

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bees, printed during the month of January, 1895, was as follows:

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24 day of February, 1895. Notary Public.

Out of sight—the mercury in the ornamental thermometer. It is not hard to explain why indoor skating is just now more popular than the outdoor sport.

Those constitutional amendments should by all means be submitted to the voters at the next biennial election. The grand jury fixes the length of its own sitting. There will be time yet for everybody to be heard before it.

For a man who has said his last word on the valued policy law Captain Palmer is still talking rather volubly and loudly. Now that populists hold the balance of power in the senate the question recurs, What are they going to do with it?

Be prepared for an avalanche of baseless stories of hair breadth escapes from almost inevitable death from freezing. If George M. Pullman will pay the delinquent taxes his company owes this city our city officials will return the annual passes he gave them and all will be forgiven.

The entries for the county commission race are still open. If there is any eligible politician who has not yet announced his candidacy, he should lose no time in putting his name on the list.

The death of Robert Clegg leaves a vacancy in the membership of the democratic state committee. This is the opportunity which Euclid Martin ought not to neglect. A chance to be made regular does not come every day.

After the consular and diplomatic service has been depopulated of republicans for the benefit of democratic officeholders the democrats in the senate have suddenly become converts to the principle of civil service reform in all branches of the State department.

The railroads are now battling with the blizzard. Belated and abandoned trains are reported over a wide section of country. But the winter is far spent and this is the first time the operation of trains has been seriously interfered with. There is nothing to arbitrate.

Secretary Morton publishes a revised edition of his recent address before the Nebraska State Historical society in the North American Review under the title of "The Financial Middle." Secretary Morton's associations in the cabinet ought to enable him to speak of the middle, if any one can.

Marquis de Pullman may yet be cast into a dungeon for contempt of court. Should that terrible thing come to him we hope the turnkey will give him a lower berth and chain the upper berth down, even though it be tenanted. Then the marquis will know how his patrons are made to suffer.

Attention has been called to the fact that not one of Secretary Carlisle's estimates of revenue during his incumbency of the treasury has come any where near the mark which the lapse of time has proved correct. If his present estimates of probable surplus for 1895 are no more accurate than his previous guesses they need not be taken into account at all.

Every resolution of the city council appropriating or involving the expenditure of money must have the approval of the mayor the same as contracts and ordinances. The charter provides ample protection to the city treasury against petty raids from any source. Its rigid enforcement will stop many leaks which at the end of the year show large expenditures of money.

People need not expect the successor of Senator-elect Thurston as general solicitor for the Union Pacific railroad to be appointed while the legislation in which that road is so deeply interested is pending in congress. There are too many ambitious attorneys in both houses of congress whose votes are not unacceptable, but whose ardor in the cause of the funding measures might cool were the prospective vacancy in the legal department to be immediately closed. We may be sure that the Union Pacific receivers will proceed very slowly and take every circumstance under careful consideration before they decide who is to be the next general solicitor for the road.

FAITH IN THE GOVERNMENT.

President Cleveland is reported to have expressed the belief in response to the representations of certain bankers as to the urgent necessity of speedy action to replenish the gold reserve that the American people and those with most at stake have sufficient confidence in the government and its institutions not to entertain any doubts of its ability and purpose to faithfully perform every obligation. He did not, therefore, share the fears of these bankers as to any serious danger from a further depletion of the treasury gold reserve. This may not be quite consistent with the tone of the president's special appeal to congress, but none the less it is a well founded view. Were it not for the almost boundless confidence of the people in the government conditions might have been very much worse during the past year and a half than they have been. In that period this confidence has been put to a very severe test. The people have seen the revenues of the government falling steadily below the expenditures, the public debt increasing, the gold reserved for the redemption of the paper obligations of the nation drawn from the treasury and sent abroad, and while all this was taking place they have also seen the party in power hopelessly divided as to what should be done to remedy these conditions and the leaders helplessly floundering about in search of some way out of the dilemma. The people have witnessed the administration and a majority of its party in congress pulling in different directions regarding a financial policy, and they have seen the secretary of the treasury pursuing a course the tendency of which has been to impair the credit of the government. Still, the people have never lost confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to faithfully perform every obligation, though the strain ever since this democratic administration and congress came into power has been hard.

This confidence is due to two factors. In the first place the people know that the resources of the government are practically inexhaustible, and in the second place they understand that the maintenance of the credit and the integrity of the government rests with themselves. It is in evidence that a party can damage the credit of the nation and do incalculable injury to the interests and welfare of the people, but no party can destroy the national credit except with the consent of a majority of the people. For some time past, since the last general election, popular faith in the government has been strengthened and buoyed by the knowledge that the next congress will be republican, at least in one branch, and that it will give the country no financial legislation that is not in the interest of a sound and stable currency and for the maintenance of the credit of the government. The people have no expectation of getting from this congress any wise and safe financial legislation, because they know the dominant element in the democratic party, which demands free silver and a state bank currency, will not permit it. But they feel secure against a worse condition of affairs in the fact that the life of this congress is nearly ended and that it is probably done about all the harm it is capable of doing. No people have greater confidence in their government than the American people, but it might not have survived another two years of complete democratic control.

THE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF LILLUOKALANI appears to have entirely broken the spirit of the late queen of Hawaii and it is announced that she has surrendered all claims to the throne, having changed her attitude of hostility to the republican government to one of supplication and clemency. There can be no question that the deposed queen was in full sympathy with the recent attempt at rebellion and gave to it all the aid and comfort at her disposal. It is stated that her house was found to be a veritable arsenal and there is no lack of evidence to show that she was an active party to the projected revolt against the government. Still it is to be hoped that her appeal for clemency will not be unheeded. Lilluokalani is a very weak woman, who has always been a catspaw in the hands of a lot of adventurers. It was the influence of these men that led to her downfall and it is to them mainly that she owes her present position as a prisoner charged with the most serious crime that can be committed against a government. These adventurers have persuaded her that it was possible for her to regain the throne and in her great eagerness to return to the little pomp and power which she had enjoyed she could not see that she was being misled. At last she has been brought to see the groundlessness of her hopes and she gives up the fight, as she ought to have done long since, when there was a chance of receiving such consideration from the government as would have enabled her to live out her life in peace and comfort. As it is the government of Hawaii will not punish her for evident complicity in the attempted insurrection, but it will hardly feel disposed to provide for her future.

As a matter of fact, Lilluokalani had no claim to the throne and therefore could surrender none. Her deposition was as complete as that of Dom Pedro of Brazil, who never afterward made any pretension to having claims to the throne. But a great many of the ignorant and deluded royalists of Hawaii believed that the claim asserted by Lilluokalani was well founded even after the republican government had been recognized by leading nations and her abandonment of the alleged claim will have the effect to remove this notion from the minds of her followers and to put an end to conspiracies among them. With the vanishing of the idea of restoring the deposed queen will disappear all schemes of insurrection, thus rendering more secure the peace of the Hawaiian republic, for so far as its stability is concerned that seems to be fully assured. But the government has another test to undergo in dealing with the arrested insurgents, who, it is said, are to be tried by court-martial. The new republic may find it wise in this matter to take a lesson from the example of this country in dealing with rebels.

AMONG THE DECISIONS handed down by the supreme court of the state of Wisconsin on Monday was one which took severely to task one of the judges of an inferior court for assuming to exercise the pardoning power which is vested in the executive alone. The judge in question, Judge Clementson, had undertaken to suspend the operation of a sentence after it had been pronounced. The case was carried to the supreme court, which in its opinion administers this scathing rebuke: "In this case the execution of a sentence already pronounced is indefinitely suspended, and it may be the pleasure of the court never to direct execution, so that the suspension has the effect of a pardon or of arrest of judgment indeterminate or final without the authority of law, and it is to be likened to the incorporation into our criminal jurisprudence of the 'ticket-of-leave' system without any of its safeguards, leaving the convicted criminal subject to the mere option of the judge, who may direct the enforcement of the sentence after any lapse of time, however great, or withhold it, to the great detriment of the interests of the public, a power plainly liable to great abuse."

In the state of Nebraska a power equally dangerous and subversive of the constitutional liberties of the people has been urged by Cunningham R. Scott, the judge presiding over the criminal bench of this judicial district. He has attempted to exercise the pardoning power in favor of criminals in direct violation of the law, not only after pronouncement of sentence, but also after a plea of guilty without sentence. If a judge could indefinitely postpone sentence and let the prisoner out on bail after hearing him plead guilty to the charge against him, as did Judge Scott in the Woolridge and Jardine cases, we would have a "ticket-of-leave" system in operation even more arbitrary and more liable to abuse than that which the Wisconsin supreme court so vigorously denounces. The question is whether the legislature, in which the remedy lies, will, by ignoring such judicial usurpations, give them their silent endorsement.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING. It is related of Peter Cooper that he once said as an encouragement to young men, "I have made it the rule of my life never to receive anything from the world for which I did not render an equivalent in some form of service." A great many people seem to have reversed Peter Cooper's principle and to be exerting every effort to get as much from the world in return for as small an equivalent as possible. The great test of success lies with them, not in making important contributions to the welfare of society, but in getting something for nothing.

There are a great many ways of getting something for nothing. The law defines a few of them by the terms robbery, forgery, embezzlement, obtaining goods by false pretenses. There is another way which is in specific instances referred to as bribery and which consists in perverting the opportunities of public office to private gain. Too many public officers are not content with the compensation of their office stipulated by statute, but insist upon increasing it by questionable perquisites or by selling indulgences to override the law. A great proportion of the measures considered by our legislative bodies—just what portion it is impossible to say—are nothing more nor less than schemes by which their promoters hope to get something for nothing. Whether it is the free use of the streets of a city or the exclusion of smaller competitors from business, or a contract for public work at exorbitant prices, the ultimate object is the same.

But just as in the physical world matter cannot occupy two spaces at the same time, what one party gains without returning an equivalent another loses without receiving an equivalent. In case of robbery the loser is an individual and he knows the extent of his loss and the remedies for his wrong. Where, however, the process is under forms of law, where, for example, a valuable franchise is given away by recreant representatives of the people, the loss falls upon the whole people and is so distributed that no one knows to what extent he has personally been defrauded. Here the responsibility of public officials is doubly great because they are entrusted with the rights of the public and the public is able to defend itself only through them.

VALUABLE COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT. The new commercial agreement which has been entered into between the United States and Spain will be appreciated by the agricultural interest of this country, since the effect will doubtless be to restore to us the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico for breadstuffs, which we lost by the termination of the reciprocity arrangement, as well as other products of both the farm and factory. As soon as the reciprocity agreement between this country and Spain, applicable to the Antilles, went into effect, the Spanish government reimposed upon American products the old tariff rates, which as to most of these were practically prohibitory. Under reciprocity this country had almost monopolized the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico for flour, the trade in this article having attained to large and profitable proportions, while our exports to those islands of all articles in demand that were very materially increased. In a word, we had established trade relations on an enlarged scale with those islands which were mutually beneficial and which were certain to grow with the development of the islands.

Pretty much all of this was lost with the ending of reciprocity, owing to the reimposition of the old maximum tariff by the Spanish government, which seemed to have been done in a spirit of retaliation, since at the same time the minimum tariff was applied to merchandise exported from Canada to the Spanish West Indian possessions. This discrimination was taken notice of by our government and negotiations entered into with a view to placing the United States at least on an equality with the other countries. It required an earnest presentation of the matter on the part of our government, carrying

THE REJECTED RAILWAY BILL.

Washington Star: The house of representatives did the right thing when it recommended to the committee on Pacific railroads to measure which is popularly known as the funding bill. The scheme involved promised profit only to those who have already secured possession of very much more than is their own.

Chicago Post: Whatever may have been the pretext of "protecting the government" which this bill was put forward, the measure was very generally regarded as a device for the relief of the pirates of the Central Pacific. Under its terms these patriotic citizens would have been enabled to escape the payment of their debt of \$70,000,000, and they labored unremittingly for the bill, with the result that they were able to muster to their support the queer birds of the house, including our own amiable Cannon.

New York Herald: The whole Pacific railway business presents a scandalous record of plundering and wrecking with the United States as the chief victim. The government has simply been bamboozled out of untold millions, and yet, notwithstanding that, the proposition is coolly made that it shall deliberately consent to be still further victimized. The United States has had enough of the measure which is popularly known as the government's look-out for its own and the people's interests as well as the welfare of the roads. That it can now only do by their support the thing which is making the national highway.

San Francisco Chronicle: These railroads do not want to intend to pay their debt to the government, and they can help it. They may be natural—at least it seems to be characteristic of corporations, which, the richer they become, the less willing they are to do what is right. It is high time that the government should look out for its own and the people's interests as well as the welfare of the roads. That it can now only do by their support the thing which is making the national highway.

New York Tribune: A republican congress will not be found patting with that issue or leaving it as one of the complications of the government of 1895. It will be promptly met; will be treated as a business proposition in a business way; and its settlement will furnish another proof of republican honesty in conducting public affairs in a striking contrast with the confessed incompetency of the party which has for the last two years been conducting the business of the government.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Thus the aim of those in favor of government operations is to make the roads to be operated by legislative action looking to the security of the debt, and forcing foreclosure in the course of ten years of operation. The roads have meantime been plundered to the tune of millions of dollars. The men who built and plundered the roads and robbed the government of its just due will not be permitted to escape their responsibility for summary action on the part of the United States against the roads and against the men and estates that have so profited from the enterprise.

It is much easier to predict a surplus than to make it. It was the wise ground hog that pulled the hole in after it. While Dr. Parkhurst is doing the gesticulating Tom Platt is cornering the spoils. From Reed to Richards is quite a leap. The republicans could not get a quorum; the latter cannot count a vote.

Emperor William has a wine cellar of vast extent and varied stock and is himself an expert sommelier. Very little of the wine spoils in the bottles. Augustus Stanwood, recently appointed accountant in the Brooklyn police department at a salary of \$2,500 a year, is a cousin of the name.

Ignatius Donnelly and Henry George are contemplating a joint debate on the abolition of poverty. The success of the debate will not be known until the returns from the box office are in.

The chaplain of the New York senate recently uttered a prayerful appeal "that all crooked things be made straight." The successful appeal depends on the boss to whom it was directed.

Ex-Queen Laila's abdication is likely to complicate the Hawaiian difficulty in this country. If she should carry out her intention to return to Hawaii, revolution would not be a marker to the uprising here.

Under the Minnesota law as interpreted by the courts, husbands are held responsible for libels committed by gossiping wives. The inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of gossip, is sadly abridged in the pineries.

Prince Bismarck has a curious superstition in connection with the number three, and apparently not without reason. He has served three German emperors, he has fought in three wars, he has signed three treaties of peace, he arranged the meeting of the three emperors and established the triple alliance.

Some secrets are coming out of the judicial end of the administration. Ex-Solicitor General Maxwell, it seems, was a railroad attorney in the public office, with that lofty regard for the integrity of the public service characteristic of Attorney General Olney, he removed the odium and Maxwell at the same time. In his opinion none but an Olney can serve two masters.

The richest man in congress at present is Representative Borg of Ohio. He is said to be worth about \$1,500,000, and has an income of fully \$1,000,000 a year. Nearly all of it came out of his plug tobacco factory at Middletown. Mr. Borg is an unobtrusive man who has few acquaintances in Washington. He had no particular desire to go to congress, but was elected in spite of his passive protests. He has introduced a few bills, but has made no speech.

New York and New Jersey have been aroused to the necessity of checking the destruction of the famous Palisades of the Hudson river. For a long time past greedy quarrymen have blasted and destroyed portions of the majestic rock walls of the historic river. Public indignation and protests only served to stimulate the wreckers. Governor Wood of New Jersey, in his annual message to the legislature, called particular attention to the subject, and the New York general assembly is giving the matter serious consideration. Prompt action is hourly certain.

Times Change and Hourglass, Too. New York Tribune. The same old emaciated and mean-covered party that opposed the issue of bonds to provide means for carrying on the war is now in favor of issuing bonds as a means of bolstering up the public credit in time of peace. The most conspicuous expression of the change of attitude of such statesmenlike that of lofty scorn for the lessons of history.

HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEVENING POWER.—LATEST U.S. GOV'T REPORT

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ODOR OF MUSTY DOCUMENTS

Source of the Bad Smells Which Offend the Legislators' Noses at Washington. VITIATED AIR AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL. Senators and Representatives Breathe the Fumes of Rotting Papers Stored for Years in the Basement of the Building—A Nice Kitchen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The investigation of the methods of the architects of the capitol is furnishing considerable occupation and some surprising revelations have come to light in the committee on ventilation and acoustics which is conducting it. The prime movers in the inquiry are Chairman Schell of the committee and Representative Walker of Massachusetts. Every morning they make a tour of the subterranean passages under the capitol, accompanied by a stenographer who records the questions which are put to employees and their answers, as well as the comments made by Mr. Walker and other members, some of which will make decidedly spicy reading when the report is printed. It has been generally understood that the members of the capitol were not good and it is certain that the atmosphere pumped into the house is deficient in oxygen, but all the causes which affect the health of the members have not yet been realized. A conspicuous factor in the vitiating of the air has been discovered to be the storage of old public documents which fill the basements. There are hundreds of tons of these books and papers printed at the government printing office and assigned to members for circulation among their constituents, but never used. They have been accumulating for years and are rotting in the dampness which pervades the lower cellars of the great building.

Colorado Richard Bright, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, told the committee that in some parts of the senate basements decayed papers were piled four feet deep, and the board floors under them are also rotting. So dense was the odor from the piles that workmen could not stay longer than half an hour without becoming sick. One member of the house testified that when a load of documents which had lain in storage for some months and which he sent for, was dumped in his office he was obliged to leave, so intense that it compelled him to leave.

Perhaps the most startling facts brought to light were in connection with the dining restaurant, which was investigated this week. Mr. Thomas Murray, the keeper, has complained of the limited kitchen facilities allowed him in the establishment. The committee visited the kitchen. They found it in the subcellar underneath the house, adjoining the Turkish baths, which are used by the members of the senate. The kitchen in these baths fills the kitchen constantly, keeping it at such an intense heat, Mr. Murray says, that the employees are often ill. The restaurant, however, is not a question of the board floors under them are also rotting. So dense was the odor from the piles that workmen could not stay longer than half an hour without becoming sick. One member of the house testified that when a load of documents which had lain in storage for some months and which he sent for, was dumped in his office he was obliged to leave, so intense that it compelled him to leave.

Washington Star: "Don't you think there is a great deal more profit in cooking than there is in sleight riding," she asked. "It depends upon the man," he replied, "on which kind of profit you mean; physical or financial."

Indianapolis Journal: "What would you think," asked an inquisitive young person, "what would you think if Bob Ingersoll were to get religion and be converted?" "I would think," replied the inquirer, "what a loss to the world, with much warmth. 'I would give my life for a darned good man, that's what I'd think!'"

AS TO WOMEN. Detroit Free Press. The brand-new woman, who surely is here, is only a few months old. She is not a new woman, but the same old woman, who shrieks at a mouse.

THE HUSBAND. At a Sorosis dinner recently the lady who presided to the "Our Husbands" gave the following verses: Who were because we are so dear, And then forgets—when it is here—The anniversary every year?

Who when he's donning evening clothes, Would with an angel come to blows, And let the whole house hear his woes? And let the whole house hear his woes?

Who sometimes makes us quail and quake With tales about the bread and cake His mother used to make and bake?

Who calls the landlord with a frown, And then slips out and goes up town, While wife talks that landlord down? The husband.

Who grumbles lots, as well we know, That he is not the boss of his own show, Yet in his heart is glad 'tis so? The husband.

And so, in water pure and clear, I drink the health of those so dear—Our husbands.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

RELIABLE CLOTHIERS. Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back. We Blowed Ourselves. Once for some cloth and tailor's wages to make us up a lot of overcoats to sell for \$10—we'll never do it again—it was the biggest mistake we ever made—but we're going to remedy it by selling them all—Saturday—the one day only—at \$4—an overcoat.

They are meltons—cheviots—all wool overcoatings, with plain or velvet colors—worsted lined—silk sleeve lined—most of them every thread wool—\$4—our trade don't buy \$10 overcoats much—and we'll never make any more \$10 overcoats. For \$4. Saturday only.

Then to give those who want to pay more, a chance—we have marked several lines of Kerseys—Meltons—Chinchillas—some silk, some serge lined—black, brown and dark colors—Overcoats that were sold up to today for \$18—\$20—\$22.50—\$25—and \$30—the higher priced ones being in small sizes and short lengths—the rest long and lots of sizes—at \$14.75—for Saturday only—But that \$4 overcoat—there's the bargain, if there ever was one—\$10 overcoats for \$4—one day—Saturday.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.