

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation statistics for various months and years, including total circulation and paid circulation.

George B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1895, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation statistics for the month of February 1895, showing daily and total circulation.

China and Japan go about the work of peacemaking as leisurely as they go about the work of making war.

There are still a few faithful democratic ex-congressmen whom President Cleveland is expected to provide for.

Governor McKinley has the grip. But he will not complain if it turns out to be the grip on the presidential nomination.

When a new Spanish ministry gets comfortably established in office Secretary Gresham will commence to talk a little longer.

The lot of a New York politician is not always a happy one about the time the extraordinary grand jury brings in its indictments.

Bills prohibiting the use of railroad passes have met with their usual ill success in almost every legislature that has been in session this winter.

Thomasville may be an excellent health resort for presidential booms, but it seems to be pretty hard on the health of presidential candidates.

Nebraska as the tree planters' state, with the golden rod as its floral emblem, will soon be the idol of the devotees of sentimental nomenclature.

There has not been a destructive fire in Omaha since Chief Redell fairly got his bearings in the city. Yet there has been no suggestion of reduced insurance rates.

We wonder what William C. Whitney is expecting to catch next. Mr. Whitney does not usually emerge from a prolonged state of silence unless he is after something.

The legislature in its manifold wisdom has decreed that cigarettes shall not be sold to minors in Nebraska. This opens up limitless possibilities of usefulness to the Woman's club, which, we dare say, will not be ignored.

Every scheme to make money out of the Trilby craze is being pushed for all it is worth. But then, this is only on the principle of making hay while the sun shines, and not expecting the sun to shine very long at that.

These successive foreign complications will prove of some advantage if they only serve to restore the Department of State to the cabinet foreground, a place which the treasury has been threatening to usurp.

A few more judicial decisions in the cases against the Union Pacific and its connecting lines and the receivers will have to have the aid of a diagram and chart, and perhaps an official guide, to ascertain "where they are at."

Cigarette fiends under 21 years of age will do well to lay in a supply of their noxious firstlings that will tide them over the first few months of the anti-cigarette law, during which a pretense at its enforcement will doubtless be made.

A negro woman suspected of arson is said to have been lynched in interior Tennessee. Nebraska is not the only place where the lynching of a woman can take place, but the people of this state must forever deplore the blot which such an occurrence puts upon their fair name.

Everybody appears agreed that the prison contract system is vicious, but when it comes to taking action looking toward a resumption of possession by the state no one is anxious to make the first move. Does the legislature want the impression to go abroad that it is afraid to tackle this delicate subject?

Very few of the many burglaries and petty crimes committed are reported in the newspapers. Police officials seem to object to such information going to the public for reasons best known to themselves. To be sure, the frequency of these crimes is prima facie evidence that the detectives do not detect, but that fact has long been established.

A would-be poetess, writing for Kate Field's Washington, starts out on an ode to the departed congress with these inspiring lines: "No bustle at the capitol, no lobbying to do." We should trust not! Every up-to-date poetess ought to know that bustles went out of style at least five years ago. Such a mistake might be excused in a poet, but a poetess, never!

THE POLICE COMMISSION BILL.

The primary object of creating a metropolitan Board of Fire and Police Commissioners for the city of Omaha was the demand of our citizens for a complete divorce of the police and fire departments from politics. This object has been steadily kept in view by charter committees and legislative delegations from this county. The legislature of 1887, which gave Omaha the first charter for metropolitan cities, created a board of four commissioners, two of whom were to be of one party and two of the opposite party. The mayor was made ex-officio chairman of the police commission, and thus placed in position to take part in appointments, removals, promotions and discipline of the police force, of which as chief executive of the city he is and should be the responsible head. The legislature of 1891 amended the original act so as to give the third party a voice in the commission, and thereby went one step further in the direction of nonpartisan government of the police.

The Russell-Churchill bill, which is now being railroaded by main force through the senate, is a reactionary departure from the principle of nonpartisan government in the government of the fire and police force. It is not only a piece of rank partisan legislation, but its avowed purpose is to place the police and fire departments under the control of a secret political society that would, if permitted to grasp the reins of municipal government, become a counterparty of Tammany. The full significance of this pernicious measure has not dawned upon the community because its promoters have professed all along that the only purpose aimed at was the purification of public morals by purging the police of corruption and vicious practices. The real purpose of the new police commission bill is to turn the police force and fire department into a political machine, to be used in dominating the community and forcing tribute from the criminal classes to the support of a coterie of venal political schemers. The salient points of the Churchill-Russell police commission bill are:

First. The exclusion of the mayor from all relation to the police department. This stab at Mayor Bemis establishes a dangerous precedent. Mr. Bemis is not to be perpetual mayor of Omaha, and, in any event, it is most pernicious to incite insubordination in the police against the chief executive by depriving him of a prerogative that is essential to good government and the maintenance of law and order.

Second. The new commission, composed of three members, of which two may belong to the same party, and in which these two members are given full control of the police and fire departments, will inevitably be a partisan board, and it goes without saying that the dominant majority is to be taken from the A. P. A. ranks with a view to converting the whole police force into a political proscription club that would tyrannize over the people.

Third. The terms of the commissioners are so arranged as to confer upon Churchill and Russell the power to appoint members of the commission not only during Governor Holcomb's term, but for the first year of the term of his successor in office. In other words, if the next governor is a republican Russell and Churchill are to control appointments on the Omaha police commission during his first year of office, although they may not be re-elected themselves.

Fourth. The new commission bill requires the fire and police chiefs to be elected, although, as was the case recently, it may be imperatively necessary for the greater efficiency of this force to appoint experts from other states, just as has always been done in the selection of our school superintendents. It may as well be understood by our business men and insurance managers that this provision of the bill enacted into law will compel the retirement of Chief Redell, who has already given ample proof of the wisdom of the present commission in sending abroad for a new chief. It is the consensus of opinion that the same policy will have to be pursued in the selection of a chief of police to avoid a choice from among the contending factions in the present force.

The new commission bill should either be amended so as to protect Omaha against partisanship and sectarian contention or it should be shelved.

THE RAILROAD PROSPECT.

The small volume of railroad traffic and earnings, the decreased rates of dividends on paying roads, the slow progress of reorganization of lines in the hands of receivers and the increasing number of legal complications arising in connection with the bankrupt Pacific roads has quite naturally brought a period of gloomy depression upon investors in railway securities. Yet railway officials generally, even those of the most involved roads, maintain a hopeful view of the situation and continue to assert that bed rock has been reached. In several interviews of the past few weeks high railroad authorities have expressed confidence in the early return of better business.

In making suggestions to railway investors the veteran financial writer who contributes to the New York Sun under the nom de plume of Matthew Marshall calls attention to several pages of railroad history that go to support the more cheerful view of the prevailing conditions. During the period just preceding the civil war, he says, the Lake Shore Railway company was for a long time almost as hopelessly bankrupt as the Atchison and the Union Pacific are now. Its stock even so late as 1879—sixteen years ago—sold considerably below par and was eschewed by all conservative investors. Chicago & Alton, too, he relates, emerged from a receivership as late as 1862, and long thereafter both its common and its preferred stocks were what he calls "speculative foot balls." Illinois Central went into bankruptcy in 1857 and its 7 per cent bonds sold at 50 cents on the dollar. New York Central is another example. Before its amalgamation with the Hudson River and the doubling of the united capital of both its stock fluctuated steadily around 80, and even New York & New Haven and the various subsidiary companies which it has since absorbed brought prices below par.

Of course we are not to assume from

this that all the railroads that are now down on the lowest rung of the ladder are going to be among the best paying properties in the country in a very few years. The same writer goes on to say that what finally determines the value of a railroad stock in the market is its value as an investment and what determines its value as an investment is the income it yields or is likely to yield. The railroads referred to were at first profitable while they opened up a comparatively new field. The transition from the temporary work of carrying in new settlers and the materials they need for establishing themselves to the work of carrying crops to market and bringing back supplies exchanged for them sends the business down to a more permanent basis. Its expansion then depends upon a steady upbuilding of manufacturing, settlements, the accretion of more immigrants and more capital and the situation of a disposition to spend money on travel. This expansion is bound to set in in the west with the first good crop. Restore prosperity to the farmer and prosperity will come to the business man. Prosperous business men and prosperous railroads are synonymous. The crop prospects will be an accurate index of the railroad prospect.

A MEMORIAL TO TENNYSON.

It is proposed to erect a memorial to Tennyson, in the Isle of Wight, to be paid for by subscriptions from the admirers of the poet in England and America. The memorial is to be a lofty granite monolith in the form of an Iona cross and the site of it is the top of a bold cliff, 700 feet above the sea, where it will be in full view from the deck of every vessel that passes up and down the English channel and visible from all points for many miles inland. The British government has consented to accept the monolith and to preserve it forever as a beacon. The American committee to secure subscriptions needs to raise only a small amount to complete its share of the fund. In appealing to the American admirers of Tennyson, and they are legion, it is pointed out that Englishmen have paid in Westminster abbey memorials to Longfellow and Lowell and in St. Margaret's a memorial to Phillips Brooks. It is therefore urged that Americans ought to share with the English in the proposed unique tribute to the memory of one of the greatest of English poets. Everybody who has read with intelligence and pleasure and profit the works of Tennyson will unhesitatingly concur in this suggestion, and if one in every thousand of the American readers and admirers of the great poet would contribute something, however small, to the memorial fund, there would be raised an amount sufficient to erect a much more ambitious memorial than is proposed. Americans should feel it to be at once a duty and a pride to share in this undertaking—a duty because of the honor to the memory of two distinguished American poets by the English and a pride in attesting the esteem in which the work of the foremost English poet of his time is held by the intelligent people of this land. How much the poetry of Tennyson has contributed to the uplifting of the intellectual life of the American people is impossible of computation, for the poet was not less revered here than in his own land, and countless hearts and lives have found sweet solace and noble inspiration in his immortal lines. The memorial offers the opportunity for Americans to attest in a measure their appreciation of Tennyson, and there ought to be no difficulty or delay in securing our share of the cost of the proposed tribute.

SENDING FOREIGN MINISTERS HOME.

The demand of our government for the recall of Minister Thurston has called attention to the precedents for this action, of which there are several. The first one occurred during the administration of Washington. The minister of France, Citizen Genet, had made himself very obnoxious to our government and his recall was asked. He was finally deposed in disgrace, but did not leave the country, having married a daughter of Governor Clinton of New York. The next case was during the administration of Jefferson, when the recall of the Spanish minister, Carlos de Yruza, was demanded. He was deposed and another minister appointed, but, having an American wife, he refused to leave the country. His conduct continuing offensive, congress empowered the president to send out of the country any minister who refused to leave after his recall, and, on the Spanish government making a peremptory demand for Yruza's return to Spain, he took his departure. Minister Jackson of England was recalled at the request of our government during the administration of Madison. M. Pousin, the French minister, during the administration of Taylor, and Crampton, the British minister, was sent out of the country during the administration of Pierce for the very flagrant offense of recruiting for the British army in the United States during the Crimean war. A case that created considerable sensation was that of Catacazy, the Russian minister, recalled during the administration of Grant. It has been said that the offense of Catacazy was similar to that of Thurston, but the real reason for asking the recall of the Russian minister was a social one. Mrs. Fish, the wife of the secretary of state, having refused to receive the minister's wife, a Washington woman, who did not bear an unblemished reputation before marriage. During the first administration of President Cleveland Lord Sackville West, British minister, was sent home for meddling in American politics, he having written a letter to a supposed naturalized Englishman, who asked for instructions how to vote in the presidential election of 1888.

The request or demand of a government for the recall of a minister is one not to be questioned by the government upon which it is made. When a diplomatic representative has made himself so obnoxious to the government to which he is accredited as to have become what the diplomats call "persona non grata," it is the right of the offended government to ask or demand his recall without giving any explanation for doing so. It is sufficient to notify the government from which he comes that he is not wanted. An au-

thority says: "The constitution vests the president with the duty of receiving ambassadors and other public ministers. This duty contains very important powers. In discharging it the president may refuse to receive an ambassador or public minister from a particular state, or from a particular organization claiming to be an independent state, or he may refuse to receive a particular person as ambassador from a state, whose independence has been already universally recognized; or he may dismiss or demand the recall of any ambassador or public minister." Only when an ambassador or public minister is dismissed for political reasons is the act a hostile one.

In regard to the demand for the recall of Minister Thurston, the secretary of state is criticised on the ground of unfair discrimination against the Hawaiian representative, in view of the fact that the Italian ambassador and the Spanish minister have been guilty of breaches of diplomatic courtesy. It is certainly true as to the latter that his recent conduct has been of a character which our government might justly have regarded as offensive, but the Italian ambassador, if not strictly observing diplomatic proprieties, has done nothing to warrant a demand for his recall. As to Mr. Thurston, it is alleged that he had not been on cordial terms with Secretary Gresham for some time. Having crowned numerous in-proprieties with what the secretary of state properly regarded as a most flagrant breach of diplomatic courtesy, the only course consistent with the dignity of the government was to demand his recall.

A LEGISLATIVE WEAKNESS.

The tendency of American legislative bodies to throw more and more upon the courts the duty of protecting the citizen in the rights guaranteed to him by the constitution is occasioning remark in many quarters. Wherever there is a system of government under a written constitution it is of necessity the courts which must in the end determine whether or not the fundamental mandate or prohibition has been violated, but this fact does not excuse the legislative body from failing to respect the various constitutional provisions. So common have become the judicial decisions declaring laws of the United States or of the individual states to be unconstitutional that they no longer create even a momentary surprise. When bills are pending in one house or another and the point is urged that they contemplate something forbidden by the fundamental law, the usual resort is that that is a matter for the courts to judge of, with the accompanying inference that no harm will be done if the attempt is made and proves unsuccessful.

But it is a mistake to imagine that bills passed by a legislature and later declared to be unconstitutional can in the meanwhile do no harm. In the first place we have no assurance how soon the question will be brought before the courts, or whether it will ever be brought before them, and in the interval the legislation has the force of law. There are many petty injustices perpetrated under legal forms for which remedies might be had, but which injure no one sufficiently to spur him on to inaugurate a legal contest against it. Aside from that every man is entitled to freedom from needless intrusions upon his constitutionally guaranteed rights. He is compelled to endure a hardship every time he has to resist the enforcement of unconstitutional legislation, and the nullification of the obnoxious law by decree of the court, in nine cases out of ten, only a scant and tardy indemnification of the injuries suffered. It is always impossible to entirely undo what has been done in the brief period that such legislation has been recognized as properly belonging on the statute book.

There are plenty of doubtful points of constitutional law arising every day to afford the courts ample material to work out an interpretation of the constitution without the legislature enacting measures conceded to be in conflict with its authority. Enough bills of dubious constitutionality will slip through in any event. Where a proposed measure clearly exceeds the constitutional authority of the legislative body or plainly trenches upon the domain of private rights, no good reason can be advanced for giving it any consideration at all. To send it along with the stamp of legislative approval upon the theory of letting it take its chances with the courts is an abuse of legislative power for which there is neither warrant nor excuse.

The charter bill pretends to reduce the police department expenses by making the maximum pay of patrolmen \$75 per month instead of \$85, as at present. In reality, however, it increases police salaries, because the patrolmen receive only \$70 per month now and never received more. Should this clause pass in the form in which it is now pending each policeman would be given an increase of salary of \$5 per month or \$60 per year, which for the whole force would amount to over \$4,000 a year. Not only this, but the commission would be prevented from putting into force any kind of classification with graded pay. There are already applicants for positions on the police force now than can be accommodated. If the pay is increased by order of the legislature the force will have to be reduced.

Certain employees of the city hall feel called upon to devote half their time to political scheming. They seem possessed of the idea that the party placing them on the city pay roll would fall into decay did they not protect and preserve it. Little inspectors become puffed up with self-assumed importance and feel the whole weight of city government upon their shoulders. Others, not content to conduct municipal affairs, must condescend with employees in the court house, map out campaigns, help lobby pet measures through the legislature and log-roll petty jobs through the school board and city council. It is incumbent upon heads of departments to stop such practices and put these men

to work. If there is little or nothing for them to do sooner the retrenchment committee cuts off their official wind the better it will be for all concerned.

Music lovers in Omaha and vicinity will have a rare opportunity in the spring music festival that is to take place in this city early next month with the Thomas orchestra as the central attraction. It is an opportunity which they ought not and will not fail to appreciate. The Thomas orchestra, though located in Chicago the greater part of the season, is really a western institution. Its managers want to spend each year on a two months' tour of western cities and thus to build up a musical constituency that will contribute toward a western musical center, with Chicago as the nucleus. Omaha is given a place on the schedule of the trip this year, and if the warm reception that is due is forthcoming she will become a regular stopping point on the future circuits. Add to this the fact that the festival is under the auspices of the local musical societies and that they will participate in the program, and its success ought to be at once assured.

When a student steals a few dollars worth of stuffed birds from the State university he has committed a grave offense and must be rigidly prosecuted. If only to set an example to other students. When state officers and public contractors, however, steal thousands of dollars of state money by fraudulent sales of supplies they have merely turned a sharp trick and the theft is passed unpunished. It is just as much a crime to rob the state in one way as another, but when it comes to a question of punishment it makes a deal of difference who the guilty party is.

The announcement that telephone tolls are to be reduced April 1 will be a source of gratification to the people of this city. The signs of the times lead to the belief that the beginning of the end of high telegraph and telephone charges is upon us. The expiration of telephone patents will admit of competition and the building of private lines, so that the Bell monopoly cannot long endure.

In Cleveland registration judges compel women who want to vote for school commissioners to swear to their exact ages. The result is that only elderly matrons muster up courage enough to register. Men are continually putting obstacles in the way of universal suffrage.

When Chicago recovers from the excitement of the pending municipal election her people will again find time to invent new and appropriate epithets to apply to the members of the Chicago city council.

When the state fair grounds and buildings shall have been completed the wisdom of Omaha's selection will be cheerfully conceded by every fair-minded citizen of this state.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll has peered into the future and sees a free silver Republican nominee for the presidency in 1896. But Pope Bob is not infallible—far from it.

The African Exodus. Indianapolis Journal.

Transporting negroes to Africa is the old story of carrying coals to Newcastle, and a good deal more foolish. The negroes now in Africa should stay there, and those who are unable to endure it in this country should do likewise.

Works Both Ways. Globe-Democrat.

When Europe bears American silver mines it builds our gold mines, and we have plenty of gold to meet the needs of all our demands. The overproduction of gold may yet be a question to puzzle inveterate enemies of silver, if there are any.

The Law and the Liquor. Chicago Times-Herald.

For \$500,000—the amount of "legal expenses" appearing in the Whiskey trust's books—its officers and directors have managed to have been able to purchase a greater measure of immunity from legal troubles than they have ever enjoyed. The trust is misleading; some of the money must have been spent for ice cream.

New Uses for Wire Fences. Washington Star.

The western farmers are now using their barbed wire fences as a medium of great success. One man has a five-mile circuit that is run through a 12-year-old vineyard. These wire fences work well and to give far less trouble than some other methods. This is the result of the aggressive economy with a vengeance, and quite puts into the shade the popular phrase which associates a man's voice apparatus with his head gear as a medium of transmission. The western farmer now talks through the fence instead of through the hat, a process that is easy for eastern farmers, but more valuable in results in a region where neighbors are miles apart.

Does Jingismo Pay? Philadelphia Record.

A careful study of the finances of the various African and Asiatic possessions of the European powers indicates a changing influence upon the very flag of our Jingismo and annexationism. From a report upon the Congo State recently submitted to the Belgian Chamber of Deputies it appears that the annual receipts and expenditures of the state amount to 6,000,000 francs; but among the receipts are included the subsidy of 1,000,000 francs per annum from King Leopold and a grant of 2,000,000 francs per annum from the Belgian exchequer. Territorial expansion is very costly in treasure, to say nothing of the lives sacrificed in the effort to civilize the natives.

Medieval Laws in the Army. Brooklyn Eagle.

How much of the form of war that is kept up in our army and navy in time of peace—but more especially in the armies and navies of Europe—is medieval nonsense? A man expresses adverse opinions of the government and he is guilty of treason. He criticizes his officers, he is a mutineer. He takes a day off or gets drunk like an everyday citizen, and he is sent to prison and put on a low diet and subjected to indignities. The plain citizen would never have to endure these things if he were a soldier. He has a speck of mud on his boots or his gloves and he is fined, or lectured like a schoolboy, or perhaps he is put in the stocks. Finally he gets tired of so much government and he writes all his grievances on a piece of paper and sends it to his commanding officer, and if he is found to be in the right he goes back and finishes his term, and then he goes to prison for years and years.

Instances of Spanish Involence. New York Tribune.

The Virginia, flying the American flag, was captured on the high seas on November 2, 1878, by the Spanish cruiser Torpedo, taken into Santiago with her crew and passengers, and many of the latter were put to death without trial. Although the ship was restored and an indemnity paid through Secretary Eliot's instrumentality, his immediate successor, Secretary Everts, had to deal with four separate cases of American vessels by Spanish cruisers. In each case several shots were fired into the vessel, and the crews had been displayed, and the vessels were visited and searched by armed crews outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. The State department received the Madrid Government that the United States never had recognized any pretense of exercise of sovereignty on the part of Spain beyond a few islands in the Gulf of Mexico in time of peace. Apologies speedily followed, and the offense was repeated on the first convenient occasion.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Dispatch: An Ohio preacher tells his congregation that "Chicago is the nearest approach to hell that we have upon this earth." Probably that poor fellow was compelled to pay full rates for his board for a few days at the World's fair.

Globe-Democrat: A Catholic clergyman in Washington declared from his pulpit on Sunday last that the Irish were the chosen people of God. We have all ways suspected this, and have also believed that the St. Louis Knights of St. Patrick are the chosen people of Ireland, although many of them were born in Germany, and some of the honorary members are supposed to be the descendants of African princes.

New York Sun: We told recently of a preacher's intelligence office in Boston, where the teachers out of a place can have their names entered on the registry, and where the deacons of a church can select the kind of preacher desired by them, after telling what wages they wish to pay. It seems that there is another business firm of a useful kind, by which original sermons are supplied to preachers at a price to the purchaser. These two institutions ought to relieve their patrons of a great deal of trouble.

Fomphleg Press: A preacher came to a new town in this way: "You editors dare not tell the truth. If you do you will not live; your newspaper would be a failure." The editor replied: "You are right, and the teachers who will not have their names and circumstances tell the truth about his members, alive or dead, will not occupy his pulpit more than one Sunday, and then he will find it necessary to leave town in a hurry. The press and the pulpit go hand in hand with whitewash brushes and pleasant words, magnifying little virtues into big ones."

Chicago Herald: Dr. Parkhurst has become so accustomed to preach at graves and to somebody, or fear that he is not saving his soul. He has scolded the supreme court for reinstating Captain Cross, whom the police board, under the League "rule," dismissed on tainted testimony. He has scolded the police board for not dismissing other officers on tainted testimony. Now he is scolding the Exon court for not dismissing Albany the theatrical and hypocritical business carried on in New York. Dr. Parkhurst will end his career, it is to be hoped, by scolding himself into silence, and then he will be forced to emigrate.

Kansas City Star: Dr. Schweinfurth and his "heaven" at Rockford, Ill., furnish a part of forbearance and toleration on the part of preachers who preach at graves and to somebody, with his monstrous pretensions to divinity, has plundered his deluded disciples and has destroyed the peace of many families. His so-called "heaven" is a veritable hot-bed of immorality and infamy. Had he started out to practice the outrageous frauds of which he is guilty under any other guise than that of a religious zealot his shameful career would have been cut short long ago. The fact that he has been spared so long, and is still permitted to carry on his evil operations with none to molest or make afraid, goes to prove that the respect which the American people are disposed to pay to the right of worship and spiritual belief may be carried to an extent which is distinctly harmful to public morals.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A bird on the eastern bonnet is worth two in the bush. Ministers Murrain and Thurston are unfortunate victims of the hair-trigger mouth. The lamentations of the Omaha Hivermen prove that they, too, hanker for more stable currency.

The invasion of China by Japan has aroused the latent forces of civilization in the empire. Hip Latong has shed his wife as well as his yellow coat. Archbishop Corrigan received \$5,000 as his fee for performing the Gould-Castellane wedding ceremony. The archbishop received the money in the shape of a check, signed by George Gould.

It is a sad commentary on the aggressive energy of our friends, the enemy, that a \$4,500 job remained vacant for five months. Secretary Cayle has just found a man for the post of supervising architect.

There were eleven babies born in Minneapolis last Monday, all girls, and fourteen in St. Paul on the same day. All girls! If this proportion continues for a reasonable time annexation of the twin cities is inevitable.

A Kansas woman has applied to the governor for a premium for having raised thirteen children. She should have it, by all means. Kansas is nothing if not a state distinguished for strong adherence to the principle of protecting home industry. An opposition street car company offers to build forty miles of road in Detroit and carry passengers for 3 cents each. The city fathers, however, with an eye single to the public welfare, decline to encourage the enterprise because it would imperil the wages of trolley men.

The New York World wastes a great deal of valuable space to prove that paper money contains germs of about all the ills that flesh is heir to. In these blooming democratic times there is no danger that the "fitty" will stick to any one's person long enough to get intimate with a microbe.

On the day of the election of Felix Faure to the presidency of France he ordered a soldier in active service in the French army at a cost of nearly \$2,000. He has completely conquered the good will of the private who is in rotation on guard at the Elysee, as each day when he is going out he steps into the guard room, and the soldiers stand at attention. He walks slowly past

to stop to say a friendly word to each, and before he goes away orders a quarter of a bottle of ordinary wine for each soldier. Northampton county, Virginia, has with the unbroken record of its court from 1822 to the present time. This is believed to be the oldest complete court record in the United States.

More than 100,000 muskrat skins are bought in New York every winter to supply the demand for imitation seal skin trimming. An allusion to the strip of land between the lakes. The name has been subjected to as many as thirty changes since the discovery of the catract.

There is a girl named Marguerite Rougenval at Thelence, in the north of France, near Saint Quentin, who is reported to have been asleep for the past eleven years. Occasionally she has had hysterical cries, but did not awake after them.

Greely D. Hamilton, a 15-year-old boy, is about to start from San Diego for Boston in a warship. He is reported to have a foot and will sell a patent medicine on the way. The extra foot of the horse grows from one of the hind legs, just above the hocks.

Talk about legislative snags—Delaware has a bute. All divorce applications are considered by the legislature and granted or rejected, as the body sees fit. For two applications are now on hand, and these, coupled with the senatorial contest, furnish sufficient "unearned increment" to prolong the session indefinitely.

The tearing down of the old Blaine house in Washington has caused a demand from all parts of the country for relics of the great secretary. Many people ask for bricks for souvenirs. It is especially popular to produce a theater that is to be erected on the site the room in which Blaine died, and to make it a museum of Blaine relics.

SAUCE FOR THE SOLEMN.

Boston Transcript: It is the young woman with the nose that first discovers that we are having an early spring.

Good News: Little Boy—Papa, what is an inventor? Papa—He is a man who invents something that everybody else has money trying to stop them.

Chicago Record: Hinks—I took my girl to the opera last night. Hinks—Well, never mind that \$5 you owe me, old fellow. Let it run a month or so.

Indianapolis Sentinel: Mrs. Watts—So it was in the Chicago Great market that you lost your girl? Everett—Yes, mum. All save me honor—and an elegant trifle.

Washington Star: "What that tragedy news," said one critic, "is more realistic." "Yes," said another, "they ought to kill the actors, sure enough."

New York Weekly: Mrs. De Style—I wonder what is the best way of arranging theater parties and the supper in the box during the performances. While their minds are full they can't talk.

Chicago Tribune: "Hold up yer hands!" sternly commanded the footpad. "Til throw up one of them," said the sour looking fellow, "and I'll produce in the word." "If you want the other one up you'll have to raise it yourself, I can't. Say, do you know of anything that's good for rheumatism?"

Philadelphia Record: Post—I have called to see you about a poem of mine which was sent to you a few days ago. Editor—Sorry but—Post—A-I was about to say, this poem was sent to you without my knowledge, and I want to pay you to keep it out of your paper.

Chicago Record: "Eustace has been cured of his habit of boasting." "How was that miracle accomplished?" "He was dilating on the size of his income the other evening in a mixed crowd when one of the persons present spoke up and remarked that he was an income tax collector."

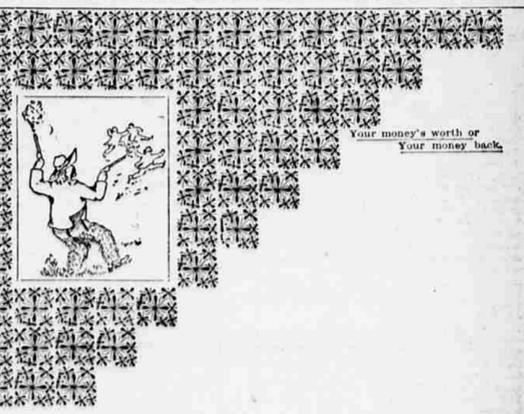
A SURE THING.

Though a wily, he may be fickle And uncertain at her best, There is one unfailling instance When her arm's around all: For in matters of importance, He is the issue weal or woe. You can wager all your money She will say, "I told you so."

YOU CAN NEVER TELL.

You never can tell when you send a word— Like an arrow shot from a bow— Sorry By an archer blind—he it cruel or kind, Just where it will chance to go. It may pierce the breast of your dearest friend, Tipped with its poison or balm; To a stranger's heart in life's produce it may carry its pain or its calm. You never can tell when you do an act Just what the result will be; But with every deed you are sowing a seed, Though its harvest you may not see, Each kindly act is an acorn dropped In God's productive soil; Though you may not know, yet the tree shall grow And shelter the brows that toil.

You never can tell what your thoughts will do In bringing you hate or love; For thoughts are things, and their airy wings Are swifter than carrier doves— They follow the law of the universe— Each thing must create its kind; And they speed off the track to bring you Whatever went out from your mind.



The First Gun Fired--

We are hitting them all—so used to it are we that it's no trouble at all to bring down our man. We are loaded this year with an unusually fine lot of Spring Suits and Overcoats, and together with the exclusive tailor styles and the special low prices we are creating quite a sensation. We never allow a garment to leave the store unless the fit and style is perfect, no matter who you are. For tariff reasons we are able this year to make lower prices than ever, while the clothes themselves are of the finest weaves.

Browning, King & Co.

Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.