number are in the interior, goods being transported thither in bond by rail and entered at the customhouses as direct importations. Most of the ports of entry and customhouses on the coast were established immediately after the organization of the government, when the channels of trade were entirely different from what they are at present and have been for fifty years past.

Some ports of entry that had a large trade a hundred years ago have scarcely any now, while other ports which have a very large trade now were not established even fifty years ago. There was a time when Alexandria, Va., carried a large foreign trade; now it has very little. Fifty years ago Port Townsend, on Puget sound, was known; last year 2,068 foreign vessels entered the port, the receipts at the customhouse were \$1,627,774, and the exports of domestic products were \$2,410,267.

Port Townsend is the port of entry for Seattle and Tacoma, both of which do a much larger foreign trade than Port Townsend—Seattle \$8 per cent, Tacoma 21 per cent of the importations at Port Townsend. Seattle should be made the principal port of entry for this district. The history of the rise and fall of the various customhouses in the United States would furnish an interesting chapter in the history of American commerce and the shifting channels of trade.

Of 156 customhouses in the United States the expenses of forty-five exceed the receipts. In other words, at these forty-five customhouses every dollar that is collected in duties costs the government more than a dollar to collect. The cost of collecting one dollar at these customhouses runs from \$1.09 to \$4.07, of the worst cases are: Albatraz, N. C., \$3.95; Burlington, N. J., \$3.75; Cherrytown, Va., \$3.89; Crisfield, Md., \$3.84; St. Mary's, Ga., \$3.84; York, Me., \$4.41; Galena, Ill., \$4.07. Besides the seven ports here named there are thirty-eight others at which the cost of collecting every dollar is more than a dollar. The customhouse at Salem, Mass., where Nathaniel Hawthorne once served and wrote, collected last year \$5,299 at a cost of \$6,117. The collector at Wilmington, N. C., served the government by collecting \$4,750 at a cost of \$6,720. At Castine, Me., a popular seaside and summer resort, the overworked collector turned in \$1,969 at a cost of \$4,542.

The industrious collector at Newbern, N. C., succeeded in collecting \$1,324 at a cost to the government in salaries and expenses of \$5.81. Beaufort can hardly be called a maecid name for Uncle Sam, for at Beaufort, S. C., it cost him \$5.55 to collect \$51, and at Beaufort, N. C., \$5.75 to collect \$13.61.

Beyond a doubt these forty-five customhouses, where for a great many years past it has cost more than a dollar to collect a dollar, should be abolished and the collection district consolidated with another. This is what Mr. Hemenway proposes shall be done, and if Congress gives President Roosevelt authority to do so it will be done without delay.

Imperialism has shifted from Chicago to St. Louis, where you cannot be buried now if your horse driver is not a union man. St. Louis will probably add some extra frills to this delightful city, for Chicago, it cannot bear to let Chicago get ahead of her.

Now comes forward a Dublin editor and claims that snakes are indigenous to Ireland. St. Patrick to the contrary notwithstanding, this "higher criticism" is knocking all the props from under our most cherished traditions. But perhaps the Dublin editor had been drinking Scotch whisky.

Senator Depew has become an honorary member of John Rockefeller's Bible class. It would be hard for Channing, if he had a better place from which to glean material for his after-dinner jokes. The whole thing is more or less of a joke.

A young man has been arrested for robbing the Boston public library. His defense is that he only took very old books, and no nice ones at all. Some of the books he stole were musty things 300 years old—who wanted them, anyway?

The water's high to-night along the Wabash; through the fields there comes the sound of roaring mill. In the sycamores the farmer boys are roosting, waiting for the falling of the flood.

A St. Louis paper announces that the mean pay of school teachers in Missouri rural districts is \$25 a year. Well, that certainly deserves the name of mean pay.

The New England Milk Producers' Union is to be capitalized at \$1,000,000. Now, how much of that milk stock is water?

PURELY POLITICAL.
The record of the present session of Congress will be like those of the past—the Republican party will make history and the Democrats making objection.

If the trade reformers dealt with such matter they would be forced to record prominent stagnation and tremendous depression in Democratic issue-manufacturing at present.

The fact that Mr. Bryan now wears a silk hat affords little encouragement to a weary public, for there is every reason to fear that he can talk through one as well as another.

When Mr. Bryan declared, in his Lincoln speech, that the Kansas City platform "was sound in every plank" he doubtless overlooked the deadly fact that "sound" is also a noun.

St. Louis might have recovered from the effects of its hoodlum experience if it had had the world's fair scandals; she might have got along with the world's fair scandals if she hadn't acquired the Democratic convention and she might have world through the Democratic convention

est toil, the habit of doing good work, and the fact that anything worth doing is worth doing well are valuable parts of education, and teachers should supplement the work of parents in instilling them. But there does not seem to be any logical connection between instilling these ideas and teaching boys to remain on the farm. Young men who are thoroughly grounded in these principles are needed in cities as much as they are on farms, and are as likely to succeed in one field as in the other.

Perhaps the superintendent's view is more clearly stated in an address delivered by him in which he said: "Boys should be taught that the work on the farm is degrading, but that it is as important and as honorable as any other work. Any work that the State needs to have done is honorable. But if young men really feel that the city offers larger opportunities for them—that they can do more for themselves and for society by going to the city—they should go. They should not go aimlessly." That is true, but neither should they remain on the farm aimlessly. Perhaps it is enough for the teacher to confine himself or herself to character building and developing individuality without endeavoring to decide between the relative merits of city and country life.

The services of Hon. Elihu Root as secretary of war will end to-day by voluntary resignation, and he will be succeeded by Hon. William H. Taft, late Governor of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Root has been one of the ablest secretaries of war the country has ever had, and leaves behind him some fine monuments of his administrative ability and capacity for legislative reform. Whatever his future plans may be he deserves well of his countrymen. The new secretary is a very able man, and needs no higher praise than to say he is fit to succeed Mr. Root.

President Roosevelt has paid a handsome compliment to Senator Fairbanks by designating him as one of the delegates to the universal congress of lawyers and jurists which will meet in St. Louis during the world's fair. While the appointment is purely an honorary one it is an appropriate recognition of the senator's fitness to sit in so distinguished an assembly as this will be.

A dispatch from Madrid says a great commotion has been caused in the Spanish court by the fact that the young son of Prince Ferdinand dislocated a finger in gymnastic exercises. An Indiana boy walked five miles a few days ago to get surgical attendance for a broken ankle, and did not make much noise about it, either.

The brain of "Citizen" George Francis Train was found at a post-mortem by Dr. Spetzka to be normal in quality and to weigh 33.4 ounces. The brain of the average man weighs 45½ ounces; Daniel Webster's weighed 53½. Turgenieff's brain weighed 71 ounces—one of the largest on record. These figures are all Dr. Spetzka's, who has been keeping a record of the brains of famous men for many years.

The president of Cornell University publishes figures showing that the male students put in more hours of study than do the girls. If that is really true, Cornell is unique among the co-educational institutions of the country. But it is suspected that some male student has been "stringing" President Schurman.

"If Russia and Japan call off the war," suggests the Atlanta Journal, "what will Murat Halstead do with the history of the struggle which he has written?" That is easy. He will turn it into an imaginative romance of what might have happened, and John Brisson Walker will publish it in the Cosmopolitan.

The Kansas City Star has a grievance. It says that Kansas poets are making "Hooh" rhyme with "vot," and wants to know if there is not some way of putting a stop to it. Why? The poet who can make two words like that rhyme is a positive genius and should be encouraged. Send him on to Indiana.

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If Hearst hadn't decided to establish a St. Louis American. But matters stand our esteemed sister city is in a sad way.

The Seaford complaints because the Journal has so much to say regarding Mr. Bryan. The Journal is always ready to oblige, but it scarcely sees how it is to meet the wishes of the Democratic organ so long as Mr. Bryan continues to be both the main tent and the side-show.

THE HUMORISTS.
True as Steel.
"He's absolutely loyal to the organization, isn't he?"
"Absolutely. Why, he'd follow the organization even if it was in favor of decapitating"—Judge.

Except Money.
She—Oh, I would have given anything to have had it!
He—Well, why didn't you buy it?
She—The idea! They wanted half a dollar for it.—Browning's Magazine.

Didn't Know How to Use It.
Miss Horjames (at the opera)—Hasn't she a marvelous technique?
Mr. Ahokha—Yes, but she doesn't seem to know how to manage it gracefully. She gives it a sort of kick when she turns around.—Chicago Tribune.

Badly Fed.
"Never mind, old fellow," said his friend, consolingly, "keep a stiff upper lip and you'll come out all right."
"Can't," replied the other; "my wife has an idea that starch foods are indigestible. She never allows me to eat anything of the kind."—Detroit Free Press.

Forewarned.
"Here's half a pie for both of you. Do you want me to divide it?"
"Yes, you'd better divide it, lady, give me friend's biggest half."
"You appear to be a very unselfish person."
"Taint dat, lady. I've been here before."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Equals.
The stork and the doctor met at the door.
"We should be friends," said the doctor.
"It is true we are both bipeds," admitted the stork, modestly.
Here the doctor showed his bill.
"One hundred dollars!" exclaimed the stork.
"Well, you are a bird!"—Puck.

The Difference.
"Johnny is a very imaginative child," said the fond mother. "But Willie is more practical. When Willie decides that he wants anything he sets out to get it."
"That is a very good thing," answered the unfeeling bachelor. "Johnny sings 'I want to be an Angel,' but Willie smokes cigarettes and skates on an ice."—Washington Star.

A BATCH OF LITTLE STORIES.
Was Going Alone.
At an evangelistic service at Glasgow recently the preacher at the end of his address cried: "Now, all you good people who mean to go to heaven with me, stand up!" With a surge of enthusiasm the audience sprung to its feet, all but old Scotchman in the front row, who sat still. The horrified evangelist swung his hands and, addressing him, said: "My good man, my good man, don't you want to go to heaven with me, too?" "I don't want to," came the answer. "Aye, awn gangin', but no wi' a pair of trousers on!"—Denver Post.

The Better Part of Valor.
A certain Mr. Nolan had received a long letter from a certain Mr. Quigley and his friends were urging on him the wisdom of vindicating his honor by a prompt use of his fists. "But he's more than me equal," said Mr. Nolan, dubiously, "and look at the size of him."
"Sure, and you don't want folks to be saying Terry Nolan is a coward!" demanded a respectable friend. "Well, I dunno," and Mr. Nolan gazed mournfully at him; "I'd rather than to have them saying day after tomorrow, 'How natural Terry looks!'"—Chicago News.

Defence of Apaches.
When Delegate Smith was representing Arizona in Congress, in order to influence legislation for the benefit of the following statesman-like information:
"The Apache Indians can no more be civilized than can the rattlesnake upon which he lives."
We have just visited the Apaches in Arizona, and the superintendent of the reservation told us the Apaches do not even kill snakes, much less eat them, and that some time ago a few of his boys were out on the side of the mountain and found a snake snake. Having the white men always kill snakes, they got switches and drove the snake some distance to a white man just to see him kill it.—Carlisle Red Man.

Gorman's Reason for Delay.
Comte Charles de Galliffet—one of the titled foreigners present at the dance given by Mrs. Ogden Mills—was in Washington the other day, and was presented to a number of prominent men, among them Mr. Gorman.
"Who did you see?" inquired the senator when the French aristocrat had withdrawn.
"He is the son of the celebrated Marquis de Galliffet, who was war minister under Waldeck-Rousseau. He is a very beautiful man, and during the second siege of Paris—the man, you know, with the silver stomach."
"With a silver stomach? For how long?"
"Sixteen years."
"For the love of God!" exclaimed Mr. Gorman, leaping from his chair, "don't let the count meet Bryan till after the St. Louis convention."—New York Mail and Express.

A Famous Conductor.
One of the Jersey Central's favorite conductors is "Bob" Prall, a man not easily "guyed" or "strung." The other day Herr Motz was a passenger to Lakewood, and a commuter, pointing him out to Prall, remarked: "Bob, there's the fellow who's been making a name for himself in the East. He's a very famous conductor. He's not like you, he's got a silver stomach."
"He's not like you, he's got a silver stomach?"
"He's been with the Wagner system ever since he was a boy." Bob thought a moment. "Wagner? Did the Wagner system ever get to Europe? Didn't know it. Anyhow, it was absorbed by the Pullman company in 1899. Is he working with the Pullman people now?" "Not at all. He is representing Wagner in New York. All he is going to do is to get the Wagner system to Europe. I wish somebody would go with me to New York. Bob went on punching tickets.—New York Press.

"Class Legislation."
A man slightly under the influence of liquor saw something that mystified him greatly at the Coates House last night. The man was not a guest of the hotel, but had come in to order a carriage by telephone. Such space in the lobby of the hotel is being used for the exhibits of the implement and vehicle men who will meet in Kansas City this week, and last night several buggies and carriages were brought in and parked in the lobby.
The dazed man saw these vehicles wheeled through the double doors. He looked on with interest, but had nothing to say. Finally a hack drove up and stopped in front of the hotel.
"Here's your carriage," said the porter to the man.
"Where?" the latter asked.
"Out there in front."
"Well, then the driver to drive in," said the man.
The porter tried to explain why the other vehicles were allowed inside, but the latter couldn't understand it.
"It's class legislation," he murmured as he left the hotel.—Kansas City Times.

Purifying the Water in Minnesota.
The State Board of Health took drastic action yesterday in requiring all municipalities in Minnesota to make their sewage into the streams or lakes by artificial means, to install septic tanks or filter beds. In a thickly settled country there is great danger from such diseases as typhoid fever unless the whole water supply is pure. It is therefore responsible to the public to take the greatest care to take to prevent germ-bearing drainage from entering rivers or lakes.—Minneapolis Journal.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

A Real Sunday School.

The establishment of a Sunday school with many novel features by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Colburn, of the University, has attracted some attention in religious circles. This "real Sunday school" is to quote the phrase of the Educational Review—embodies the following characteristics: 1. It is a school for all classes of people, well prepared for each Sunday's work. To secure these, each teacher will be paid a definite salary, and the work will be closely observed by competent supervisors.

The instruction will be planned by professors and clergymen who are specialists in educational work with children. They will also supervise the instruction. 2. The instruction will be controlled by those educational principles that are well established for secular schools. The same methods and materials will be made of schoolroom apparatus, as in any good school. A small tuition fee will be charged.

A portion of the time will be set aside for worship, as well as for instruction, much care being taken to make that period really profitable. The Educational Review finds the new undertaking both interesting and important, and "desires that the public at large might be widely informed."—Literary Digest.

Statistics for 1903.
The annual compilation of statistics of the churches in the United States by Mr. H. K. Carroll, L. D., corresponding secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, who is in charge of the government census of churches in 1890, was published recently in the Christian Episcopal, 77,321. Congregationalist, 62,754; United Methodist, 1,771,849; Baptist, 1,825,303; Methodist Episcopal South, 1,335,795; Disciples of Christ, 1,235,798; Northern Presbyterian, 1,044,161; Lutheran, 1,023,438; African Methodist Episcopal, 78,900; Protestant Episcopal, 77,321; Congregationalist, 62,754; African Methodist Episcopal Zion, 53,591; Lutheran, Synodical Conference, 54,831; Utah General Council, 262,665; Latter-day Saints, Utah branch, 390,900; German Reformed, 25,889; United Brethren, 248,225; Southern Baptist, 252,142; German General Synod, 216,892; German Evangelical Synod, 200,771; Colored Methodist Episcopal, 207,722; Cumberland Presbyterian, 185,113; Methodist Protestant, 184,040; Lutheran Synodical Conference, 128,127; Baptist, 128,127; United Presbyterians, 118,734; Dutch Reformed, 113,699; and Christian connection, 101,597.

The largest of the denominations, leaving out of account doctrinal or sectional divisions which have separated the denominations in the United States, as against 1,771,849 for Baptists, 1,825,303, Methodist Episcopal South, 1,335,795; Disciples of Christ, 1,235,798; Northern Presbyterian, 1,044,161; Lutheran, 1,023,438; African Methodist Episcopal, 78,900; Protestant Episcopal, 77,321; Congregationalist, 62,754; African Methodist Episcopal Zion, 53,591; Lutheran, Synodical Conference, 54,831; Utah General Council, 262,665; Latter-day Saints, Utah branch, 390,900; German Reformed, 25,889; United Brethren, 248,225; Southern Baptist, 252,142; German General Synod, 216,892; German Evangelical Synod, 200,771; Colored Methodist Episcopal, 207,722; Cumberland Presbyterian, 185,113; Methodist Protestant, 184,040; Lutheran Synodical Conference, 128,127; Baptist, 128,127; United Presbyterians, 118,734; Dutch Reformed, 113,699; and Christian connection, 101,597.

The gains of the communicants are much smaller than those reported in 1902. The correct gain for 1903 was 355,014, showing a difference of 72,563. This is explained by the abnormal increase reported by the Roman Catholic Church in 1902. But it is curious that while the net increase in communicants is considerably less than in 1902, that of ministers and churches is much greater. The increase of ministers in the former year was 1,339; last year it was 2,231—over 50 per cent. advance. The net increase of churches in 1902 was 1,217; in 1903, as against 1,771,849 for Baptists, 1,825,303, Methodist Episcopal South, 1,335,795; Disciples of Christ, 1,235,798; Northern Presbyterian, 1,044,161; Lutheran, 1,023,438; African Methodist Episcopal, 78,900; Protestant Episcopal, 77,321; Congregationalist, 62,754; African Methodist Episcopal Zion, 53,591; Lutheran, Synodical Conference, 54,831; Utah General Council, 262,665; Latter-day Saints, Utah branch, 390,900; German Reformed, 25,889; United Brethren, 248,225; Southern Baptist, 252,142; German General Synod, 216,892; German Evangelical Synod, 200,771; Colored Methodist Episcopal, 207,722; Cumberland Presbyterian, 185,113; Methodist Protestant, 184,040; Lutheran Synodical Conference, 128,127; Baptist, 128,127; United Presbyterians, 118,734; Dutch Reformed, 113,699; and Christian connection, 101,597.

The decision of the Eighth district Republican convention at Munich to nominate the congressional candidate by a direct primary is generally regarded as favorable to Representative Cromer. It says a dispatch from St. Louis that the Second district Democrats, practically all of whom take their gospel from the Commoner, are for Gorman without a struggle. No effort will be made to bring the Republican caucus to a vote. The caucus is a foregone conclusion that Gorman's nomination will be reported and then adopted. If it is not reported, the members of the association would have no authority to fight the report of the committee on the floor of the meeting.

Representative W. Zeno's following had a meeting Saturday at a meeting of the Clarke county Democratic committee held at Jeffersonville to select a date for the county convention and to decide whether or not the unit rule should prevail in regard to the delegations from Clarke county to the congressional and joint senatorial conventions. County Chairman S. L. Scott, president of Zeno's War of 1861 club, and the crowd known as the Voigt faction took the floor at the opening of the meeting. The meeting was a very quiet affair, and the meeting was a decided victory for Representative Zeno, as it is believed that he will secure more votes than any other candidate. Cromer's machine, however, is in good order and it must be admitted that he has a strong following even in portions of this county.

Religious Notes.
Australia is not so wild after all. She has 210 churches to every 100,000 people—a larger number per capita than any other country. England has 141 and Russia only about fifty.

Thomas Fielding Scott, the first bishop of the Episcopal Church in Oregon, was elected to that office in 1853. The fiftieth anniversary of his consecration will occur in Portland on Jan. 25.

In Turkey, India, and Ceylon, China, Africa and Japan, the American board has a total of forty-two dispensaries and twenty-eight hospitals. The Missionary Herald states that 23,500 negroes were treated in the hospitals last year, under the superintendence of four American physicians, twelve of whom were women.

The Church for the Seneca Indians on Cattaraugus Reservation, west New York, has been consecrated and named the Church of the Good Shepherd. The church is a beautiful structure and has been placed in the church. Among them are a beautifully designed altar of buff brick, a brass altar screen, a chancel window, also a rose window, a prayer desk and lectern.

One of the seamen's missions in London is a ship. The mission is in the exact location of a ship. The pulpit is built of oak, and is constructed exactly like the prow of a ship. The design follows the line of the ships and includes a steering wheel in the aft, a compass and the commodore and officers of the flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers which are used as a schoolship at Medway, England.

The Ruthenian Catholics of this country are to have a convention in Olyphant, Pa., in February. The chief topic to be discussed will be the appointment of Ruthenian bishops. Unless the authorities at Rome do something of this kind the Ruthenians are likely to go over to the orthodox Greek church. The convention will take place in the country some of the Ruthenians of Austria and Russia who are being oppressed in these countries and will memorialize Congress to interpret the immigration laws more liberally with reference to these people.

A Bit of Thackeray Nonsense.
With verses and flowers sent to Miss Lucy W. Baxter on her birthday, Thackeray included the following whimsical lines:
"Miss Lucy I wish you 100 happy returns of this happy day I wish you verses prettier and likelier the bouquet. But Mr. Crowe went out and ordered it. That is all I have to say. I wish you flowers and flowers and flowers (tinned up in that queer way the verses read much too solemn and pompously for they, and so for your prosperity perpetually I pray and send my very best compliments to your Papa and your Mama, likewise those darling pink bonnets Miss Libby and Miss Sarah with whom last night we enjoyed ourselves so very much at the play. Subscribing myself your faithful friend W. M. Thackeray."—From Letters in the Century.

Frank Newspapers.
There doesn't seem to be very great demand for frank newspapers. However, the main reason is that the newspapers have had edicts as their chief characteristic does not seem to discourage fresh victims from offering themselves. Now and then a fresh daily apparently makes good, but the appearance is generally a failure. The newspapers are generally and shut down on, as is sometimes the case, is closed by the sheriff, who is an especially prominent feature in frank journalistic circles. More and more it is emphasized that the newspaper is a business, and that the newspaper is a business, and that the newspaper is a business.

Little Great Man.
Andrew Carnegie is only a few inches above the level of Henry W. Hays, his old partner, is not an inch taller, and John Walker, the other member of the trio who revolutionized the manufacture of steel, has perhaps a little less of both Carnegie and Hays. As for Henry C. Frick, his hand would just about reach to the shoulder of a man of ordinary height. It is said that one day, when these four steel masters were walking together on the streets of Pittsburgh, a lookback stole a tin to the business man's feet and threw it down. The tin was a tin of snuff, and the lookback was a tin of snuff.

THE DRIET OF POLITICS

Former Mayor Charles A. Bookwater last evening made the statement that he is not a candidate for a congressional nomination from the Republican nomination for Congress from this district.

"There really is little occasion for such an announcement from me," he said, "but I am aware that the report has been industriously circulated that I am a congressional candidate, or that I contemplate entering the race, and in order to set at rest the minds of a few people who apparently have been disturbed by the report I wish to make my position clear. I am not a candidate for any office. I am now a private in the rear rank of the Republican army, marking time and waiting for the command to march on the enemy. I have no interest in the congressional office, save to see a Republican elected, and I have no further interest in any other office."

As a Republican he has no doubt that he will be elected, and he has no hesitation in asserting his belief that no man should receive the highest recognition from the Republican party who cannot present an abstract showing a clear title as a Republican.

"I am now in the fortunate position, politically speaking, of a not-to-be-named man. I can do or say or do nothing, but I am now in the fortunate position, politically speaking, of a not-to-be-named man. I can do or say or do nothing, but I am now in the fortunate position, politically speaking, of a not-to-be-named man. I can do or say or do nothing, but I am now in the fortunate position, politically speaking, of a not-to-be-named man. I can do or say or do nothing, but I am now in the fortunate position, politically speaking