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Japan has promised to respect the neutrality of China as long as China remains neutral. That is diplomacy, indeed, and the terms indicate that Japan has a wary eye to the future.

"Bryan may be the Rip Van Winkle of politics," retorts the Birmingham Age-Herald, "but he is still wide awake enough to talk a great deal." Not necessarily; perhaps he is "dreaming, dreaming, talking in his sleep."

May wheat jumped clear over the dollar mark yesterday, being quoted at $1.03 on the Chicago Exchange. The Russo-Japanese war is chiefly responsible for this dollar wheat, and more than a few farmers are going to make money.

Dr. Parkhurst's latest object of attack is the "flamboyant gorgeousness" in the White House. It is beginning to dawn on the public mind that Parkhurst and Henry Watterson could do some great team work if they would only get together.

France is asking the United States government to reduce the tariff on champagne. Not much! If champagne were as cheap as California port, who would want to drink it? Some method must be left us by which we can display our prosperity.

After all there are some Russian sympathizers in this country. A writer in the New York Evening Post says the Japanese is a coward and a "quitter." Still, isn't that a little hard on Russia—to admit that she is being everlastingly walloped by such a pusillanimous race?

German-American Democrats are said to be organizing to secure the nomination of a German-American for Vice President. Are they aware that the Constitution requires a candidate for Vice President to be a natural-born citizen of the United States?

Japan's voluntary pledge to respect the neutrality of China and Chinese public buildings everywhere and to protect Chinese officials, unless they afford aid and comfort to Russia, shows a magnanimous spirit for a pagan power. Will Christian Russia give a similar pledge?

"Italy and Austria may clash over the Balkans" is the language of the headlines; and even in these days of wars and unfounded rumors of wars the words are ominous enough. Italy and Austria are at one only in their hate for each other, and the former holds in lively remembrance the days when the latter ruled her choicest territory. If Austria invades Albania Italy cannot be expected to do otherwise than protest, and that vigorously.

The Indianapolis advocates of the "city beautiful" movement might profit by a perusal of the speech on the subject by Police Commissioner McAdoo, of New York. "When you talk of the city beautiful," he says, "you must not let it get abroad that it is an artistic hobby. You must create a public opinion that a city beautiful is a city good. You must create an intelligent opinion that the influence of tasteful architecture is great upon the citizens."

It is easy to see that the Japanese consider it of the highest importance that the line of the Transsiberian Railway should be destroyed; and it is no less easy to understand why this is considered important. From St. Petersburg to Vladivostock the distance is 5,707 miles, with a single track the entire way. That is to say, a Russian force leaving the capital to-day and marching at the uniform rate of twenty miles a day could not reach the Pacific before the first of next December.

The union of the Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian churches, which has just been brought about at St. Louis by committees of the two churches, is an event of considerable interest in church circles. It brings together two organizations of the same faith which heretofore have operated on parallel lines, and both of which should be benefited by the union. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is the largest of several branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. It owes its origin to a great spiritual revival which prevailed in Tennessee early in the last century and which demanded ministers far in excess of the number that the Presbyterian Church could furnish. The result was that many local preachers and "exhorters" were ordained as ministers, although they had not the education required by the church in candidates for the ministry. The new church adopted the Presbyterian faith and organized the Cumberland Presbytery. Originating in Tennessee, it gradually spread into other Southern and border Northern States, though its work has been mostly in the South. According to latest statistics the church had 118 presbyteries, 1,719 ministers, 2,944 churches and 185,000 members. Its merger with the mother church is an important step in the direction of church union.

PARTIES AND PARTY LEADERS.

The question has been asked, what effect will Senator Hanna's death have on the Republican party? This seems to imply an erroneous idea of the relation between a political party and its leaders. In the first place political parties are born, not made. They are not planned, organized and launched by a few leaders, but on the spontaneous outgrowth of popular opinion moving from various directions to a common end. They are the result of simultaneous convictions and widespread consensus of opinion as to the necessity of acting together to accomplish certain ends. Parties represent great aggregations of opinion, while leaders represent only individual conviction. The former are somewhat like corporations in that they perpetuate themselves. Their leaders or members may all die, one after another, but the party still lives. It has often happened on a battlefield that the first and second officers in command have fallen, but there is always someone to step into their places. The army is there, and the battle goes on.

In as far as the question regarding the effect of Senator Hanna's death on the Republican party implies that it may result in disorganizing, demoralizing or weakening the party or lessening its ability to achieve political victories it is misleading. Senator Hanna was an exceptionally able man and a remarkably wise and successful leader, but, after all, he was only one of many leaders, and the party is bigger than any man. The Republican party has never lacked in able leaders, and it does not now. Able as Senator Hanna undoubtedly was, it must be remembered that he only entered active politics ten years ago and the party had won many good victories before that. It has lost many great leaders in the past, but under other leaders it has gone on to new victories.

Immediately after the death of Abraham Lincoln, when many persons felt that not only the Republican party but the government was in the throes of dissolution, James A. Garfield, speaking from the balcony of the New York customhouse, calmed a vast throng of people who were almost frenzied by the news by saying: "Fellow-citizens, clouds and darkness are around Him; His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds; justice and mercy are the establishment of His throne; mercy and truth shall go before His face. Fellow-citizens, God reigns and the government at Washington lives!" The death of Senator Hanna has deprived the Republican party of a great leader, but the party lives and others will arise to take his place.

SENATOR HANNA AND MR. ROOSEVELT.

The New York Sun has an editorial assuming to define the relations between Senator Hanna and President Roosevelt, from which the following is an extract:

> When Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency Mark Hanna gave him his ungrudging support. The President's generous impulse when he pledged himself to carry out the policies of William McKinley won his heart and he proclaimed his stanch adherence to Mr. Roosevelt's fortunes so long as he should adhere to that course. He kept his word. But when he found that Mr. Roosevelt had forgotten all about the promise so dramatically and so effectively uttered at Buffalo and had no other thought but to convert the whole power of his great office to securing his own nomination, then Mark Hanna halted. He saw the Constitution relegated to limbo, the bill of rights ignored, lawlessness propitiated, class arrayed against class, unrest and distrust succeed where had been peace and confidence and the patronage dispensed with an eye single for what it would secure. These and many other things he saw; and in common with all patriotic Republicans and all men of sound principles and good sense, he deeply deplored them. And Mark Hanna no longer adhered to Mr. Roosevelt. He thought he was not a safe man to be intrusted with the duties of the President of the United States. He did not know what he might not do when he entered upon the presidency for another four years with none of the restraints upon him that the necessity of being elected might impose or his consciousness of inherited obligations entail. He thought Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy implied a condition of uncertainty, if not of actual peril, to which the country ought not to be exposed. And Mark Hanna held aloof. * * * The one desire of his was that the right man should be chosen for President, a man morally and intellectually fitted for so great a trust and one who by education, training and experience had developed a character in consonance with the Constitution and with the established theory of our government. That Mark Hanna, had he lived and had the strength been spared him, would have fought for to the last ditch. And Mark Hanna would have won. He would have averted a great peril from his party and guided it into safer places than it can now discern.

The article gives the impression that relations of friendship and confidence existed between the Sun and the late senator and that it was speaking from personal knowledge. The Journal takes leave to doubt the accuracy of the statements and to express the opinion that the article does injustice both to the living and the dead.

The Sun is opposed to the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt, as it has a perfect right to be, but both he and the late Senator Hanna are entitled to fair play. The Sun should not hit below the belt. To insinuate that one of the President's earliest and warmest friends had, in common phrase, "gone back" on him, is unfair to the President because his mouth is closed by his position and it is unfair to the late senator because his lips are sealed in death.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that while Senator Hanna was riding from the Capitol to the hotel after his last day in the Senate, in company with Senator Kean, of New Jersey, the Ohio senator declared that he had always been absolutely loyal to Mr. Roosevelt, in spite of insinuations to the contrary, and added: "When I am opposed to a man every one knows it. No man has ever accused me of being a hypocrite, and when I am for a man I am for him through thick and thin." The Tribune correspondent had this from Senator Kean, who could hardly be mistaken. It is better evidence regarding Senator Hanna's attitude towards the President than the veiled insinuations of the Sun.

The matter is not of great importance except as the Sun article reflects upon two honored leaders of the Republican party by implying that the friendly and confidential relations which formerly existed between them had been broken, whereas no act or utterance of either lends any support to the implication.

NOT ALTRUISM, BUT BUSINESS.

The St. Louis Republic speaks sarcastically of what it terms Secretary Hay's "altruistic desire to preserve China from the buffets of both Russia and Japan," and thinks the United States may find itself "in the attitude of the man who umpired a fight by receiving the blows of both combatants and gave the victory to him that struck the hardest." The allusion, of course, is to the secretary's note to the powers suggesting the propriety of limiting hostilities within as small an area as possible and of respecting the neutrality and administrative entity of China.

To interpret the note as evincing an altruistic desire to protect China shows either a strange misapprehension of its object or a purpose to misrepresent it. The secretary's motive in sending the note was as far as possible removed from altruism or philanthropy. It was based on cold business considerations and selfish regard for American interests. Secretary Hay has written some good poetry, but he does not mix sentiment with diplomacy, and while he is a just and kind-hearted man he is not secretary of state for altruistic purposes.

A review of American diplomacy during the last few years will show that it has been directed steadily to the protection of American interests and the advancement of American trade. By a great stroke of diplomacy before the Boxer war Secretary Hay secured the assent of all the powers to the "open door" policy, thus protecting American trade interests against the insidious advances of "spheres of influence"—a phrase which Benjamin Harrison happily defined as "the modern euphemistic rendering of territorial pocket-picking." Mr. Hay's success in securing the open door policy and fair trade was regarded as one of the greatest diplomatic achievements of recent times. All of his diplomacy has been of the same character.

His object in trying to prevent the dismemberment of China and preserve its administrative entity is to lay the foundation for the United States getting the lion's share of that country's future trade. If China should be divided up and parceled out into Russian, Japanese, British, French and German provinces the United States would stand little chance of getting even a fair share of Eastern trade, whereas if China can be saved from dismemberment and held together under Chinese rule—its administrative entity preserved—this country will secure the great bulk of its trade. There was no altruism in the secretary's note. It was cold-blooded and far-sighted business, and the proposition was so fair for all that other powers could not but accept it.

There seems to be something in the air that portends international disturbances and tremendous events during the year to come. In Europe the soothsayers, clairvoyants, mediums and astrologers have been particularly busy with their horoscopes, and with one accord they prophesy a veritable annus mirabilis. For one thing it was predicted at the beginning of the year that the United States would have grave trouble with Russia and Germany. If those two powers combine with France against England, as the most recent cable dispatches portend, the prediction may be verified. Attempts will be made on the lives of the Czar and the Emperor of China; Roosevelt will fall sick and the Mikado will have a serious accident. A bad year for royalty, evidently. Furthermore, the British campaign in Thibet will fall through, and England will lose prestige. But the most definite prediction of all is this: That between April 7 and 19 the French Cabinet will fall. Mark that down in your notebooks, for it is the prophecy of the great astrologer Jacob, of Paris. It is easy to see that we are in for a bad year.

It now appears that James McDonald did not kill Miss Sarah Schafer. This will not come as a shock of surprise, for not one person out of fifty who has followed the case ever had the slightest idea that McDonald was guilty. The fact is that the detectives were "up in the air," and arrested him to create the impression that they were making progress in the case. The positive statement, "We have evidence which will certainly convict," was given with the deliberate intention of misleading the public, but it fooled nobody. The mystery is as much a mystery as ever.

The New York Press hails "Mr. Tom Taggart" as the savior of the Democracy on account of his possession of exclusive information regarding the nominee for President. It thinks he must have received a supernatural communication on the subject and advises the party in this State to "put him in charge of a good keeper and lock him up where nobody can get at him."

MINOR TOPICS.

They have been having quite a quarrel in New York as to what constitutes a billion. Some say it is a thousand millions and others that it is a million millions. Most Americans will laugh at the latter contention, but as a matter of fact, that is the English system of notation. The United States and France use one system and England another, and this results in some confusion, though such large numbers are seldom dealt with. Then the question arises, What is a trillion? In this country and in France it is a thousand billions, but in England a million billions. The English trillion is the same as our quintillion, or ten raised to the eighteenth power. To the ordinary citizen these figures mean nothing, but to the scientist and astronomer they are important, and the countries should get together on a common system to save confusion.

The Congregationalist has an article standing up for woman preachers. It tells of one of them—a Congregational preacher—who occupied her pulpit only a short time before she married the Methodist minister of the same town. Well, it must be acknowledged that no masculine clergyman could have done as much.

Isn't it about time for Andrew Carnegie to offer to put a stop to hostilities by purchasing Korea himself and dividing it between the combatants? It seems strange that he hasn't made an offer before this, but if he has merely overlooked the opportunity this may serve as a hint. It is right in his line.

Russian papers say that Alexieff's report of the first engagement has "saved the honor of his name." And it must be a pretty strenuous task to save the honor of such a name as Ivegeny Ivanovitch Alexieff. Some people couldn't even save the pieces.

There is a former alderman in Chicago who ascribes his downfall to the indignation of his supporters because he put a bathtub in his house. Come to think of it, there is something incongruous in the combination of a Chicago alderman and a bathtub. After this the man will probably be a disciple of Prof. Robertson.

The Massachusetts Legislature proposes to enact a law requiring that a quart bottle shall hold a quart. Legislatures may not be able to do everything expected of them by their constituents, but they at least show a willingness to look out for their own comfort.

With a regretful eye on the receding glories of free silver, William Jennings Bryan appears to have slipped with a sickening crash from the Democratic conveyance. How many times must people be told that when getting off a moving car they must always face the front?

The Roman Catholic Society of the Daughters of the Faith has decided to refuse social recognition to any person who has been divorced. This is no doubt a praiseworthy effort to control a growing evil, but the daughters are going to have to cut a lot of very nice people.

Besides being the Yankees of the East, the Japs seem also to merit the title of "the David Harum of the Nations." Russia was angry because Japan struck so quick, but Japan was merely following the revised golden rule: "Do to others as they'd do to you—and do it first!"

The proper thing at London dinners now is to pass around sugar-coated pills at the conclusion of the final course in order to aid the digestion of the guests. To an American this does not seem in the best of taste, but probably the custom is justified by London cooking.

The Chicago Record-Herald says that almost anybody can get a vice presidential boom by merely raising a hand and giving the wink. But, in that case, how is it to be known who is bidding for a boom and who is merely asking the bartender to fill 'em up again?

"It looks as if Miss Democracy will have to avail herself of leap year privileges if she wins either Judge Parker or Judge Gray," says the Atlanta Journal. Yes, it is only Willie Bryan and Willie Hearst who seem to have forgotten what year it is.

The Christian Advocate is rather harsh in its treatment of the two Methodist ministers who lost their lives in the Iroquois Theater fire. Certainly this would be a most excellent opportunity to apply the proverb, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum."

The latest sensation in the Paris theaters is an actress who impersonates a smallpox sufferer so realistically that women in the audience faint away. How these Parisians do love cheerful entertainments!

The Russians call the Japanese soldiers "pigmies," but the Japs don't mind. Their consolation is found in the immense amount of money they save by taking a smaller size in uniforms.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Ideas on Teaching.

Of the twenty-one scholars of the first form to which I belonged nineteen wore glasses, and three of these had to put a pince-nez before the spectacles in order to be able to see the blackboard! Homer, that glorious man about whom I have always been enthusiastic, Horace, Demosthenes, whose speeches must have filled every one with delight, how were they read? With enthusiasm for the battle or the arms or the descriptions of nature? Not at all. Under the scalpel of the grammatical and fanatical philologist each clause was dissected and split up till, to his delight, he had found the bare skeleton and then exhibited for the admiration of all in how many different senses something could be used as a prefix or a suffix. It was enough to make one weep! Away with this tomfoolery! War to the knife against such teaching! —Boston Herald.

Qualifications of Professors.

In the light of the unhappy experience of Prof. Haskins, of Yale, required to abandon his work owing to a nervous breakdown brought on by the riotous actions of his students, President Harper will need revise his list of qualifications necessary to the constitution of a good professor, among which he named that a professor "should mix with the students outside the classroom." The sentence should be revised to read "outside and inside the classroom." Professor Haskins has been known to mix beautifully with the students outside the classroom, but when it comes to entering in a little mix-up with the students in the classroom he has proven himself totally inadequate, especially when, in addition to the students, an active bull dog is introduced into the scrimmage. Professor Haskins has been compelled to resign, and, as said before, has a bad case of sick nerves. In some ways it looks as if we should not be able to improve upon the ways of our fathers, who named as the first and foremost requisite of a professor that he should be able to "mix with the students in the classroom" when occasion required. In other words, be able to maintain discipline. In those days teachers were not called "professors" nor "doctors," but "school masters," and the word had a dire significance.—New York Globe.

To Chastise School Children.

There is a rod in pickle for Brooklyn school children who disobey, for the sentiment in favor of corporal punishment in the public schools of the city is growing. Most of the principals, many of the teachers and a large party in the Board of Education itself would see a return to the days of chastening. Principals of the transpontine borough say that since corporal punishment has been abandoned it has been growing more difficult to maintain order. Boys walk unconcernedly about the schoolrooms, deride the teachers, smoke cigarettes in the cloakroom, make grimaces as they pass the open doors of other rooms and conduct themselves in a manner which should bring down upon them hose and condemnation. Under the penal code teachers are permitted to whip their pupils. That instrument of punishment approved by Lyman A. Best, president of the Brooklyn principals, who has sent a manifesto on the subject to the president of the Board of Education, Henry A. Rogers, is a strip of rubber hose. Mr. Best says it will not injure the most delicate tissues and may be applied with rapidity and thoroughness. He would not approve the use of ferrules, rulers or heavy canes.

Parents interviewed did not take kindly to the idea of corporal punishment in the schools. One said emphatically:

"The public-school teacher that punishes my boy or girl will have to reckon upon retaliatory punishment from me. Teachers have no right to spank children. That is the parent's prerogative, and his only. There have been abuses of the privilege of corporal punishment in the schools, and I do not wish to see it restored." —Brooklyn Eagle.

Educational Notes.

There are 15,000 living alumni of the University of Michigan. Harvard has 14,000 and Yale over 11,000.

In some of the German universities students in chemistry and physics are required to take out life insurance.

Anything resembling hazing has been prohibited at the University of Wisconsin by the president of that institution.

Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mississippi, has accepted the invitation of Booker T. Washington to deliver an address during the commencement exercises of the Tuskegee Institute.

All new schools in Switzerland have a portion of the ground floor appropriated for baths. Each class bathes once a fortnight, summer and winter. Soap is used and a warm bath is followed by a cooler one. Sick children and those having skin diseases are excluded.

One of the members of the senior class of Beloit College will not be permitted to finish his course because he was married during the summer vacation. The laws of the institution forbid students marrying while attending college.

THE HUMORISTS.

Information Not Obtainable.

Stella—Is she a friend of yours?

Bella—How can I tell? We haven't one mutual acquaintance.—Illustrated Bits.

Choice of Evils.

"Miss Chatterton? I think I'll send her word that I'm out."

"Won't the still, small voice reproach you?"

"Yes, but I'd rather listen to the still, small voice than to Miss Chatterton."—Puck.

Advantages of Leap Year.

"They are going to be married on the twenty-ninth of February."

"Sensible couple."

"In what way?"

"Why, the date will not constantly be coming up to remind them of the occasion."—Judge.

The Open Door.

"Do you know anything about the open door in the East?" asked the man who was always reading.

"No," replied the man with cold feet, "and all I have to say is, if it is as cold there as here, they should close it."—Chicago News.

Unpopular.

"I was dreadfully mortified when I took that silver-plated pitcher the pedro club gave us on our anniversary down to the jewelers to have it exchanged."

"What was the trouble?"

"They said they'd already exchanged it four times."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Royal Revenge.

"Alas, your Majesty," said her faithful retainer, with a low obeisance, "the American Senate again refuses to grant your just claims."

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani turned pale—relatively pale—but retained her self-possession.

"Then," she said, with a steelly glitter in her eye and a tremor of concentrated wrath in her voice, "I shall write another book!"—Chicago Tribune.

Canal Position.

"What do you really think, now, Mr. Secretary, about this Panama canal business?" said the President, giving the punching bag another whack. "Have we put our foot in it or not?"

"Well, Mr. President," returned the secretary of state, "if you really want to know, I think our position is rather in f'r a dig, as the ancients used to say."—Life.

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD.

It Just Struck Him.

One of William H. Parson's favorite stories to illustrate the greatness of New York is that of the two Englishmen, one of whom had been in this country for a few months and the other of whom was just enjoying his first walk down Broadway.

"Well, what do you think of it?" asked the first.

"I have just been thinking," said the new arrival, "what a d— fool King George was."—New York Times.

The Picture Hat.

"I witnessed an amusing incident at one of the local theaters the other evening," remarked the theater-goer. "A woman, wearing a large picture hat, was seated directly in front of an elderly man, who was straining his neck in an endeavor to see what was happening on the stage and, of course, it was only possible for him to see but one-third of the performance.

"The second act had begun, and I could plainly see that his anger was increasing. At last, when he could stand it no longer, he lightly tapped the woman on the shoulder and, in as gentle tones as he possibly could muster, said:

"'Madam, pardon me, but I paid $2 for this seat, and your hat——'

"'My hat cost $25, sir-r-r!' came the haughty reply.

"The conversation was at an end."—Philadelphia Press.

The Mikado a McAdoo.

"Who's this McAdoo's what's fighting in' the Rooshuns?" asked a man with Donegal whiskers in a Third-avenue elevated train.

"You don't mean McAdoo," answered the man addressed. "It's 'Mikado,' accent on the second syllable; 'Mikado,' so."

"Ah, gwan," said the man with the whiskers. "Ye can't fool me. It's McAdoo. Spellin' don't change it. It's the same as McAdoo, th' p'leece c'missioner. There's no fighters in the wurrld loike th' Irish."

"But the Mikado is not Irish," persisted the other man. "He's a Japanese, and his family has been Japanese for 2,500 years. His name isn't 'Mikado' simply is a title, like 'Emperor.'"

"I don't b'leeve it," said the man with the whiskers. But if he ain't Irish he fights like an Irishman. How could a McAdoo help fighting?" New York Press.

Good Recommendations.

Champ Clark, member of Congress, is decorated with blue ribbons won in the story-telling ring. Back in his home town of Missouri it had been decided to issue a call for a certain minister. It was discovered that Clark and he were old acquaintances. The committee called on the congressman.

"The very chap," he told them, enthusiastically. "That fellow will put new life into your congregation. He is one of the most sociable divines I ever met. He is eloquent, learned in the Scriptures, well educated. Oh, you couldn't do better." The committee rose to go. The indorsement seemed to settle the matter.

"Oh, I forgot," exclaimed Clark, calling them back. "Just look out for the reverend when he is drinking. He's pretty fierce then. Any other time a child could eat jam in his lap. That's all I recall about him. Hope you give him the call. Good day."

"And, do you know," Clark adds, solemnly, "they wouldn't take that man! Not after my indorsement!"—Denver Times.

Willing to Oblige.

As is well known, Senator Boies Penrose is intensely loyal to the party organization, regardless of his personal predilections or desires. An amusing instance of this was recently furnished by his colleague, Senator Quay. Mr. Quay says that, in a friendly spirit of chaff, he once intimated to the junior senator that he ought to go in more actively for social honors at the capital during the season. "Furthermore," added the senator, "you ought, my dear Penrose, to get married. Really, you ought. A senator of your age should not remain unwed. For the sake of the organization, you should at once select a wife; indeed, your chances for reelection would be greatly increased should you marry some clever girl who would help you socially."

Mr. Penrose took the matter very seriously. After a moment or two of deep reflection he asked quite blandly:

"A thing like that really counts?"

"It certainly does," responded his colleague.

"Very well, then," replied Mr. Penrose; "let the organization select the young woman and I'll marry her!"—Philadelphia Post.

Cleanliness in Havana.

Judging from indications the Cubans of Havana have learned what cleanliness is, and they are cleaner now than ever in their lives before the Americans took charge of the island. Henry W. Searls has returned from a three weeks' trip to Cuba, and he brings the news of the cleanliness.

"Persons who have not been in the capital of the island since the ideas of the United States army surgeons were put in operation," said he, "are going to have trouble in identifying the city. Havana is cleaner to-day than New York or Washington. A speck of dirt is removed almost before it has found lodgment on the pavement. All thoroughfares remain well paved, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The street-cleaning brigades are in spotless white and are competent. In fact, I was surprised at the well-groomed appearance of everything."

Mr. Searls asked why the change and a cabman replied:

"What do you think, senor; do you think we want the Americans to come back? Don't you know if we don't keep clean we will have the yellow fever again and then the Americans are coming?"

Thus it would seem that American cleanliness may yet become part of the Monroe Doctrine.—Washington Times.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS

Major George W. Steele, of Marion, will to-day announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Eleventh district, according to a Marion dispatch to the Journal, which says:

"It is stated to-night on reliable authority that Major George W. Steele will make a statement in the Marion papers to-morrow evening in regard to his future political plans. That he will be a candidate for Congress is no longer a question among the people of this city and county. Major Steele refused to be interviewed in regard to the matter to-night, but it is known that he has prepared a statement, to be made public in connection with the formal announcement of his candidacy, in which he will give a review of the political situation in the Eleventh district and outline his reasons for entering the race. His formal announcement will undoubtedly be made to-morrow."

Major Steele has been regarded as a congressional candidate for so long that his formal announcement will occasion no surprise to his friends or to his political adversaries. His friends have understood that he has been a candidate ever since the memorable convention two years ago at Wabash in which he was defeated for renomination by the combination of the Landis, Cowgill and Goode forces. He has been working quietly, but indefatigably, in maintaining and perfecting his organization, and, as was demonstrated when he took a hand in the recent fight for the district chairmanship, his hold upon the district is a formidable one. If Major Steele's formal announcement is forthcoming at this time it may be concluded that the district convention will be held within the next thirty days, or not later than March 25.

Anticipating that he would have a hard fight to retain his congressional toga, Representative Frederick Landis, of Logansport, has been equally industrious in lining up his forces during the past two or three months. He returned from Washington in December and has spent much of his time in going over the district. His friends claim for him that precedent entitles him to the indorsement of one renomination.

The position taken by Cary E. Cowgill, of Wabash, and Dr. Charles H. Goode, of Warden, once that Major Steele is an avowed candidate, will be awaited with interest by the politicians who have their eyes on the Eleventh, as well as by all the Republicans of the district. Both were candidates two years ago and by delivering their strength to Mr. Landis at the critical moment brought about his nomination. Mr. Cowgill has declared repeatedly that Mr. Landis should be renominated, but he has never stated definitely whether he would be a candidate in event Major Steele entered the race. Dr. Goode has been altogether reticent as to his views and plans. He has neither said that he favored the renomination of Mr. Landis nor indicated whether he would be a candidate himself. It is altogether probable that he will get into the race. Mr. Cowgill's candidacy is more a mater of doubt, especially so since Warren G. Sayre, of his county, has become a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination.

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If the race is left to Steele and Landis it will be exceedingly close, if the district chairmanship contest may be taken as a fair division of the respective forces. In the chairmanship race the Landis forces were behind Adam L. Beck, while the Steele strength was massed behind Elam H. Neal. Each side claims, however, that in a congressional fight it would make inroads on the other's strength, as shown in the chairmanship contest. In the district convention Grant county will have 35 votes; Cass, 20; Wabash, 20; Miami, 18; Warren, 19, and Blackford 9. It is conceded that Major Steele is stronger in Miami county than in any other save his own. In the chairmanship contest the Steele-Neal forces had 12½ votes in Miami, while in Blackford they had 3 1-3 and in Wabash 9. It will require 60 votes, or a fraction over 60½, to nominate. Wabash county having a candidate for Governor will probably divide its vote equally between Landis and Steele. On the face of this, if Steele has the 35 votes from his own county, holds the 12½ from Miami and the 3 1-3 from Blackford and gets 10 from Wabash he will have a total of 60 5-6, and will be nominated by the fraction of 1-3 of a vote without getting any support from Warren county or breaking into the Cass county delegation, as was done in the district chairmanship fight. Beyond this, however, the Steele men claim that they can get more than 10 votes in Wabash by putting up a fight; that they can get some votes in Warren and can capture a majority of the Blackford delegation of 9, to say nothing of getting at least 15 from Miami.

On the other hand the friends of Representative Landis figure on twenty votes from Cass, at least eight from Miami, eleven from Wabash, the solid vote of Warren, nineteen, and at least six from Blackford, or a total of sixty-four, without going into Grant county, and they say that under no circumstances can Steele muster a solid delegation from his home county.

These computations are all based on the hypothesis that Landis and Steele will be left to fight out the race between themselves. If Cowgill and Goode, or either, enters the race the situation becomes so complicated that the result can be figured in innumerable ways. Under all circumstances it is safe to say that the contest in the Eleventh will be the most interesting in the State and that the winner will realize he has been in a race when it is over. The convention will probably be held in Peru.

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Speaking of the Eleventh, Quincy A. Myers, of Logansport, has announced that he will be a candidate for delegate to the Republican national convention. A. L. Bodurtha, of Peru, has been mentioned as a probable candidate for delegate, and Mr. Cowgill has indicated that he would accept the preferment if it came his way.

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Otis W. Olcott, of Patriot, Switzerland county, has announced his candidacy for the election as one of the delegates from the Fourth district to the Republican national convention. Mr. Olcott is vice chairman of the Republican organization in his county and in making his announcement says he has received assurances of support from various parts of the district that lead him to believe he can be elected.

There promises to be a lively race for the two places as delegates in the Fourth. Half a dozen candidates are in the field, with more in sight, and it is said that every county has at least one aspirant for this honor.

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Charles W. Stivers, of Liberty, former president of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, has announced his candidacy for the nomination for joint senator from the district composed of Union, Fayette and Henry counties, in event the Supreme Court holds the apportionment act of 1903 to be constitutional. In a circular which he is sending throughout the district Mr. Stivers says:

"It was known to my friends four years ago that I was an aspirant for the nomination for State senator and I desire now to say that in case the Supreme Court decides the apportionment act of 1903 to be unconstitutional, as now seems probable, that I will be a candidate for State senator in the district composed of Fayette, Henry and Union counties. Henry county having held the senatorship for eight years will certainly be willing to concede the nomination to one of the other counties in the district.

"Fayette county has had a representative in the Legislature in her joint association right along, but Union has not had a Republican representative in either branch of the General Assembly for fourteen years and feels strong in her claim to recognition at this time."

Mr. Stivers concludes by saying he is willing to submit his candidacy to the popular vote of the district and signs himself, "Yours for Roosevelt, Beveridge and Republican principles."

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Henry county controls the nomination sought by Mr. Stivers and Senator A. D. Ogborn, of New Castle, the present incumbent, has been indorsed by the Republicans of his county as a candidate for renomination.

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Every Mock, of Tipton, was a caller at Republican State headquarters yesterday. He reported that the Republicans of his county are chiefly interested at present in learning into what senatorial district they will fall. Tipton and Hamilton composed the district under the old apportionment, and there is no holdover senator from the district. The new apportionment places Tipton with Madison. Whether in the new or old district Tipton wants the senatorial candidate this year and the Republicans there are a unit in insisting that Judge Walter W. Mount is the man for the nomination.

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Judge William O. Barnard, of New Castle, was in the city yesterday. "There is no politics in Henry county now," said the judge. "We are just recovering from the excitement of the Republican county primary and are endeavoring to forget that there is such a thing as politics until the real campaign is to be taken up. That is, all of us are in this frame of mind save the unsuccessful candidates—they are still busy explaining to themselves and to their friends just how it all happened."

Judge Barnard has from time to time been mentioned by his friends as a future candidate for the Republican congressional nomination in the Sixth district.

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A number of Democrats last evening in the lobby of the Grand were talking of the presidential aspirations of W. R. Hearst—a subject, by the way, that is being given more attention every day by Indiana Democrats—and one or two were urging the others to regard Hearst's candidacy seriously, whether or not they wanted to see him nominated. There was one in the crowd, however, who scouted the suggestion that Hearst will be given the slightest consideration in the St. Louis convention.

"Hearst may say he's a candidate, but he isn't," declared this man. "It takes a following of a substantial nature to make a man a candidate for the nomination for President. Why, you've heard the story of the rural politician who came to the state convention expecting to cut something of a swath? When he got home he complained to a friend: 'Nobody spoke to me while I was down at Indianapolis except a policeman, and he only told me to keep of the grass.' Well, when Hearst gets to St. Louis nobody will pay any attention to him except the policemen, and they'll see that he keeps off the grass, too."

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Capt. A. M. Scott and Capt. J. A. Knox, of Ladoga, were in the city last night to attend the Loyal Legion banquet at the Columbia Club. The former was a member of the Legislature from Montgomery county in the session of 1901. In speaking of politics at home Captain Scott said that Montgomery county Republicans are interested at present in the gubernatorial question, as the delegates to the State convention will be selected in the near future.

"The sentiment in Montgomery county seems to be divided between Taylor and Hanly," he said, "and I am inclined to believe our delegation will be divided this year. Four years ago our delegation voted as a unit, supporting John L. Griffiths, of this city, but I do not believe the unit rule will prevail again. I would not undertake to say which of the candidates is the stronger in our county. Both Taylor and Hanly have many warm friends who are working hard for them."

Capt. Scott says there has been little talk of candidates for representatives from Montgomery, as it is not generally known whether Charles Kirkpatrick, of New Richmond, will be a candidate for renomination.

"I understand that Mr. Kirkpatrick has decided not to be a candidate to succeed himself, but I have heard of no other candidate," he said. "We're interested in the senatorial question, though, for if the new apportionment stands and we are in the district with Parke county we probably shall have a candidate for the Republican nomination. 'Billy' Whittington is being urged to make the race. If we are left in the old district with Putnam, however, I don't suppose we'll have a candidate for the nomination, for the district is Democratic. I'm inclined to believe the Democratic nomination will go to Putnam county this year, if the old apportionment stands, as that county furnishes the Democratic majority to elect the candidate and will doubtless insist on having the candidate."

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P. H. McCormack, of Columbus, predicts that there will be a lively contest for the Democratic congressional nomination in the Fourth district, and he is one who is not ready to concede the nomination of Lincoln Dixon, of North Vernon. He has been regarded as a probable candidate for the nomination himself, but says he has not decided what he will do.

"I cannot say whether I'll be a candidate," he said last evening at the Grand, "but I am sure of one thing—that there'll be a fight for the nomination. No one will have a walk-away. James Applewhite, of Brownstown, is being talked of as a probable candidate, Nick Cornet, of Versailles, Ripley county, is figuring on getting into the race, and there are two or three other prospective candidates. I would not be surprised even if Griffith should be a candidate after all. His announcement that he would not be a candidate was doubtless made in good faith, but the situation might readily become such that he would not feel bound by that announcement and his friends might insist on making him a candidate."

George W. Caldwell, of Columbus, has also been spoken of as a candidate for Congress. Mr. McCormack said he did not know what Mr. Caldwell would do, but said it was a foregone conclusion that there would not be more than one candidate from Bartholomew county.

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The Journal's correspondent at Lawrenceburg furnishes the following commentary on the Fourth district congressional situation:

"It is a matter of speculation whom the Democrats of the Fourth district will nominate to succeed the Hon. F. M. Griffith in Congress. Before Johnson county came into the district the Ohio river counties have always controlled conventions, but such will not be the case in the next convention. Mr. Griffith's voluntary retirement will doubtless strengthen the opposition. Conditions throughout the district are almost identical with those existing in 1894 when James E. Watson so decisively defeated William S. Holman. This fact is recognized, if not admitted, by Democratic leaders and an effort will be made to clear the situation. But the problem admits no ready solution.

"When Mr. Griffith was elected in 1896 he fell into the shoes of William S. Holman in very much the same way the mantle of Elijah fell on Elisha. He has been a worthy successor to Mr. Holman. The new man must be selected with a view to filling both vacancies—the one left by Mr. Holman and the more recent one. Such a man is wanted and wanted badly. There is no lack of candidates, but there is no logical candidate. The most probable aspirant is Lincoln Dixon, of North Vernon, and as another possible candidate George E. Downey, of Aurora, who is now judge of the Dearborn County Circuit Court, might be mentioned. However, in spite of the fact that there are candidates, the general tendency among the leaders of Democracy is to await, with Wacawber-like patience, for something to turn up in the convention."

Republican State Convention of 1856.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The organization of the Republican party in the State of Indiana should be commemorated in some form, and I suggest to the state central committee the propriety of inviting the few surviving members of the state convention which met in Indianapolis on the first day of May, 1856, and organized the great party, to seats on the stage at the next state convention. The convention nominated O. P. Morton for Governor, Conrad Baker for Lieutenant Governor, a full state ticket, and appointed delegates to the Philadelphia national convention, which met in Philadelphia on the 7th of June following and nominated candidates for President and Vice President. Prior to these dates there was no organized Republican party either in State or Nation. There had been in Indiana a fusion party which was sometimes but not often successful, but the Republican party had no existence before the dates I name. Having a seat in both the state and national conventions, I think my recollection is correct, but the files of the Journal will give full particulars.

M. L. BUNDY.

Bay St. Louis, Miss., Feb. 18.

Honor Lincoln and Washington.

Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays were appropriately celebrated by the members of Shortridge High School in the school auditorium yesterday morning. Robert W. McBride was the principal speaker of the morning. He read a paper on the reminiscences of the civil war in connection with Lincoln. A number of the students participated in the exercises.