

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Table with columns for dates from January 29 to February 2, showing circulation figures for various days.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of February, 1893. Notary Public, Seal.

Average Circulation for December, 24,329.

THOSE two democratic votes cast for Boyd are the biggest club Tobe Caster ever held in his hand.

ONE swallow does not make summer. The killing on Pine Ridge agency may not be the forerunner of serious trouble.

THE Bell telephone patents will expire next month, but the hands of monopolists will not be removed from the business for many years to come.

THERE is no danger of a war in Europe at present. The investigation of gigantic public scandals is absorbing the attention of most of the fighting powers.

FIVE big democratic Indians perched on the fence, in spite of the alluring invitation from Gorman, Carlisle and Brien to come down and vote for a populist candidate.

SEVERAL deaths from starvation occur daily in London this winter, and doubtless many others are to be attributed to the privations which the poor in that metropolis are suffering.

A GREAT war is being waged against the policy shops of Kansas City. There is not a place in the country where this demoralizing business is carried on so boldly and extensively as in the city by the Kaw.

MAYBE the Nebraska state militia will have to undergo another bloodless bronze medal campaign on our northern border this winter. Let the boys polish up the bayonets and scabbards and keep their powder dry.

IF JUDGE ALLEN had been elected to the senate he would have attracted more attention as a splendid specimen of manhood from the wild and woolly west. He measures about six feet two in his stockings and weighs 225 pounds.

THE superintendent of buildings is not the only man who predicts a big building boom in Omaha this year. The architects talk the same way and outward indications point to it. This is bound to be a prosperous year in Omaha.

THE time was when Boston was the literary hub of this country, but it is no longer. Most of the great book publishing houses are now in New York and nearly all of the great magazines are published there. The greater portion of the eminent writers of America are also residents of New York.

THERE is a wide difference of opinion in this country as to the advisability of annexing the Hawaiian islands, but it is pleasant to observe that American sentiment is unanimously opposed to allowing that important outpost of the Pacific to pass into the hands of Great Britain or any other European power.

THE scandal connected with the downfall of the Bank of Rome has already involved the names of several prominent Italian statesmen. The prices at which they sold their honor were considerably smaller than those paid to the Panama bondholders of France, but that does not help their reputations at all.

A LONDON correspondent says: "I am sure there is not half so much excitement in America over the possibility that warm weather may bring cholera as is raging here over the statement that the hoopskirt is coming this way." But if the hoopskirt gets a start in Europe its spread to our shores is certain. Nothing spreads like the hoopskirt.

DURING the Pinkerton trial at Pittsburgh the other day the presiding judge refused to allow a question tending to show that the Pinkerton men were trespassers at Homestead. However sound this may have been in law, it will be impossible to convince the great mass of the American people that the mercenary were within the bounds of law when they came to Homestead to perform police duty without being deputized by the sheriff of Allegheny county.

THE soundness of the decision of the state superintendent of public instruction that money in the common school fund cannot be applied toward maintaining a normal or training school has been questioned by parties interested in maintaining the training school. It is now proposed to bring the question before the courts for final adjudication. In order to put an end to the wrangle it may be advisable for the officers of the school board to take such action as will enable the parties who favor the continuance of the training school to appeal the case to the courts.

OUR STRENGTH IN THE PACIFIC.

The available naval force of the United States in the Pacific ocean is not formidable, owing to the withdrawal of four of the largest ships in the navy to take part in the naval review on the Atlantic coast next spring—namely, the San Francisco, Baltimore, Charleston and Yorktown. The Boston, now at Honolulu, is the only American war ship of modern construction in the Pacific ocean, and she has a complement of twenty-six officers and 269 men. She is not an armored vessel, or even a protected cruiser, so-called, her only protection being a steel deck one and one-half inches thick, which extends but four feet below the water line and is intended merely as a protection to the machinery and magazines. Her armament consists in two 8-inch and six 6-inch breechloading rifles with rapid fire and secondary batteries.

The other available vessels in the Pacific are the Mohican, Ranger and Adams, old-fashioned wooden cruisers which the secretary of the navy in his annual report for 1891 referred to as third-rate ships, whose days of service were numbered. Any of these cruisers would be wholly useless against modern men of war. Another vessel on the Pacific coast is the Monterey, which is a double turreted coast defense ship not designed for extended service at sea. She is a heavily armored ship, with 12-inch and 10-inch guns, and would be a tremendous opponent for almost any ship of war afloat. Her striking power is enormous, but she has little agility.

The naval force of Great Britain in the Pacific is much superior to that of the United States. The former power has at least seven modern war ships on the Pacific coast, all of them superior to the American vessels, and doubtless there are others near Australia, within calling distance. All of them are steel ships that can fight at a moment's notice. It will thus be seen that the United States would be at a very great disadvantage, under present circumstances, in a naval conflict with Great Britain in the Pacific, but if the assurance given by a member of the British government in a statement to parliament, be accepted an unreserved expression of the intentions of that government, the United States does not need any greater force in the Pacific than it now has. Manifestly, however, if it should be the decision of this government to assume the control of the Hawaiian Islands, thereby securing a territorial possession in the Pacific, we should find it necessary to maintain in that ocean a much larger naval force than has ever been necessary up to this time. Doubtless in any event this country will hereafter feel called upon to make a more extensive naval display in the Pacific, for the growing importance of our interests in that direction will render this necessary. The country is beginning to understand that it is quite as necessary to provide for the protection of the western coast as for the eastern, and undoubtedly this feeling will grow more rapidly in the future than in the past. The development of commercial power in the years to come must be in the extension of our trade relations with the countries from which we are separated by the Pacific ocean, and as this development goes on the demand will grow for an increase of our naval strength in the waters that wash our western boundary. For the present there appears to be no menace to our interests in that quarter. The only nation from which we had any reason to apprehend trouble seems disposed not to make any. But in the event that we assume new obligations in the Pacific we shall be compelled to make additional provision for their retention and protection.

A SAFE AND VAULT OCTOPUS.

Whenever a new trust is formed the announcement of its organization is always coupled with a statement that its prime object is to reduce expenses. This is true of the very latest combine among the manufacturers of fire and burglar proof vaults and safes. Less than a year ago three of the oldest vault and safe manufacturing concerns formed a trust with a capital of \$3,800,000, which was swelled to a round figure of \$5,000,000. The eleven remaining safe manufacturing concerns of the first and second magnitude have just formed a trust with 50,000 shares of stock, capitalized at another \$5,000,000. A confidential prospectus to capitalists has been issued by the new octopus which contains the following suggestive information. The expenses of several years past have been heavy. Competition has been extreme, and the cutting of prices, with rebates and commissions, has been enormous. Through the formation of this company expenses will be greatly reduced by uniting eleven establishments under one management; competition, hitherto so injurious as to be almost destructive, will be brought within reasonable limits, and cuts in prices and excessive rebates will be done away with altogether. The intrinsic merit of the business need not be dwelt upon. It is not a protected industry and cannot be unfavorably affected by changes in the tariff. The business of manufacturing fire and burglar proof vaults and safes is one of the most sound and sterling of all branches of commerce. It is free from any speculative or uncertain feature and is as steady and reliable as any business in existence. Controlling, with one other company with which it has harmonious relations, substantially the whole safe business in this country the company will have exceptional advantages.

The great benefits to the stockholders of the new trust, from the combination to which only the initiated have the key, is pointed out to be the saving of expenses that will almost insure 20 per cent dividends on the stock, which will be swelled materially by an advance in prices of vaults and safes. It has been generally believed that the trusts and combinations among manufacturers were the natural outgrowth of the system of protection. The new vault and safe trust gives the lie direct to that assumption. Here we have a powerful manufacturers' trust that boasts of its independence from all tariff legislation. It is a concentration of capital to crush out competition and raise prices. The question presents itself whether anti-trust laws, state and national, are a dead letter whenever the law is

set at defiance by powerful corporations and vast aggregations of capital.

A DUTY WELL DONE.

The State Banking Board made short work of the applications of foreign loan and building associations for authority to do business in Nebraska during the current year. An examination of the laws under which the applicants were incorporated confirmed what THE BEE has repeatedly shown, that Nebraska investors in foreign associations are without legal means to enforce their rights. That important fact being clearly shown, the board promptly rejected the applications.

The action of the board is not in accord with public sentiment in this state; it is in harmony with the demand for rigid inspection and regulation in most of the northern states. At a meeting of the State Bar association of Illinois recently the committee on law reform strongly urged the legislature to enact laws placing these institutions under such safeguards as will check reckless management and protect investors. It was shown that the existing law was entirely inadequate. The necessity for state inspection and regulation was forcibly illustrated in the statement that in Chicago alone over \$30,000,000 was invested in building associations, and this vast sum, largely the savings of wage earners, had no protection other than the honesty and competency of association managers.

There are higher considerations than mere local effect which call for strict official supervision of building associations. The amount of money invested in this country in both classes of loan and building associations exceeds the public debt of the United States. The greater part of it is subject to state regulation, and is invested locally. Within a few years, however, a class of associations have sprung up whose operations are not confined to state boundaries. They spread over surrounding states, and by means of well paid, hustling agents secure a vast amount of business in the aggregate. While differing somewhat as to methods, they are a unit, promising great profits to investors, and an extremely low interest rate to borrowers. Up to this time there is nothing to show that these promises have in any instance been fulfilled. On the contrary, there is incontestable evidence that patrons have been fleeced, that exorbitant sums are taken by the officers for expenses, and that in not a few cases cited by state officers the total earnings and as high as 10 per cent of the principal paid in have been pocketed by the managers.

A day of settlement must come. If permitted to go on unchecked by law we will have in this country a repetition of the frauds committed by London associations. The moment public confidence is shaken the honest and solvent association will suffer with the dishonest, and years would pass before legitimate corporate associations would reach the present plane of usefulness.

The banking board clearly sees the importance of strictly enforcing the law. By adhering closely to its terms, coupled with rigid examination by competent officers, the dishonest must seek other fields of operation, while associations incorporated in the state may be placed on so firm a foundation that the collapse of financial bubbles will not shake them in public confidence.

SUSPENSION OF IMMIGRATION.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota presents in the current number of the North American Review some cogent reasons why immigration should not be suspended. He discusses the matter from a wholly practical standpoint, and his conclusions are well worthy of serious consideration. His first proposition is that a seaboard quarantine along the Atlantic coast will not stand as a bar to the entrance of contagious or infectious diseases over the Canadian or Mexican borders. Nor will a complete suspension of international commerce keep out international plagues unless we have the co-operation of all the governments in the western hemisphere. We may say to the intending emigrant that he shall not come to this country through the ports within our jurisdiction, but he will easily find a convenient entrance through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and thence by way of lake and rail to western points in the Dominion, whence he may enter the United States by as many different cross roads as there are iron posts to mark the miles of the boundary line. Indeed, he may come in with equal ease from Montreal or Toronto.

In the opinion of Senator Hansbrough, it is unreasonable to suppose that the vessels now engaged in carrying immigrants would go out of business. In case of the passage of a suspension act, "The companies owning them," he says, "would continue to seek dividends upon their investments, and many of their ships would carry immigrants to the ports north of us. These companies, which are said to be making rich profits, would not tie up their vessels for a year so long as they could land immigrants in the depots of a great railway company whose lines, for a distance of 3,000 miles, skirt the borders of the very country in which Europe's millions are seeking homes." The Canadian Pacific would not refuse to carry immigrants to western points in order to keep cholera out of Chicago, so that cholera may come into this country by way of Winnipeg or the great lake ports despite the fact of a suspension of immigration by act of congress.

These considerations give force to the argument that a federal quarantine system is necessary to the general protection. As Senator Hansbrough states it, it is unjust to the taxpayers of New York, Pennsylvania or Maryland to say that they shall pay the expenses of keeping the cholera out of Chicago, or that the people of Louisiana or Texas shall be assessed to prevent the spread of yellow fever to the adjoining state of Arkansas. "These are matters," says the senator, "that concern the people of the entire country, and the burden should be borne by the general government." In the opinion of Senator Hansbrough, and he voices a nearly universal sentiment, congress should not hesitate to grant the secretary of the treasury all

necessary authority to negotiate with the states owning them for the control and use of such quarantine institutions and paraphernalia as might be necessary to cope with an outbreak of any serious epidemic threatening the good health of the people and the stability of the country's commerce. With a law upon the statute books authorizing a thorough system of national quarantine, and with the power vested in the president to temporarily suspend immigration from any foreign port where cholera or any other dangerous disease might be raging, a law authorizing a total suspension of immigration for any length of time whatever would be wholly unnecessary and unwarranted.

A STRONG ANTI-MONOPOLY MEASURE.

The most interesting and important of recent contributions to the literature pertaining to trusts and combines is the report of the senate committee of the New York legislature in relation to the great anthracite coal monopoly. The committee reaffirms the view expressed in previous reports that the Reading combine is contrary to public policy and dangerous to the interests of the state and the welfare of its people. Putting aside what is said of the need of a vigorous and effective enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law, it is worth while to consider what is proposed by the committee as a measure for the protection of the people of the Empire state against the extortionate demands of the coal barons.

The report sets forth that while the evil complained of may be in part restrained under existing laws, by proceeding either to set aside the leases or to annul the charters of those corporations of the state which are involved in the combinations, yet by reason of the fact that the chief parties to the combination are foreign corporations, outside of the jurisdiction of the state courts, no adequate remedy against this or similar mischievous combinations can be had except under federal law and through the courts of the United States. To this end it is believed that ample provision is made by the anti-trust law of 1890. But for the further protection of the people of the state of New York it is proposed that a law be enacted prohibiting any such combination, a substantial monopoly of any article of general necessity, or the power to control the price thereof. It is urged that a proper restraint of such combinations would lie in the extension of the power and authority of the railroad commission of the state, by which that commission would have such jurisdiction as would enable it to prescribe and enforce conditions in respect to the price of coal which would be equally fair to the producers and the public.

The chief points of the bill proposed by the committee may be briefly stated. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any person not having a coal carrier's license to transport anthracite coal intended for consumption within the state on any railroad or navigable waters; that it shall be unlawful for any person not having a coal dealer's license to sell coal within the state which is intended for consumption within the state; that the licenses of the carriers and dealers shall prescribe the maximum prices to be charged by them, respectively, and that the holder of a seller's license shall deliver the coal sold to him to purchasers thereof without charge for such delivery. Licenses are to be issued to carriers and dealers only upon the approval of the railroad commission and must be posted conspicuously in the office of the licensee. Any violation of the terms of the license is to be considered sufficient cause for its revocation by the committee. The maximum price of coal is to be adjusted by the commission, based upon investigations of the conditions affecting such prices, which shall be fixed so as to afford only reasonable compensation. Various powers are vested in the railroad commission which provide ample safeguards against evasion of the law, and suitable penalties are provided for its violation.

It is provided that this law shall take effect on September 1, 1893. The bill has been ordered to a third reading and there is some ground for the belief that it will pass. If it gets through the legislature there is no doubt that it will be promptly approved by Governor Flower, who has distinctly put himself on record in favor of a radical measure for the suppression of the coal monopoly. It may be asked what good such a law in New York would do in Nebraska and other states not directly affected by it. In the first place it will have a tendency to check the operations of the combine, which are very extensive in the Empire state. In the second place it will set an example that may be followed elsewhere. If federal laws prove inadequate, or their enforcement is neglected, the states may enact and enforce laws for their own protection. The fate of the bill before the New York legislature will be awaited with interest all over the country.

WHEN the seventh judgeship was created for this district it was anticipated that the dockets of this county would be cleared up and that litigants would not be compelled to submit to interminable delays in the trial of cases. But the docket which has just been completed contains 2,327 cases, about the same number reported at the beginning of the term last May. There will be five juries at work during the February term and the judges hope to be able to reduce the number of cases considerably during the year. In their efforts they will have the support of the community.

THE trouble at Pine Ridge will be used as an argument against the appointment of army officers as Indian agents. But it is not conclusive. Nobody knows that an outbreak would not have occurred months ago under the old regime. It is also highly probable that Captain Brown, the agent, will be able to quiet matters without further loss of life.

It is highly improbable that the stock shipper and the meat consumer can ever agree on the matter of stock yards inspection. The owners of stock do not look with favor upon any official who has power to condemn a steer or a hog adjudged by him to be diseased. They

contend that such authority vested in any one man is bound soon to be abused by him. On the other hand, the general public demands the protection that only an honest inspector can give, and must have it. The inspection system is all right if honest inspectors are appointed.

The complaint that the inspectors employed to inspect cattle at South Omaha are incompetent seems to demand investigation in order that the evil may be corrected if it really exists. It is natural, of course, that dealers should criticize any system of inspection that imposes restrictions upon their trade, but the consumers of American beef at home and abroad are entitled to the protection which the law contemplates.

WEAVER IMPROVED.

Chicago letter bears.

If Hawaii is annexed the United States will possess a live volcano, with a crater of enormous capacity, and General Weaver will have a formidable rival in the calamity spouting business.

WYOMING WOMEN IN POLITICS.

Detroit Free Press.

The women voters of Wyoming have endorsed a saloonkeeper for United States senator, and some of the male politicians over the country are talking very sarcastically about the matter. In deference to consistency they had better go a little slower.

COLLAPSE OF A MONOPOLY.

Philadelphia Record.

A combination having for its object the control of the products of the brain would naturally be antagonized by the keenest wits of brains; with results easily foreseen. The failure of the ambitious attempt to organize the business of book publication into a huge trust, known as the United States Book company, is not without its lessons to audacious financiers and promoters whose god is monopoly.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT.

Philadelphia Record.

A change of much greater importance than the outward manifestation will occur when, on February 23, the steamship City of New York sails for Southampton, as the New York of the American lines, and under the American flag. In a short time thereafter, probably within two years, the Cramps will float five American built steamships, each of two of them larger than the Paris and New York and the others only slightly smaller. Then a bi-weekly service will be established between New York and London. Not the least important feature of the improvement thus brought about is the additional of 11,000 tons of tonnage to the reserve force of the United States navy.

THE NEW AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIP.

New York Tribune.

Not only is the country to be congratulated upon a marked advance in American shipping interests, but also upon the creation of an auxiliary navy of the highest speed and efficiency. This fleet of seven or more twenty-knot steamers of the largest dimensions and the greatest coal endurance will be available for government service in an emergency. That will be the most formidable addition to the naval resources of the nation. Every one of the great merchant liners sailing under the blue eagle on a white flag can sweep down upon the coastlines of twenty Alabama. From this point of view the ocean mail subsidies can be justified as a most economical method of fitting and maintaining an auxiliary navy.

REPEAT THE SHERMAN ACT.

Hon. George F. Williams in the February Forum.

The time has come for the business community to lead a contest, regardless of politics, against the spirit of recklessness or indifference in which politicians are dealing with our monetary system. Those who have been making the fight in Washington for honest money have made it substantially without co-operation from the great interests involved in their contest. Appeals for this co-operation have been met with the present-day indifference that if the moneyed interests take an active part in the agitation of public sentiment the cry of "gold bug and moneyed aristocracy" will be raised in Washington and will lend strength to the hands of inflation and class prejudice. It is high time that this error give place to truth. Such a plan of fighting moneyed defects as the attack should be made not only upon the existing evils in our currency system, but to prevent the repetition of compromise which have in the past been the result of the attack made for another. The silver law of February 23, 1875, was a compromise with the greenback and silver inflation sentiment of that time and the silver purchase act of July 14, 1890, was a political compromise with the silver interests of the west.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Washington Post.

The pope will probably rest easier now that Dr. McGinnis has consented to say a good word in his behalf.

Chicago Mail: The Wisconsin clergymen who object to marrying sloping couples remember that they are a divorce court as plentiful and comparatively cheap.

Philadelphia Times: Rev. Charles Martyn of Chicago says that the devil sometimes wears an editor's hat. He probably refers to the inkstand of the man who had to edit the reports of the Briggs trial.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: Rev. Sam Small has challenged Col. H. C. Grosvenor to a jawbone contest, presumably for the good of religion and the gate receipts. Here ought to be fun enough for a nation, and the ring should have exposed twenty-four feet extreme dimensions.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Palmer claims that he has frequently spent an hour over one bar. No wonder he did not have time to cut his hair today.

Governor Lovell of Kansas, like Garfield, found the towpath, one that led to fortune. There appears to be no other point of particular resemblance between them, however.

Dr. W. W. Alley, who died at Moravia, N. Y., aged 91 years, was the oldest homeopathic physician in the country. He had been in continuous practice for sixty-six years.

Law Partner Bissell of Buffalo, mentioned as possible attorney general, appears to have all the general attributes generally associated with the highest type of democratic statesmanship.

Leutenant Totten found that his army duties interfered with his bringing the world to an end. He has therefore thrown up his commission, and will give his time exclusively to wrecking the universe.

Puffer will not feel so very companionless when he catches sight of the beard of Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin. They are also alike in the fact that their heads are better suited to the growth of hair than the hair of the legislature pay roll. "Not while I am a senator."

American Bear and Eagle Elk, two Sioux Indians who were taken to Sny-Leone, N. S. W., as part of a sort of wild west show, are in the hands of the police at that place. They had their contract, then went broke themselves, and soon joined the profession of tramps.

Bishop Brooks was one of the fastest talkers in the country. In the pulpit or on the rostrum he would average over five 30 words a minute. There were very few short-hand men who could take him at all. Not many of his sermons, therefore, who reported verbatim in the newspapers.

Christopher Benson, "the pioneer engine driver of the United States," as he is called, is an inmate of the Philadelphia hospital. Although a servant of the rail road for nine years, he is now dependent on charity. He is eighty years of age, and still enjoys the engine over brought into this country, the "John Bull." That was on May 27, 1829, and over the Albany & Schenectady railroad.

The late Justice Lamar, until a year or so ago, had a most remarkable and rare gift which could repeat word for word the speeches of the great orators which he had read and passages from authors unknown to others than students like himself. He repeated in a quotation and one might have said of him, as Lord Melbourne is credited with having said of a friend, "I wish I were as cock-sure of any one thing as he is of everything."

BLASTS FROM HEAVEN.

All lies are great travelers. The riches that run to us soon fly away. The greatest of all duties is the present one. A bad man hates the things that can do him good. When we try to please everybody we shall please nobody. No wound can hurt so badly as the one inflicted by a friend's criticism. Truth is on its track. Beware of the man whose wife is always saying he has no faults. It is easier to backslide at camp meeting than it is in a statesman's life. There are too many people who are only pious when things go right. The world is full of heroes whose names will never be known in this life. Some new men are getting their souls very cheaply for the promise of spot cash. No man has ever yet been able to climb into heaven on a ladder of his own make. If you stop to debate any questionable matter with the devil he will outwit you. The kind of religion that warms and cheers is the kind that is full of sunshine. If stunginess is a disease there are a good many people in the church who are not healthy.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The obituary editor has been overworked during January. Mrs. Lease has declined to join Mr. Peffer in the United States senate, but she'll always be a sister to him. A stranger at Butte, Mont., shot down two anglers without apparent provocation. They had been in the United States senate, but she'll always be a sister to him. Since the recent visit of the editor of the New York Sun to Palestine the old biblical quotation has been slightly modified in this paper, and is now "From Dana to Beer-sheba."

Governor Pennoyer of Oregon won't allow the state's cannon to be fired in celebration of the inauguration. The people of Oregon had better wait patiently until the end of Pennoyer's term and then fire him.

War and glory have been costly things to France. Between 1792 and 1815 she sacrificed one-third of her 4,000,000 soldiers whom she sent to fight her battles. War has cost her in this century not far from 6,000,000 lives.

A town in southern Georgia claims to have the meanest man in the country. He recently gave a load of wood to a poor widow, then hired a colored man to steal it and return it to him, and then had the colored man arrested for theft and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

A walking toilet. Black felt hat, trimmed with red ribbons; cloak of terra cotta vogue with an emerald jet passementerie; elegant with waist set fur, from which falls an effile of jet. A wessel fur collar.

A HUNT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald.

SPICY LINES.

To Uncle Sam: Hawaii Sandwich? Puck: "Doctor," said the medical student, "is a blind man apt to be an idiot?" "Why no. What makes you ask that?" "Why, his wife says: 'Out of sight, out of mind.'"

Indianapolis Journal: Excited Small Boy—Oh, Mr. Officer, the barber round the corner just now swallowed his razor! Officer: How do you know? He says so. "I'll run him in for concealed weapons."

New Orleans Playmate: A discarded official standing about is out of place. Boston Courier: The man who is growing in weight generally makes light of it.

Philadelphia Times: Whatever may be said of a sweetheart she can't be too good to be true. Boston Transcript: Hicks—Is that your dog? I suppose you consider him Al? Wicks—Oh, no; he is B.

Acheson Globe: Every unmarried woman says she wouldn't stand it and every married woman does stand it. Stiffness: "I must have been dreadfully hard to wear those old suits of armor." "Yes," said the woman who wears them, "but I don't know how they were made."

Philadelphia Record: "Are these cigars strong?" asked the man of the cigar dealer. "Yes," they replied the latter—"well, you just try to pull one and you'll see if they are."

Harpur's Bazar: "I can't understand it," said Mr. Goway at the gas office—"Last month my bill was \$10, and this month it is \$80." "How do you explain that?" "Well, last month I didn't light, and this month I lit. I don't know how they got that account for that." "You just try to pull one and you'll see if they are."

Philadelphia Record: "That will do for the present," as the young man remarked as he sat at the table of cheap candy for his sweetheart's birthday gift. Truth: First Wife—Well, Mrs. Brown knows where her husband is every minute in the day. Second Wife—That's the kind of a husband I would like to have. How does she manage it? Third Wife—She had him sent to Sing Sing for bigamy.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Written for the Sunday Bee. A couple of stummers, either white, Lay in the gutter one stormy night, For the spirit of evil, imparting to sin, Had opened their stomachs and tumbled in.

But money makes ever a quick fleeting trace And the well loaded sinner fished down in his pants. When he's at the twink of a jackrabbit's eye The star laden officer let him go.

But poverty, fished with a tackle of hope, And muddled his chops in a hard prison dope, On divines and crossings he shovelled and picked While money rolled over in luxury tickled.

Then poverty tumbled from evil to rot, and And evermore did him a misshapen "rot." But money, though it faded precisely the same, Somehow or other evaded the blame.

And money when properly pleaded for hire, Poured into his face with a hellish fire. Cast from humanity, wondering why Poverty had but one mission—to die.

Nobly knew him; nobly wept, Steadily under the roses he crept, Neither a single nor a stone at his head, Heaven his destiny; nature his bed.

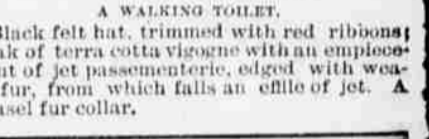
Money in moldering scattered a mile, Full, followed by carriage, chanted by style, Full with corruption, opulence masked, Still, in the pulpit his virtues are basked.

Weighted with marble from verdant noons, Money lies rotting in money's own noons. Flattering eulogies, clerical lies, Carved by the nation, whom opulence buys.

Money! Oh money! The devil's own tool! With thee, a sinner! without thee a fool! C. V. FRANK.

A HUNT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald.



Black felt hat, trimmed with red ribbons; cloak of terra cotta vogue with an emerald jet passementerie; elegant with waist set fur, from which falls an effile of jet. A wessel fur collar.

Browning, King & Co. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. Speaking of Fires, I'm right in line on that question and the weather doesn't bother me a little bit. My establishment is run regardless of expense. Cost cuts no figure. Same way with B. K. & Co. in the great remodeling sale. No attention is paid to cast. The one desire is to get rid of as much of the stock as possible before the workmen take possession of the store. Our own make, all wool men's suits are now \$8.50; other grades at same relative prices. Boys' suits, \$2.00 and up. Pants, \$1.50, all fine, modern, this season's goods. Look us over this week. BROWNING, KING & CO., Store open every evening till 11:30. Saturday till 10. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas St.