

THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1904.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Either Company 7 a. m. to midnight through the week and from 9 a. m. to midnight on Sundays, ask for the Journal, then ask the Journal operator for the department or individual wanted.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By Carrier—INDIANAPOLIS AND SUBURBS. Daily and Sunday, 10c a month, 12c a week. Daily without Sunday, 8c a month, 10c a week. Single copies, 5c. Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: CINCINNATI—J. E. Hawley & Co., Arcade, Grand Hotel. COLUMBUS, O.—Vladuet News Stand, 289 High Street.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp, on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

broken, and anarchy reigns 'inter silvas academiæ.' And all this is included under the head of "class spirit."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

It is fortunate for America and for the world that the place of greatest American is held by one whose character fills the requirements of the position so completely and who can hold it so indispensibly as George Washington. If his claim to the place were open to dispute or discussion the great lesson of his life would be lost. It is fortunate, also, that he was the first President of the Republic, thus setting a standard which all his successors who aspire to an honored place in history may strive to attain. The country has produced and is likely to produce many other great men, but there is only one greater, and it is infinitely to the credit of Americans that posterity still assigns this rank, as his contemporaries did, to Washington.

Washington was a great soldier and a wise statesman, but the qualities that enabled him to reach his high place in history were his exalted love of country, his self-abnegation in its service, his high ideal of public duty and his unwavering devotion to it. These, backed by strong common sense and rarely well-balanced judgment, caused him to make a record and set a precedent for all time. He was not a brilliant man. Many of his contemporaries were more highly educated. He was a poor speaker. But he was great in action, and he loved his country with all his heart, with all his soul and with all his might.

This singleness of purpose and self-education were the main source of Washington's greatness. Something of the kind was foreshadowed when, at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, he accepted the position of commander-in-chief of the army and notified Congress that he would not accept any pay for his services. "I will keep an exact account of my expenses," he said. "These, I doubt not, the Congress will discharge, and that is all I desire." On this rule he acted during the eight years that he commanded the army and his two terms as President. He would serve his country from patriotic motives, but not for pay. This rule has undergone considerable change since his day.

It was Washington's singular experience to have his birthday celebrated while he was still alive. True, he had some enemies and detractors, but they were few compared with the number of those who believed he was the savior of the colonies during the war and of the infant republic afterwards. His birthday was first celebrated in Richmond, Va., on Feb. 11, 1782. Feb. 11 was the date of his birth, old style, and this date was celebrated until 1783, when it was changed to Feb. 22, new style. The celebration at Richmond was near the close of the Revolutionary war, and seventeen years before Washington's death. A Richmond paper said: "Tuesday last being the birthday of his Excellency, General Washington, our illustrious commander-in-chief, the same was commemorated here with the utmost demonstrations of joy." The next year the day was celebrated in New York, and continued to be at different places as long as Washington lived. Since his death it has never failed of popular observance. In 1882, the second year of the civil war, President Lincoln issued a proclamation on the 19th recommending to the people "that they assemble in their customary places of meeting for public solemnities on the 22d of February inst., and celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country by causing to be read to them his immortal Farewell Address." No doubt the anniversary will be appropriately remembered by Congress to-day.

RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

A few days ago it was announced from St. Petersburg that the Russian government had abolished the censorship upon all news and other telegrams going abroad. The step was regarded as an important one and likely to prove very beneficial to Russia. A prominent Russian official was quoted as saying that for years the country "had been the victim of every imaginable slander and misrepresentation because it was known that telegrams addressed to foreign news sources went through the hands of the Russian censor." He said that all kinds of malicious fakes had been sent out from news factories in other capitals on the ground that uncensored news could not be sent from Russia, and that the result had been very injurious to the country. "Hereafter," he said, "correspondents of foreign newspapers will be untrammelled, and we expect to see Russia presented in her true light." The internal censorship is to be retained, but foreign dispatches, it is said, will be entirely free.

Rigid censorship of the press has been the policy of Russia ever since there was a press. A government whose existence depends on keeping its subjects in the dark cannot afford to have a free press. Practically the censor furnishes news and comment thereon. No person can start a newspaper without a government permit, and then the publisher, if able, must deposit with the government a considerable sum as "caution money." Those who are unable to comply with this rule are required to submit their articles to a censor three days previous to publication. The censor erases what does not suit him and only what he leaves uneraser may be printed.

Since the alleged removal of the censorship there has been a noticeable increase in the number of dispatches from St. Petersburg and a noticeable change in their tone. They are more friendly than formerly, as if the removal of the censorship and putting correspondents on their honor had led them to be more truthful and just to Russia. One dispatch yesterday told how sad the czar was over "what he regards as the treacherous conduct of the Japanese." Another quoted from an editorial in a St. Petersburg paper showing how Russia stood as a barrier between Europe and the "Yellow Peril." Another told how all classes of Russians are rallying to the support of the government and how a Jewish rabbi in St. Petersburg had delivered a patriotic address to a large congregation of Jews. It added: "An instance of devotion among the czar's Hebrew subjects is afforded by the act of forty-five Jewish doctors in throwing up their practices to go to the front." This alleged devotion of the Jews to the government is probably in return for the religious freedom and immunity from persecution they have enjoyed.

The story of the removal of the censorship of news and telegrams going abroad is doubtless a fable. If there is in any modification of the censorship it is in the interest of more favorable dispatches for Russia. A government that exists by propagating darkness is not going to allow

the light to be turned on anywhere without keeping its hand on the key. There is patriotism among all people, and probably more Russians will rally to the support of the government, but that does not alter the fact that it is built on ignorance and oppression and is the worst government in the world, except, perhaps, the Turkish. The pretended relaxation of the censorship of the press is doubtless a sham.

OUR CONSENTS IN MANCHURIA.

Current dispatches indicate that the Russian government may decline to issue exequaturs to the United States consuls recently appointed to Mukden and Antung. In other words may not allow them to assume their duties. These are the two ports in Manchuria to which this government appointed consuls under the treaty with China which was ratified a few weeks ago. This action assumed that Manchuria was still an integral part of China and that authority from China to appoint consuls to these ports was sufficient.

But Manchuria is disputed territory and is practically under control of Russia. It is also included in the seat of the present war and will probably continue under Russian military control for some time. In these circumstances Russia's refusal to issue exequaturs to the American consuls to the two ports cannot fairly be regarded as unfriendly or discriminating. By the treaty with China the two ports were declared free to the foreign trade of all nations. This being the case, every European government might send consuls there, but as a matter of fact only the United States has done so. If Russia had recognized any consuls at those ports it would be an unfriendly discrimination to reject those of the United States, but as she has not recognized consuls from any other government there is no discrimination in her present action. Moreover, it is declared to be entirely impersonal and is based solely on the ground that the ports are in a territory which is a seat of war and controlled by Russia.

The action of Russia is a blow to the "open-door" policy in the East, but it ought not to be construed as unfriendly to the United States. If the present war should result in wresting Manchuria from Russian control, as by right it should, the ports will then be opened. The United States can afford to await the issue of the war. The object in appointing consuls is to promote trade, and there will be very little trade with Manchuria while the war lasts.

The Employers' Association, which will meet in this city to-day, is an outgrowth of the tendency of all interests to organize. Considering the length of time that labor has been organized and the great number and large membership of labor unions it is surprising that employers have not organized long ago. If the Journal understands the movement correctly it does not mean hostility to labor any more than an association of bankers means hostility to borrowers or a bar association hostility to litigants. It simply means that employers propose to organize for the advancement of their own interests, as employees did long ago. If organized labor is a good thing, an organization of employers cannot be a bad thing, and perhaps the fact that both are organized will tend to make them more careful and considerate in their dealings with each other.

THE HUMORISTS.

Justified. Judge—You admit you sand-bagged the man. Have you any excuse? Prisoner—Yes, your honor. Do sand-bag my own property and J. P. Moran says a man who is not satisfied with his own property—Judge.

Suggested.

"What can we do to increase our attendance at evening services?" asked the minister of the deacons. "Send cards around and post notices in labor headquarters where we are holding union services."—Cleveland Leader.

Language.

There was a young student named Rough, Who was more than enough "up to snuff." In fact, I believe. He'd a card up his sleeve—Nately, notes on the edge of his cuff. —SALT LAKE HERALD.

Leap Year.

Ethel—Why were you in such a hurry about proposing to Jack Poorman? Maudie—Well, you see I got a tip that his wealthy aunt, who is very sick, had remembered him in her will to the extent of half a million.—Chicago News.

A Common Case.

A king who began on his reign, Exclaimed with a feeling of pain, "Though I'm legally heir, No one seems to care That I haven't been born with a brain."

Sticks to Nothing.

"Do you intend to give your son a college education?" "No, what's the use wasting money? He never sticks to anything. Why, I'll bet he wouldn't be on the football team if he had the money to get out and want them to put a substitute in his place."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Only Wanted a Chance.

"Mister Judge," called out the colored witness, after he had been on the stand a full hour, "kin I say one word, suh?" "Yes," replied the judge. "What is it?" "Hiz de dis, suh; if you'll des make de lawyers set me up on de stand a few minutes, because, suh, I want de thing of real importance can stand any amount of investigation and pulling to pieces." Another pupil says: "The one fact that I have survived so many years is my conviction that the teachings of the higher critics."—Atlanta Constitution.

Rich Men on Evangelization.

The rich men of this country have never learned the first principles of the gospel of the kingdom of God. They are not interested in honest or heroic deeds to tell them so and call them heathen instead of Christian. The sum of \$75,000 was given this year for education and charities and a mere pittance paid in the hands of the churches for the evangelization of the world at home and abroad. Most of this vast sum of money came from nominally Christian men. It is a stigma upon the gospel rather than a glory.

Church and Stage.

In view of the fact that so many churches put the ban of condemnation on the theater, it will be interesting to note what the pastor of the Actors' Church of New York, had to say recently on the stage and stage people. In part he said: "One must judge actors as one would church members. There are good and bad church members and there are good and bad actors. People love the dramatic, even if they will not say so. They will not put up with the worst of acting on the part of a minister and call it dramatic ability if he attracts the crowds and increases the revenues of the church. It is impertinent to talk of the theater as a stage, elevate society and give a part of it goes up together."—New York Telegram.

MINOR TOPICS.

Are you one of those people who, with President Roosevelt, laugh at the thirteen superstition and join thirteen clubs? Then read the following from the Navy Department, mailed by an officer at Norfolk on the 13th of this month: C. Stark, C. P. U. S. N., enlisted May 12; he arrived on the United States revenue steamer Franklin as one of a draft of 12, who was court-martialed on the 13th of the month and spent thirteen days in Cell 13 of the brig. He was dishonorably discharged with a balance overpaid of \$12.13, and began his new life as a civilian Feb. 13.

Prof. William James is one man in a thousand. Imagine a public personage being philosophical enough to express himself thus: "I think the present way of celebrating the Fourth is stupid, but I have no less stupid way to suggest." That is true self-sacrifice!

"Boston," says the Globe of that city, "has a Club Espanol, and a Cercolo Italiana, as well as a Cercle Francaise and a Deutsche Verein. Who says we aren't cosmopolitan?" Ah! But have you a Circlovitch Russiano and a Nippon Banzai Society? These are what really count.

The latest plan to smuggle diamonds in from Canada to Detroit is almost too ingenious to be true, so much like a dime novel's exploit does. The smugglers put diamonds into sausages, feed the sausages to dogs, bring the dogs across

and slaughter them. Nobody would have dreamed that there was so much money in imported dogs.

At a local theater there is to be seen this week an interesting drill in which a high wall is scaled by zouaves. One boosts the other to the top, and then the other pulls the first one after him, and so on. It reminds the spectator of Cleveland and Olney.

An imaginative poet writes in one of the current magazines, "To-day I met her, Spring—a tender, rapturous, sweet-lipped thing." Now, where does that man live, and how much does it cost to get there? Or what brand is he in the habit of smoking?

A couple of street cars ran off the track in Kansas City last week, and a local paper comments on the fact that both ran into saunas. Well, how can a car leave the track anywhere in Kansas City without bumping into a sauna?

Charles M. Schwab says he needs a rest and retirement, and will seek it in England. Let him do so by all means, being careful to avoid the sort of arrest and retirement which fell to the lot of one Whittaker Wright.

The latest list of the 100 best books has been compiled by William Dean Howells. A careful examination of the list will show that "The Rise of Silas Lapham" and "A Modern Instance" have been omitted. Mr. Howells is too modest.

China says that no fighting will be permitted on Chinese territory. It will therefore be necessary for the combatants to annex any portion of the empire which they wish to make a battleground.

If you are looking for a barometer indicating the approach of spring, keep your eye on Indianapolis real estate. As the mercury climbs, so climb the prices.

Korea has given Japan permission to traverse her territory with troops. She instructs her sister nation, however, to come early and avoid the Russians.

THE HUMORISTS.

Justified. Judge—You admit you sand-bagged the man. Have you any excuse? Prisoner—Yes, your honor. Do sand-bag my own property and J. P. Moran says a man who is not satisfied with his own property—Judge.

Suggested.

"What can we do to increase our attendance at evening services?" asked the minister of the deacons. "Send cards around and post notices in labor headquarters where we are holding union services."—Cleveland Leader.

Language.

There was a young student named Rough, Who was more than enough "up to snuff." In fact, I believe. He'd a card up his sleeve—Nately, notes on the edge of his cuff. —SALT LAKE HERALD.

Leap Year.

Ethel—Why were you in such a hurry about proposing to Jack Poorman? Maudie—Well, you see I got a tip that his wealthy aunt, who is very sick, had remembered him in her will to the extent of half a million.—Chicago News.

A Common Case.

A king who began on his reign, Exclaimed with a feeling of pain, "Though I'm legally heir, No one seems to care That I haven't been born with a brain."

Sticks to Nothing.

"Do you intend to give your son a college education?" "No, what's the use wasting money? He never sticks to anything. Why, I'll bet he wouldn't be on the football team if he had the money to get out and want them to put a substitute in his place."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Only Wanted a Chance.

"Mister Judge," called out the colored witness, after he had been on the stand a full hour, "kin I say one word, suh?" "Yes," replied the judge. "What is it?" "Hiz de dis, suh; if you'll des make de lawyers set me up on de stand a few minutes, because, suh, I want de thing of real importance can stand any amount of investigation and pulling to pieces." Another pupil says: "The one fact that I have survived so many years is my conviction that the teachings of the higher critics."—Atlanta Constitution.

Rich Men on Evangelization.

The rich men of this country have never learned the first principles of the gospel of the kingdom of God. They are not interested in honest or heroic deeds to tell them so and call them heathen instead of Christian. The sum of \$75,000 was given this year for education and charities and a mere pittance paid in the hands of the churches for the evangelization of the world at home and abroad. Most of this vast sum of money came from nominally Christian men. It is a stigma upon the gospel rather than a glory.

Church and Stage.

In view of the fact that so many churches put the ban of condemnation on the theater, it will be interesting to note what the pastor of the Actors' Church of New York, had to say recently on the stage and stage people. In part he said: "One must judge actors as one would church members. There are good and bad church members and there are good and bad actors. People love the dramatic, even if they will not say so. They will not put up with the worst of acting on the part of a minister and call it dramatic ability if he attracts the crowds and increases the revenues of the church. It is impertinent to talk of the theater as a stage, elevate society and give a part of it goes up together."—New York Telegram.

MINOR TOPICS.

Are you one of those people who, with President Roosevelt, laugh at the thirteen superstition and join thirteen clubs? Then read the following from the Navy Department, mailed by an officer at Norfolk on the 13th of this month: C. Stark, C. P. U. S. N., enlisted May 12; he arrived on the United States revenue steamer Franklin as one of a draft of 12, who was court-martialed on the 13th of the month and spent thirteen days in Cell 13 of the brig. He was dishonorably discharged with a balance overpaid of \$12.13, and began his new life as a civilian Feb. 13.

Prof. William James is one man in a thousand. Imagine a public personage being philosophical enough to express himself thus: "I think the present way of celebrating the Fourth is stupid, but I have no less stupid way to suggest." That is true self-sacrifice!

"Boston," says the Globe of that city, "has a Club Espanol, and a Cercolo Italiana, as well as a Cercle Francaise and a Deutsche Verein. Who says we aren't cosmopolitan?" Ah! But have you a Circlovitch Russiano and a Nippon Banzai Society? These are what really count.

The latest plan to smuggle diamonds in from Canada to Detroit is almost too ingenious to be true, so much like a dime novel's exploit does. The smugglers put diamonds into sausages, feed the sausages to dogs, bring the dogs across

every year, the nations of the earth are drawing together and becoming more interdependent. Commercial interests demand freedom of intercourse, confidence and the assurance of safety for life and property. The suspicion entertained by the nations of the east and of Western ideas and people from certain countries, has been hitherto a serious barrier. But Christianity has opened doors where commerce had knocked in vain, as in the case of some of the South sea islands and the coast of Africa.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Religious Notes.

It is estimated that the Sunday schools of the world, with their teachers and officers, now have a membership of 25,000,000.

Flags of England have been displayed that no degree will be awarded to the Baptist Handbook which have not come to clergyman from universities or colleges with something like an equal standing with British universities.

The women missionaries in Uganda are, with all their other work among the natives, teaching the women to sew, as they have never learned, for the men do all the needlework, while the women do the hard work, digging and so on.

The white Baptists of Virginia are waking up to the need of more effectively aiding as a denomination in the effort of furthering the moral and religious welfare of the negroes in the South. The work of the Home Mission society is contributing more and more to the elevation of the colored race.

The Rev. P. A. Simpkins, of Salt Lake City, says it is folly to talk of a change in Mormonism, for there is none save in its more clever, more subtle and outwardly more conforming spirit to the conditions of the times." Mr. Simpkins believes it will be well for America to heed the power of Mormonism and its rival.

In St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, there is a new cope, the hood of which represents the annunciation. Scenes from the life of the virgin form a series of panels on the back. The Sisters of Bethany have worked for two years on this beautiful piece of embroidery, which, on its exhibition in London recently, was pronounced the handsomest piece of its kind ever made in England. The same sisters are at work upon a chasuble, to go with the cope.

TRIBUTE TO HANNA FROM THE PULPIT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Dr. A. B. Kittredge, pastor of the Union Avenue Reformed Church, spoke to-night on "Lessons of the Life of Senator Hanna, the Typical American Citizen," from the text: "A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children." He said:

"The strength of a nation is in the strong man, a nation which makes up its mind to right. Every good man is a good citizen, and every good citizen is a good man. It is to that fact by the death of that good man, Senator Hanna, in view of the widespread and deep political conviction that he was so loved by all his friends and political opponents, he was always a leader on account of his masterful brain and his high character, characterized by modesty that was never sullied by success. The intimate friend of many politicians, he never sought political office and never accepted it until elected to the United States Senate. There is nothing in any of his writings, or in any public utterance of private, to justify the charge that he was distrustful of holding the highest office in the gift of the people."

Dr. Kittredge then alluded to Senator Hanna's services in connection with the National Civic Union, and his efforts to bring about harmony between capital and labor, and compared the characteristics of Hanna and Gladstone, saying that his influence was due to the fact that they were both Christian men.

MEMORIAL TO HANNA BY SALVATION ARMY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Commander Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, conducted a memorial service for Senator Marcus A. Hanna to-day in Memorial Hall, army headquarters. Colonel Higgins read extracts of letters written by Senator Hanna to the army leaders and gave parts of speeches the senator had delivered at army meetings. Among the letters read was one by the late Senator Hanna to the army in which the senator expressed the warm sympathy felt by Mrs. Hanna and himself in the work of the army.

Commander Booth Tucker said that by the death of Senator Hanna the Salvation Army had lost one of the best friends it ever had. "He was one of the grandest spirits I have ever known," said the commander. "He knew the army and stood by to help in the launching of our work. The effect of his help will go on, even though he is now dead."

Industrial Alliance to Take Stand Against 8-Hour Bill.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

gation will go to Washington to throw their weight against the passage of the bill. Frederick E. Matson, secretary and general manager of the Industrial Alliance, will go to Washington to speak before the