

The daily champion of municipal corruption is trying to divert attention from the mismanagement of the municipal finances, by lengthy harangues about the wonderful public improvements and the growth of the City, as shown by building permits, etc. But, the grinning skeleton in the closet cannot be covered up by more or less unreliable figures relating to other subjects.

As to the much-boasted-of public improvements, in order to make any showing at all, the barbers have found it necessary to claim credit for the party, not only for what has actually been planned and accomplished by the party officials now in charge, but also for some of the work done and paid for by the previous administration. That shows how weak the improvement argument is. They claim, for instance, the paving of South Temple street from Seventh East to Tenth East, which was done during the Morris administration; likewise the paving of Market street, and a number of sidewalk extensions, which were completed before the present party officials had taken charge. Some public improvements have appeared twice, in order to swell the figures; first in the report for 1905, and then again for 1906. Whether the money has also been paid twice is a question that should be of considerable interest to the taxpayers. We do not say it has, but the deficit in the treasury must necessarily be due to some extraordinary circumstances not generally known.

As to the wonderful growth of the City, the Tribune claims that the building permits for this year foot up about \$500,000 more than during the two years of the Morris administration. Tribune figures are never reliable. They are generally manipulated in the interest of the party; and truth is absolutely no consideration; but if we accept these figures for what little they are worth, the most striking fact is that the building permits do not furnish a better showing than that.

When the general prosperity of the country is considered there should have been a much greater building boom in this City than there has been. And there would have been, but for the party agitators whose policy of strife has scared many settlers away. When the increased cost of building materials and labor is considered, half a million more for buildings is easily accounted for, and then we presume the permits for the magnificent structures of Mr. Sam. Newhouse are included in the sum mentioned, and that alone would account for the apparent increase. So \$500,000 is a very small showing indeed, when all the facts are considered. The truth is, really, that there has been less building this year than there was last year. We do not hold any party responsible for that, but if the building permits prove anything, they prove the contrary of the extravagant claims set up by the party organ.

This City will never come to its full rights; it will never grow and develop as it ought to do, until the agitators that are living on slander and strife are relegated to the rear, and truly American conditions, including religious toleration, are established. The agitators that commenced by making an assault upon the Church, and followed it up by an attempted assault upon the Constitution; the agitators who have succeeded in bringing the City to the verge of ruin, will never succeed in attracting bona fide settlers or capital, to any considerable extent. This City must have peace and good will among its citizens. The lines the agitators have tried to draw between "Mormons" and non-"Mormons" must be obliterated, as they ought to be in an American community. Whenever this shall have been accomplished, there is no reason why Salt Lake City should not become one of the most magnificent centers or population in this western country.

It is for the citizens of all faiths and affiliations to bear this in mind and see to it that the next City government is selected from among capable, independent, and honest business men, and not from the irresponsible crowds that have no nobler conception of public office than of a cannibal who looks upon his fellow-men from the viewpoint of "something good to eat." We have heard of citizens who at the time of past elections have expressed themselves as voting merely to spite somebody; but if the gratification of personal animosity means to them exorbitant taxes and the chance of losing their homes; if it means infinite loss to the City, on account of the retardation of progress, they would better think twice before deciding to cut their noses off to spite their faces. The first consideration should be the welfare of the City. And that now demands a radical change of policy, from one of hatred to one of good will and harmony of purpose. What the City has suffered, morally and financially, during the regime of bigotry and hatred, cannot be expressed in figures. It can be repaired only by united effort.

ARBITRATION WINS.  
The members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employees are gathered in convention at New Orleans. An instructive report was presented at one of the first sessions by W. D. Mahon, president of the Association. Among the features of the report were some of general interest. Mr. Mahon proved that arbitration of disputes with the employers are not only possible, but that they generally bring more desirable results. During the two years covered by the report, the association had had eight cases of arbitration and seven of these had resulted favorably to the men. The proportion of strikes with results favorable to the men was considerably smaller. Of 27 strikes only 19 had been settled in favor of the strikers.

We believe the best thought of the country has come to the conclusion set forth in this report. As Cardinal Gibbons recently expressed it:

"Experience has shown that strikes are a drastic and effective remedy for the redress of the laborers' grievances. They paralyze industry, they often foment fierce passions, and lead to a destruction of property, and above all, they result in inflicting grievous injury on the laborer himself by keeping him in enforced idleness, during which time his mind is clouded by the interests of peace, and of the laboring classes. If the policy of arbitration, which is now gaining favor for the settlement of international quarrels, were also availed of for the settlement of domestic disputes between capital and labor, many blessings would result from the adoption of this method; for, while strikes, as the name implies, are aggressive and destructive, arbitration is conciliatory and constructive. The result in the former case is determined by the weight of the purse, in the latter by the weight of the argument."

IN BUFFALO.

If all that is said about the Buffalo street railway system is true, the citizens of that enterprising city are to be envied, indeed. The Buffalo cars, it is said, are scrupulously clean and comfortable, and lighted so brilliantly at night that one may read even comparatively small print. They are for the most part, of the steam railway pattern, with cross seats and center aisle, so that even when there are strap-hangers the passengers who are so fortunate as to be seated are not discomforted by having their toes cramped upon or by swaying neighbors threatening, at the turning of every corner, to make their laps a resting place.

To these comforts the street car company is trying to add a seat for every nickel paid. The purpose of the company is to abolish the venerable institution of strap-hangers. On lines traversing two principal thoroughfares the company has recently placed a number of additional cars, with the announcement that when every seat is occupied no steps will be made until one or more passengers leave the car.

The opinions on the value of this innovation are divided. It seems, some patrons protest when they have to wait a few minutes for another car, but the majority of the public are said to be very much pleased. They argue that since the company has changed its schedule on the lines where the experiment is being conducted, patrons can, with as little inconvenience to themselves, change their personal schedules, and leave their homes or offices a little earlier, thus arriving at their destinations no later than formerly and with the advantage of having centers of population in this western country.

We hope the Buffalo experiment will prove an unqualified success. Being undertaken on the initiative of the company, it deserves to be a financial success.

PROTECTION OF BRIDES.

Indiana and several other states have a law requiring each applicant for a marriage license to swear that he is free from all transmissible diseases. The primary object of the law is the protection of the bride. It is the duty of the state to shield the innocent from the infection of diseases that ought to be unknown and unnamed.

The law does not affect to regulate morality, though it will ultimately have strong tendencies in that direction. But the knowledge of this requirement by the state must gradually permeate the entire community, and will put the unsuspecting on their guard. It will warn also the unfortunate or guilty, suffering from such disease, that before seeking a marriage license he must be permanently cured. Otherwise his bride will be contaminated, and his offspring tainted.

"Where one child," says the Chicago Society of Social Hygiene, "is blinded by the brutality of the father, perhaps fifty lose their eyesight" through causes which the circles of the society name and explain.

The action of these states marks the beginning of the end of public apathy and ignorance on these grave but delicate questions. Protection of the public health in this respect is largely a matter of popular education. Few men would contract marriage while yet uncured, if they only knew the consequences. The idiotic, imbecile, or insane children in charitable institutions, are chiefly due to this cause. More enlightenment with facts known to all physicians will in most cases be a sufficient deterrent to protect the innocent and to relieve the state of the ultimate burden of caring for the blind, the insane, or the unsound progeny of such disease.

For the state thus to call attention by public statute to a subject upon which few teachers of physiology and still fewer parents are either willing or qualified to give adequate instruction—that which shall not do almost as much harm as good—indeed, one of the greatest boons that wise lawmakers can confer upon any community.

The indictment these days of a public official for graft is almost tantamount to conviction in the public mind.

Opera and vaudeville on transatlantic steamers! The former might very happily be opened with "Pinkie."

The President has killed a fine buck. This shows that he has not caught the buck fever in the Louisiana case breaks.

"Why are men better looking than women?" demands a writer in the Gentlewoman. They aren't, so reasons are unnecessary.

It would be interesting if not a genuine intellectual treat to hear Taft and Root brag about their respective receptions in Japan and Mexico.

The New York Sun insists that we shall have war with Japan. Then the country will expect the New York Sun to meet the Kingdom of the Rising Sun in battle array.

Assistant Secretary of State Bacon has rescued a boy from drowning in the Charles river. This is the first intimation that Mr. Bacon had presidential aspirations.

Luther Burbank is credited with having raised seventy varieties of apples from one tree. That's nothing. Adam, from a single apple tree, raised Cain and all kinds of trouble.

The Southern Pipe Line company loans twenty million dollars to a man who swears he never got it, and accepts unsigned vouchers. Strange business ways some of these great business concerns have.

"The ministerial denunciation of Senator Knox as 'the greatest friend and supporter of Mormonism in public life' is based on the senator's part in upholding Reed Smoot's constitutional rights in the senate expulsion proceedings. It is another demonstration of the fact that the great political need of the day is sanity and a regard for the due process of law," says the New York Sun. How fortunate that constitutional law and ministerial law are not the same.

JUST FOR FUN.

In the Future.

Clerk—People vs. McFarrell.  
Court—What's the charge—forgery?  
Clerk—Murder.  
District Attorney—If it please your honor, the court physician informs me that defendant is knock-kneed and that the constant striking of one knee against the other has produced a state of sporadic irritation, renders him at times completely irresponsible. It seems that when he shot Jones—  
Court (briskly)—Discharged. Next case.

Clerk—People vs. Annie Sweetenille.  
(Aside to Court)—One of the pink pyjama girls, you know.  
Court (same)—Oh, stabbed Cora Van Reveller—pretty?  
Clerk—Um—um.  
District Attorney—If it please your honor, the court official reports that a nightly occupation of the defendant right in front of the footlights has produced a case of eyestrain, which in turn has induced a serious case of nervous dyspepsia with accompanying attacks of acute melancholy, and that during these attacks defendant's responsibility is so impaired as to be wholly a negligible quantity for legal purposes.

Court (emphatically)—I think under such circumstances the duty of the court is clear—Miss Sweetenille is at liberty to leave, with the court's recommendation in care of a fully qualified medical expert, lest the unfortunate accident of some weeks ago be repeated. Next case.

Clerk—The calendar—perhaps the district attorney—  
District Attorney—If it please your honor, I would suggest that the court take an adjournment for the rest of the month and that the jurors be discharged. The court physician has been at work now for three weeks on the case of Pergu Lalligan Phool—you know, that mysterious affair on Fifth avenue—it is a most troublesome case. The man seems to come from deep to deep, and yet the court psychologist is staking his scientific honor on the theory that there must be a hitch somewhere—clear to him that no man can be so responsible and yet be irresponsible, doing what the defendant did, and he is now trying to find expert opinions in support of his contention.

Court—Is he following any particular line?  
District Attorney—Certainly, your honor. He has found in the works of a writer now dead—one George St. Bernard Shaw, or St. Simon Shaw, as he is called—that a clear and definite statement that the writer in question held himself irresponsible on the ground that he was a clear case of abnormal normality.

Court—Oh, if that is the case—well, let's adjourn. Gentlemen of the jury you stand relieved from further duties. I thank you.  
Attendant—Oyes, Oyes—Life.

In the Dark.

In the days when all the world swore by lightning rods, a farmer had two costly ones put upon the new barn. But only a week or two later there came a violent thunderstorm, the barn was struck, and in a few hours all that remained of it was a heap of charred black refuse.

Next day the farmer sought out the lightning rod agent.

"Plum lightning rod, you sold me!" he shouted. "Here's my new barn been struck and burned to ashes."

"What?" said the agent. "Struck by lightning?"

"Yes, sir; by lightning."

"In the daytime?"

"No, at night. Last night."

The agent's puzzled front relaxed a little.

"Ah!" he said, "It was a dark night, wasn't it?"

"Of course it was," said the farmer.

"It was pitch dark?"

"Where the lanterns burning?"

"What lanterns?"

The agent looked amazed. Incredulous.

"Why," he said, "you don't mean to tell me you didn't run up lanterns on the rods on dark nights?"

"I never heard of such a thing!" shouted the farmer. "Run lanterns up!"

"Well," said the agent, "if you don't know enough to keep your lightning rods showing you can't blame me!" Rochester Herald.

Not a Hit as an Improviser.

"Did you ever hear anybody improvise?" he asked.

"No," said she, and he sat down to the piano and improvised for about an hour and a half. At the end of that time he turned around, his face full of expression, and said to her:

"What do you think of it?"

"Lovely!" she exclaimed. "Beautiful! I never heard anything like it!"

"But this is what she said to the hall-boy when he was gone."

"If that long, lank lunatic who improvises asks for me again, you tell him I am out."—New York Press.

Children Work "Twenty-five thousand in hand children between fourteen and sixteen years of age in the state of Massachusetts are not at school," was the statement in the caption of the charts made from the report of the commission for the industrial exhibit in Boston. To every one that goes into an occupation which is worth while more than four enter a cotton mill, or don a messenger bag, or wear a cash girl's uniform. They seldom receive over five dollars before they are seventeen and they reach the height of their power before they are twenty. It is not possible to get eight to ten dollars. Were we to study for a few moments the wages of these juvenile earners we should find that those who receive over eight dollars at seventeen or eighteen are very few in comparison with those who receive five to eight dollars. If such employments meant development, and apprenticeship, no cause for consternation would exist, but the time is when it is required to urge upon the public the evil effects of the immature worker of mill life, of errand running, of messenger work, and of the low grade apprenticeship in skilled industries for the child who has completed the grammar grades would not be better than the technical school training is not so easily proved, but that the low grade industries are schools of vice and dishonesty rather than for virtue and honor, and for retrogression rather than for development needs no longer be argued. The child is engaged in Charities and the Commons.

The Femininity Victor Hugo, in his "Of the Modern Preface to Ruy Blas, the greatest of the modern dramas," divides the female into three classes:—the thinkers, who demand character; the women, who demand passion; and the mob, who demand action—and insists that every great play must appeal to all three classes at once. Certainly Ruy Blas itself fulfills this desideratum, and is great in the appeal to the average theater audience. All three of the necessary elements appear in the play, it has more action than passion and more passion than character. And the fact lends weight to the statement, omitted by Victor Hugo from his preface, that the mob is more important than the women and the women more important than the thinkers in the average theater audience. Indeed, a deeper consideration of the subject almost leads us to discard the thinkers as a psychological factor in obtaining the distinction between the women and the mob. It is to an unthinking and over-feminine mob that the dramatist must first of all appeal; and this leads us to believe that action with passion for its motive is the prime essential for a play. For, nowadays at least, it is most essential that the drama should appeal to a mob of women. Probably speaking, our matinee audiences are composed entirely of women, and our evening audiences are composed chiefly of women and men, but they have brought with them. Very few men go to the theater unattached; and these few are not important enough, from the theatrical standpoint, to alter the psychological aspect of the audience. The influence of this fact upon the dramatist is very potent. First of all, as I have said, it forces him to deal chiefly in action with passion for its motive. And this necessarily accounts for the preponderance of female characters over male in the large majority of the greatest modern plays. Notice Nora Helmer, Mrs. Alving, Hedda Gabler, Hilda Wangel, notice Magda and Camille; notice Mrs. Tanqueray, Mrs. Ebbsmith, Iva and Letty—to cite only a few examples—Clayton Hamilton in the Forum.

The Selection of a Husband Because it is the duty of every woman to marry some man, it by no means follows that she is deprived of the privilege of making a selection of her own. On the contrary, to fulfill her mission as completely as possible, she should exercise the greatest care in selecting a mate. Time was when she had no say in the matter, and in some countries she has little or none today; but in this happily civilized land she still possesses, and will undoubtedly hold for all time, the right to choose for herself. It is a noble privilege, and then ensues, if it is a noble privilege, one, in our judgment, that should be appreciated and cherished above all others. And yet, as we have observed, it is exercised with caution. Let nothing be had it when he decreed that pairing should be done by lot, while not over-nice, at least in the matter of the order, the one chosen may feel honored by the distinction conferred upon him, and so be the more readily induced to show his undying gratefulness, and that was thought of in the years ago on how to choose a wife was good enough for the time, but the recent reversal of the relative attitudes of seeker and sought renders it valuable. Nevertheless, despite the fact that, in considering the points to be headed and the precautions to be observed by womankind, we find ourselves in a fallow field, certain general principles may be regarded as

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

established. It is best, for example, to capture a husband while he is still young, docile and plastic. Preferably also he should be in love. He may then be trained after the manner best calculated to serve the convenience of her for whom the effort is made, and should toil—George Harvey, in The North American Review.

The Lessons Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Mississippi and Kentucky elect governors in November, 1907, and most of these states as well as a few others will choose one or both branches of their legislatures. The contests in Rhode Island, New Jersey and Maryland will be of special interest to the country. Rhode Island, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern projection of the solid South, and which until 1896 was about as reliably Democratic as South Carolina, is being "claimed" by the Democrats this year. Maryland has been a doubtful state for the past dozen years, swinging from one party to the other. McKinley carried it in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the division was so close that nobody knew who had the state until the official count was made. Then it was found that out of a total of 24,000 Parker votes, New Jersey, which was once called the northern