

THE LIMIT.

BY FRANK Y. BECKARS.

He had been known as a hopeless drunkard and "good for nothing" for so long that he believed it himself.

Finally there came one who had faith in him, abundant enough, he began to think, for both of them. He remembered their first meeting, in her own parlor, she standing at the side of the fireplace, with its glow illuminating her face.

When he had finished, he, too, sat quiet, vaguely wondering if he had been wise in telling, but then he did not want to be a hypocrite.

Her mild question startled him out of his reverie. It was but dimly aware of the stillness of the house, of her quiet, constrained tones as she remarked how late it was, as she bade him good-night, of her saying that she wanted to think it all over.

The next day he received her answer and he thought that if he loved her before, he certainly adored her then.

They had been secretly engaged for almost a year, a whole year of unalloyed happiness, for they knew there would be parental objections. His friends had noticed the change in his habits, but ceased to wonder, and accepted his reformation as complete.

"I realize I've made a mistake. I've been wanting to tell you for some time, but I did not have the courage. I'm so sorry—but I think it best to break our engagement, don't you? You know you don't like hypocrites."

He found himself trying to remember what the play they had just seen had been and dimly wondering why he couldn't.

"Why don't you say what you are thinking? Why don't you abuse me, as I deserve?" she added.

He stood looking at her dumbly, numbly. "I suppose," she continued, "you will go back to your dreadful drinking—to your old life?"

"I don't know," he muttered. "Good-night."—Mirror.

Slightly Off on Pronunciation. A very estimable woman of Milwaukee is an earnest member of a local German class, but her method of pronouncing some of the words, at least in one specific instance, aroused the mirth of her companions.

This query was in the foreign language, and the answer was: "Ja; gewiss;" meaning: "Yes, certainly."

It so happened that this particular woman was called up to read the question and answer. She got through the question all right, but convulsed the class by reading the answer this way:

PARTISAN INSINCERITY.

How Senator Hanna Exposed the Poltroon Methods of Democratic Opponents.

Senator Hanna cleverly exposed the insincerity of the partisan opposition to the ship subsidy bill when, just before the vote was taken on the passage of the measure, he offered amendments to it whose effect was to remove those possibilities which democratic members had declared to be pernicious and against which they had directed the main force of their antagonism, says the Albany Journal.

Democratic senators who had spoken against the bill had never tired of asserting that foreign-built ships would be likely to receive a goodly share of the money which it was proposed to appropriate to give material aid to the work of reconstructing the United States merchant marine.

Then the democrats voted against the amendments which removed the ground of the objections of which they had made so much.

The bulk of the opposition to the bill comes from those who would oppose any proposition coming from the republican side, regardless of its nature. Included in this general opposition is the specific opposition of those democrats who are opposed to any and all measures for the protection and promotion of American industries, whose antagonism to the proposition to give material aid to American shipowners is of a piece with their antagonism to tariff protection for American industries.

The urgent reasons for the enactment of the ship subsidy bill into law have been so often stated in these columns that it would be superfluous to recount them. The action of the United States senate shows that the soundness of those reasons is recognized by men who have given the subject thorough study.

It is now the duty of the house of representatives to complete the carrying out of this part of the declared policy of the republican party by passing the shipping bill which has just received the indorsement of the senate and has long had the indorsement of all Americans who want to see their country become as great in peace in every respect as it has proved itself to be in war.

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PRESERVED ITS HONOR.

Pledges Made to Cuba Have Been Faithfully Kept by the United States.

The United States will formally relinquish control in Cuba and turn over the affairs of the island to the new republic which will be installed May 20, at which time President Palma is to be inaugurated. This will close the chapter in history which records what our country has done for its neighbor. The chapter is one which reflects the highest honor upon the United States. President-elect Palma himself has said it in a statement made lately in Washington:

"The government of the United States has shown a most beautiful example of good faith in dealing with a weak government which it undertook to rescue from its oppressors. It has demonstrated its generosity and patriotism, and by the shedding of its own blood has helped Cuba to break the chain which united it with Spain. Some countries would have sought some pretext for selfish gain in undertaking a work of this character, and taken advantage of some technicality for their own aggrandizement, but the contrary spirit has been manifested by the United States, and it has given to the world an evidence of good will seldom found. The people of the United States have remembered their own declaration of independence, and have fulfilled a duty to mankind."

President-elect Palma's grateful and graceful tribute is one to be put on record and remembered, says the Troy Times. It might be well to read it occasionally to those unpatriotic fault-finders who seem determined, in defiance of all the facts, to prove the United States untrue to its pledges to Cuba. Those pledges have been kept thus far with a faithfulness unsurpassed in the experience of nations. The United States can start the new Cuban republic proudly conscious that it has shown magnanimity without a parallel and that its honor is without a stain.

The democrats in congress—at least if the democratic members of the senate Philippines committee correctly represent them—are going to indorse "the policy of scuttle" in the far east. These members of the committee have prepared a substitute for the Philippine government bill which proposes to relinquish United States sovereignty over the islands. But it is a good deal of a bunco scheme. It sets no time for such relinquishment, and it does specify conditions which it is probably impossible for the natives to comply with. It is so obviously a piece of political trickery that it will deceive no one—not even the Filipinos.—Troy Times.

AN ANSWER AT LAST.

A Democrat Tells Very Shortly What Should Be Done with the Philippine Islands.

At last, after years of begging the anti-expansionists to tell us what they would do with the Philippines, we have got an answer. It comes from Senator Money, of Mississippi, who, when asked in congress what he would do with the islands, replied: "Let them go to the devil."

It will be observed that there is no hypocrisy about that reply. There is no pretense that the Filipinos are fit for self-government, that they are a nation of enlightened love of liberty and independence is leading them to martyrdom by scores and hundreds at the hands of the brutal and despotic American government.

On the contrary, Senator Money appears to understand the tendency and destination of that people if left to themselves. The only explanation of his remark is that he regards them as what they really are, a semi-barbarous, semi-childish race, with a veneer of civilization over a small percentage of the number, beneath which exist all the passions and dispositions of an inferior people but a short distance removed from primitive savagery, while the great body of the people are still in the crudest and simplest stages of development from that condition.

Left to themselves, such a race would certainly fulfill Senator Money's prophecy; but retained under the restraint of American control it will slowly be lifted upward towards better conditions and nobler principles, though the while acquiring some of the weaknesses and vices of the stronger race.

It would be interesting, if it were not for the inevitable shock to humanity it would occasion, could the Filipinos be left to themselves for about one year. At the end of that time it would be found that a large proportion of the people would have gone or been sent to the personage named by Senator Money. Why, Aguinaldo would not dare go about among his own fellow countrymen for fear of assassination if he were set at liberty tomorrow. When he was in the saddle he gave the world a specimen of what Filipino self-government would be. A bloody-minded and bloody-handed tyrant, he was guilty of having his second officer in command among the insurgents assassinated on his own doorstep. A reign of terror prevailed among all natives who, through a desire for peace or fear for their own security, accepted the authority of the American government. Hundreds if not thousands of natives have been boiled or buried alive or otherwise tortured and killed for refusing to take part with the insurgent factor.

To grant independence to such a people, with their hundreds of thousands of innocent women and children, would be like turning herds of lions and wolves and tigers in with flocks of sheep and deer and expect them to live together in harmony and peace.

WRONG IN APPLICATION.

Democratic Resolutions Which Should Be Applied to Southern Conditions.

In resolutions adopted by the democratic congressional caucus appears the following: "We shall insist upon the sacred force of the fundamental rule of Democratic self-government." Southern members voted for this as freely as northern. It was meant to apply to the Philippines and not to the south. The most powerful application, however, is to the south, where a large proportion of voters are disenfranchised. Such a declaration means nothing unless it is general in its use. The republican administration is giving the Philippines local self government as rapidly as possible. A reading of the resolutions convinces one that the democratic congressmen have accepted the supreme court decision that the islands are territory of the United States. This being the case, the thing for the democrats to do is not to pass meaningless resolutions, but to assist in preparing the Filipinos for self-government. President Roosevelt covers this subject fully and shows that self-government is being rapidly given the various parts of the islands. It must be remembered that some of the districts are still traversed by marauding bands and that peaceful inhabitants stand in need of military protection.

It is, however, worth something to note that the abandonment of the Philippines has been given up by the democrats and that they have reached a point where they, too, can regard the Philippines as a part of the United States.

Our Work in the Philippines.

We have already done a good deal for the Philippines. We have established supreme and lower courts and a police and constabulary force of 6,000; we have increased the receipts and decreased the expenditures; we have enrolled 150,000 children in the public schools; we have set to work 1,000 American and nearly 4,000 native school-teachers; we have established agricultural and industrial schools; we have a night school in Manila whose enrollment has reached 25,000; we are building roads there, one of them to cost \$1,000,000; we are improving Manila harbor at an expense of \$3,000,000; we are buying the 403,000 acres of land owned by the friars and reselling it to the people on easy terms; we have nearly \$7,000,000 in the island treasury to help meet the outlays for improvements. We have 40,000,000 acres of most valuable timber land in the world. Some day we shall think we made as good a bargain when we paid \$20,000,000 for the Philippines as when we bought Alaska for \$7,000,000.

THE REVIEW DIRECTORY

NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

Table with columns for GOING WEST, STATIONS, and GOING EAST. Includes times for Chicago, West Side, Vail, Denison, Arion, Dow City, Dowlap, and Council Bluffs.

BOYER VALLEY AND MONDAMIN BRANCHES.

Table with columns for GOING SOUTH, STATIONS, and GOING NORTH. Includes times for Wall Lake, Weed, Boyer, Deloit, Denison, Kiron, Schleswig, and Ricketts.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Table with columns for GOING EAST, STATIONS, and GOING WEST. Includes times for Council Bluffs, Dunlap, Dow City, Arion, Denison, Deloit, and Chicago.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

Table with columns for WEST, STATIONS, EAST, WEST, STATIONS, EAST. Includes times for Sioux City Line and Main Line stations like Chicago, Aspinwall, Arion, Manilla, Astor, and Council Bluffs.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Table listing City Officers (Mayor, Treasurer, Auditor, etc.) and County Officers (Senator, Representative, Auditor, etc.) with names like A. D. Wilson, John T. Carey, and Hugh Langan.

LODGE AND CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Table listing Lodge Directory (Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Masonic, etc.) and Church Directory (Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, etc.) with meeting times and locations.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Table listing Professional Cards for Physicians (L. L. Bond, Wm. Iseminger, etc.), Dentists (J. C. Robinson, B. F. Philbrook, etc.), and Lawyers (J. P. Conner, W. M. McLeenan, etc.).