

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of November, 1895. (Seal.)

Why should the Milwaukee and Rock Island railroads stand out against the new metropolitan union depot project? Why?

It begins to look as if no one can aspire to be clerk of the national house of representatives unless he is an ex-member of congress.

An astronomer announces a new comet in the firmament. But it doesn't take an astronomer to distinguish the new stars in the political firmament.

Senator Chandler says the presidents' trunk line agreement is only another name for pool. We believe the presidents themselves will admit that.

Only nineteen men have already been mentioned for the republican nomination for governor of Indiana and not half the counties have been heard from.

Fewer railroad employees were killed or injured in the United States during the year just past than during the preceding year. But there were also fewer men employed on the railroads.

Kate Field is out in Utah helping the people of that prospective state select the men who are to represent them in congress. This is for Kate the next best thing to being one of the honored men.

Make the delegates to the Transmississippi congress who spend this week in Omaha leave with the desire to come again and often. That is the real test of the success of entertaining out-of-town visitors.

We notice that representative hall in the state house is being used for private "social hops." But hops must be tame in comparison with the somersaults that members of the legislature have performed in the same hall.

A whole week without the discovery of a new gold field in Nebraska. The farmers must be too busy with other and more profitable ventures to waste their time hunting for scattered grains of sand among the cornstalks.

One thing that bothered the last congress will not bother this congress. It is the income tax. The income tax was settled for practically all time to come by the supreme court and time devoted to it in congress would be simply time wasted.

Senator Sherman says he has been writing history and nothing else. That is probably what is creating so much uneasiness in some political quarters. It is the precise happenings of history that they would much prefer to have remain forever untold.

Ex-Congressman Joe Sibley, he who was nominated for the presidency by the Free Silver league last summer, is lying conspicuously low these days. He has probably come to the conclusion that a nomination on a free silver platform will not be worth so much as he thought it would.

Charley Mosher appears by his signature in the remonstrance proceedings against suit of the state to recover the state money lost in the Capital National bank collapse from ex-Treasurer Hill. Mosher would gladly have appeared in person, but he is unavoidably detained in the vicinity of Sioux Falls, S. D.

An intimate friend of the duke of Marlborough takes the American public into his confidence by asserting that the duke declined to touch a penny of his wife's money or to accept a settlement for his own use. This may be true. If it is true, however, the duke does not possess the business acumen with which he is generally credited.

As The Bee predicted would happen, a crop of imitators of the alleged Denver dye dealer has sprung up, each new wonder dealer to perform miracles that would put those of the original to shame. The newcomers want to share the glory of the Denver dealer and most of them would not object to gaining a little material wealth in addition.

The attorney general's force has suddenly become very anxious to recover from the state that part of the Nebraska World's fair appropriation which is said to have been misappropriated for by the commission. The money which ex-Inspector Hilton is accused of embezzling from the state, however, does not seem to worry the attorney general very much. While about the matter of recovering money due the state, why not stir things up all along the line?

A TRANSMISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

The construction of the transmississippi railroads gave the first powerful impetus to the development of the transmississippi country. Twenty-five years ago the population of the states and territories west of the Mississippi was 6,435,167 and the states and territories west of the Missouri were credited by the national census with a population of 1,492,596. In 1890 the transmississippi states contained a population of 15,170,315, while the population of the states and territories west of the Missouri aggregated 5,917,213. In 1890 there were only twenty-one miles of railroad in the country west of the Mississippi. Today the railroad mileage in the same region exceeds 65,000 miles, of which 37,000 miles are boasted by the country west of the Missouri.

The marvelous resources of this vast empire were only in a measure displayed at the World's Columbian exposition. In fact the exhibits of the western states and territories were to a great extent overshadowed by the international exhibits made at Chicago. Of the hundreds of thousands of people who viewed the World's fair comparatively few carried away with them a distinct impression of the productive industries of the transmississippi states. Even people who live in this section and who have contributed to its growth do not grasp their extent and magnitude.

The inspiration for the Cotton States' exposition now being held in Atlanta doubtless lay in the conviction that an interstate exposition would go further toward promoting the development of the south than any other single agency. That the judgment of the projectors of the Cotton States' exposition was eminently sound is attested by the success that has attended this great undertaking as regards both the number and variety of the exhibits and the financial management of the venture. Not only have the people of the cotton states displayed commendable zeal in contributing toward its success with their displays, but several of the Atlantic states, notably New York and Pennsylvania, are creditably represented. The Atlanta exposition has drawn hundreds of thousands of visitors from every section of the country and will be the agency by which a vast amount of new capital will be transplanted into the south.

What has been accomplished for the south by the Atlanta exposition can be accomplished for the west by a transmississippi exposition. With a population of 15,000,000 to draw on and a country prolific in material wealth, a transmississippi exposition would be an assured success from its very inception. Such an exposition would give the impetus to the westward trend of population and capital for which the people of this section have been striving. It would make known to all the world the capabilities of the great west and revive activity in every branch of industry and production.

The Transmississippi congress, which convenes in this city during the present week, is the proper body to take the initiative in formulating the plan for a transmississippi exposition. Its recommendation in this matter would have great weight with both the state and national legislatures. Without disparaging any other city ambitions to secure the location of such an interstate exposition, The Bee believes that the claims of Omaha are far superior to those of all other transmississippi points. Its location in the heart of the continent, midway between New York and San Francisco, makes it alike accessible to people east and west. Its railroad facilities in every direction are as perfect as those of any city in the Mississippi valley north of St. Louis. It is the center of the great agricultural belt and within a day's reach by rail of the mining regions of Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota, and within two days' reach of the great mining states west of the Rockies. Omaha is as near to the Puget sound country as is St. Paul, and nearer by 500 miles to San Francisco and southern California.

It is hardly necessary to add that whatever is required of Omaha or pledged for Omaha to make the transmississippi exposition a success, the business men of this city will carry out to the letter.

A WARON MONOPOLY.

Much interest is being manifested in the proceeding that has been instituted by the attorney general of New York to restrain the American Tobacco company from doing business in that state, because it is clearly perceived that if the action shall be sustained by the courts and the company be driven out of the state it will doom every trust and combination having its headquarters in New York to a like fate. As the Journal of Commerce says, the methods of the tobacco company are similar to those of the other great monopolistic combinations organized in another state and doing business in New York under a certificate granted by the secretary of state in virtue of the county usually recognized in the case of foreign combinations, and if the tobacco company's way of doing business is in contravention of the laws of the state, so is that of the Sugar trust and other more or less despotic monopolies similarly organized and conducted.

This gives the action instituted by the attorney general of New York national importance, for if the certificate procured by one trust from the secretary of state be vacated, annulled and set aside as contravening the laws of the state, the same action must follow in the case of the others doing business in the same illegal manner, under like authorization. "That would mean," says the Journal of Commerce, which has made a most vigorous and persistent fight against the trusts, "not only an end to trust methods in the state of New York, but would seal their doom throughout the United States, for apart from the certainty that the action of this state would be followed in all the commercial commonwealths of the union, exclusion from New York would be fatal to the existence of any of the great manufacturing and trading monopolies." In view of this the business interests of the whole country will watch with great interest

the course of the action which the attorney general of New York is about to institute. The supreme court of the United States has pointed out that the suppression of this form of monopoly largely depends upon the states. The proceeding against the tobacco company in New York may demonstrate the wisdom of this judgment.

COMPARATIVE NEWS ENTERPRISE.

It is passing strange that people who live in glass houses persist in throwing stones. The other day The Bee gave publicity to a rumor cabled from Sofia by way of Berlin to the Associated press to the effect that Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, had been poisoned. This dispatch was published with due caution in headlines which could not possibly have misled any intelligent reader, namely, "Sultan Said to Be Dead—Poison Supposed to Be Means of His Taking Off." The rumored poisoning of the sultan was within the realm of probability. The dispatch was received as a rumor and published as such. But our enterprising contemporary, the World-Herald, which has achieved notoriety as a fakir of bogus dispatches, has the temerity to make an editorial display card out of this Associated press cablegram, as if The Bee had been guilty of a terrible offense and its telegraph service proved to be unreliable and worthless.

Comparisons are odious, but they must be made sometimes. It may not be generally known, because The Bee is not in the habit of bragging about its enterprise, but prefers to let its works speak for themselves, that the telegraphic news service of The Bee is more extensive and more expensive than that of any paper this side of Chicago and north of St. Louis. The greatest contrast between The Bee and its pretended rivals is in the telegraphic columns devoted to cable dispatches and domestic news from all sections of the country. This is particularly noticeable in a comparison of commercial news. The Bee has the exclusive use of the full Associated press service, day and night, in the state of Nebraska. The World-Herald has had no Associated press dispatches for more than two years. It prints only an abridged United press report, reinforced by clippings and home made spurious telegrams. These bogus dispatches have become so common and clumsy that few people believe anything they see in that sheet unless verified in The Bee. Not long since the World-Herald published an announcement of the death of Queen Victoria and an extra containing this fake was hawked about the streets of Omaha as genuine goods.

The Associated press day telegraphic service which The Bee receives and pays for averages from 8,000 to 10,000 words daily, and the night service from 15,000 to 23,000. The World-Herald's day telegraphic service is from 1,500 to 2,500 words, and its night service rarely exceeds 7,500 words. The press service and special telegrams of The Bee cost an average of \$1,800 a month; those of the World-Herald do not exceed \$800 a month.

WATERSON ON LINCOLN.

During the coming week Colonel Henry Waterston, the able and brilliant editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, will deliver in this city his famous address on Abraham Lincoln. We bespeak for Colonel Waterston a cordial welcome and we feel confident that he will receive it. Distinguished as a journalist and an orator, he has a stronger claim to popular attention, especially on the part of the northern people, for the great service he has done in inculcating the sentiment of loyalty to the union and love of the flag among the people of the south. Colonel Waterston fought for the confederate cause and made an enviable record for bravery in support of what he believed to be right, but when that cause was lost he accepted the result and at once addressed himself to the task of harmonizing the sections and creating fraternal relations between the people of the north and south. No southern man has accomplished more in this direction than Henry Waterston and none is entitled to greater credit for the creation of that spirit which has elevated the new south. It was Colonel Waterston's eloquence that induced the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its first encampment on southern soil and it was his efforts which largely contributed to make it perhaps the most memorable encampment ever held.

Colonel Waterston is a brilliant orator, in some respects without a peer among contemporary orators. In his address on Lincoln, for whose character he has the highest admiration, Colonel Waterston is at his best and the effort has everywhere received unqualified commendation. The citizens of Omaha should avail themselves of the opportunity that will be offered to hear it.

IRRIGATION IN NEBRASKA.

The importance of the decision handed down last week by the supreme court of Nebraska, affirming the validity of the irrigation act passed by the last legislature, is probably not fully appreciated by the people of this state. The court declared the act to be constitutional, and inasmuch as the Nebraska law is essentially the same as that of California, whose law was judicially declared to be unconstitutional, the decision of our highest court is of great interest. Of course the question may be taken to the federal courts, but the probabilities are in favor of the decision being sustained, in the event of an appeal being taken to the United States courts.

be reclaimed by irrigation will be capable of supporting a population as large as that which we now have and of contributing annually almost as much to the wealth and prosperity of our people as is derived from our present resources. A great deal of the soil in the portion of Nebraska requiring irrigation to make it productive is of the finest quality, needing only adequate moisture to make it yield in great abundance. Those who have given the matter careful and thorough investigation attest that nowhere in this country are the irrigable lands superior to those of Nebraska, and consequently they offer the most favorable inducements to the investment of capital in irrigation.

The upbuilding of Nebraska depends in no small degree upon the reclamation and development of the large extent of its territory requiring irrigation in order to insure annual crops. The decision of the supreme court of the state makes investment in irrigation enterprises practically secure. It is a reasonable expectation, therefore, that there will be rapid progress made in extending the work of irrigation in this state.

AN AGGRESSIVE COMMERCIAL POLICY.

American statesmanship should address itself to the work of promoting the foreign commerce of the nation and not expend thought and time in discussing schemes of territorial acquisition. In his speech at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce last week Senator Burrows of Michigan expressed the hope that the time is not far distant when the flag of our commerce shall be unfurled in every port of trade in Central and South America, when the feeble barrier between the two oceans shall give way to American enterprise and American capital and a new highway of commerce shall open on the sea; when even an intercontinental railway shall penetrate to the very centers of South American trade, blinding the republics of the western hemisphere in indissoluble bonds of commercial interest and unity. "When that time comes," said Senator Burrows, "the republic will enter upon a new and unexampled era of industrial prosperity and commercial progress."

Here is suggested a policy, entirely practicable and involving no deviation from the principles which have guided the republic from its foundation, that ought to appeal to the best wisdom and the highest patriotism of Americans. It contemplates a peaceful contest for a larger share of that great and growing commerce of the southern continent which we have too long neglected, permitting it to be practically monopolized by our European commercial rivals. It proposes a policy of material achievement in which there would be no danger of troublesome foreign complications and entanglements and which would add to the influence and prestige of the United States in that quarter of the world where it may properly and safely seek to increase its influence and where, there is every reason to believe, the efforts of the American people in this direction would be most cordially and heartily welcomed. The republic does not need more territory, with all the possible danger and difficulties its acquisition would involve, but a greater and more rapid development of the resources it already possesses, and this will be accomplished by the enlargement of its markets, particularly in this hemisphere. It was the beneficent purpose of the policy of commercial reciprocity to accomplish this and that plan of trade conquest must and will be resumed as soon as the party which originated and instituted it is again in control of the government.

In order that the flag of our commerce shall be unfurled in every port of trade in Central and South America there must be legislation that will permit the revival of the merchant marine. This is not less important than reciprocity and is essential to the full success of that policy. It has been abundantly demonstrated that we cannot hope to secure such share of the trade of the countries to the south of us as we ought to have so long as we are dependent for the transportation of our products upon foreign ship owners. That dependence not only places us at a disadvantage in our dealings with other countries, but it takes a vast sum of money annually out of the country which if kept and expended at home would add materially to the general prosperity.

An aggressive commercial policy, looking to the extension of our trade in every quarter of the world where there is promise of a profitable return, is what should engage the attention of American statesmen, because that will bring development, prosperity and power, without any danger to our peace or to the maintenance of friendly relations with all the world.

The suit of State Treasurer Bartley against the receiver of the defunct Capital National Bank for the amount of the state deposit is taken up as the basis for a supplemental answer in the case to recover the lost money from the bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Hill. When Mr. Bartley began this suit after a delay of over two years in instituting it, it was supposed that there was some ulterior motive for bringing it at that particular time. The new answer in the Hill case explains several things that were previously obscure.

We ought to have a new justice of the supreme court just as soon as the new senate meets, and organizes. President Cleveland has delayed appointing a successor to the late Justice Jackson apparently for the reason that he wanted his appointee to be confirmed by the senate before entering upon the duties of the office. The business before the supreme court is of such importance as to require a full bench and the president will have no excuse for delaying filling the vacancy after congress shall have convened.

Candidates for the minor elective positions in the house, such as clerk, door-keeper, postmaster and sergeant-at-arms, are setting out to prosecute their campaigns on the same plan as men who seek high elective offices. They

are establishing headquarters and corraling members as they make their appearance in Washington and offering inducements of all kinds for votes. The places held by these house officials are to be fought for as energetically as places on the floor itself.

Why do rational and clever people persist in going into the counterfeiting business? According to the report of the chief of the Treasury department secret service, 803 arrests were made last year, nearly all of them for violating the statutes against counterfeiting, and of those who underwent trial only eighty-four were acquitted, while 181 were convicted and 119 pleaded guilty. The counterfeiter is almost foredoomed to conviction and that before he has pursued his business very long. In the face of these facts the ranks of the counterfeiter are regularly recruited, so that their numbers remain practically steady.

A local preacher complains that the 35,000 lawyers in the United States receive five times as much money in fees and salaries as do the 37,000 clergymen in the United States. "This is said if true. But it must not be overlooked that every one of the clergymen expects to receive an additional reward of incalculable value in another world, while every lawyer knows that all the pay he will get for his professional services must be collected on this earth or not at all.

The superintendent of foreign mails reports to his superior that the foreign mail service during the past year has been excellent in every particular. This is gratifying, but it is the domestic mail service in which by far the greater number of our people are interested. If one of the two services must be better than the other the service which affects all the matter mailed from one point to another in the United States is the one that should be given the greatest attention.

An American consul located in Switzerland reports to the State department that a man cannot get a respectable shine on his shoes abroad. As the most accomplished bootblacks in the larger cities of this country are almost all Italians this statement seems a trifle disjointed. Europe ought to re-impose a few of its sons who have been educated in the American bootblacking art.

Secretary Morton boldly says that he thinks an efficient and satisfactory president should be re-elected as long as he is willing to serve. Why not elect a president for life during good behavior and have done with it?

Impartiality Personified. "Death and taxes" may be "sure," as the old saying puts it, but death is a great deal more impartial.

An Expensive Luxury. The extra cost of coal when steam is kept up on the British fleet in the neighborhood of Constantinople is \$35,000 a day. Turkey is an expensive luxury to all the powers, and will be eliminated as a matter of economy.

Cut Down the Price. The railroad should push the movement to compel Pullman to reduce the price of upper berths in sleeping cars. An upper berth isn't worth as much money as a lower one—at least, people won't pay as much for an upper if they can help it. At 50 cents less it is quite probable that the uppers in any particular car would be sold out as quickly as the lowers.

A Much-Abused Expression. "In the name of civilization" the European powers interfere in the affairs of Turkey, and Egypt, and China, and Siam, and Annamite, and Abyssinia, and Morocco, and Corea, and lots of other countries. The American government has not a word to say in the name of civilization when the Spanish masters of Cuba slaughter the unhappy natives whom they have so long oppressed.

The Kaffir Squeeze. With a shrinkage in the value of Kaffir stocks estimated by the London Economist at \$200,000,000 since last September, English investors are likely to return to American securities with increased respect. The Kaffir press probably will be followed by a long depression in English speculative business, but it is not likely to have more than a temporary effect on legitimate trade.

"Mending His Fences." Sherman relates in his book that in July, 1879, he visited his farm near Mansfield, and there gave utterance to an expression which has since become a common term in politics. He said that he had seen his neighbors engaged in mending their fences, and he said that he had seen his neighbors engaged in mending his fences and look after neglected property. His reference was to fences on his farm, which he had found in a sadly dilapidated state, but the newspaper gave it a political significance, and since then, as he says, "every politician engaged in scheming has his position said to be 'mending his fences.'"

At Home in Dundee. Ambassador Bayard returned the recipient of recently high British honors in the freedom of the city of Dundee. In no other city of its size in Great Britain was he entitled to a warmer welcome. Dundee is a manufacturing center for burials, bagging, etc. Mr. Bayard's party gave a great boom to Dundee, as will be seen by the treasury statement, showing an increase for nine months of about \$1,500,000 in the imports of the goods Dundee makes. Mr. Bayard talked of international commerce and free trade, and, of course, Dundee rejoiced. The ambassador is highly successful in trucking to the British.

The Passing of the "Dry." The fanatical "Drys" have signally failed in disturbing political conditions in Iowa this year, and their day for controlling the legislature is evidently very much past. If the vote at the late state election is any criterion, Complete official returns this year give Drake, republican, for governor, 208,811 votes; Babo, democrat, 147,410; General Drake runs behind his ticket, 144,000 votes, but his plurality is 61,411. The vote of 1893 was the first under the local option law, and in a total cast of 415,810 the drys had 19,349. They lost 665 votes in two years, and it is a problem whether the two old parties will ever again take them into consideration as a factor in the politics of the state.

Morton's Hopeful View. Secretary Morton, in his annual report, makes the clever and agreeable statement that better times for the farmer are just ahead, and the values of land will increase. The farmers will be happy to learn all this and take the secretary at his word. They have been waiting for a turn in the tide for years—something that would bring wheat up to the dollar mark and their bread to a figure outside those not with a sharp edge, and the chance for improvement is evidently justified by fact. The increase of millions to the population and the demand for foreign markets are the factors in this field of promise for the farmers. Secretary Morton has also set a lesson in economy in expenditures in his department. Of \$162,523 appropriated during the past two fiscal years \$1,128,268 have been returned to the treasury as the unexpended balance.

BLASTS FROM RAJA'S HORN.

When we give gratuitously, we do not get at all. Self-righteousness is as hard to cure as cancer. The man who believes nothing never amounts to much. Labor is frugality only when we do not put heart in our work. A stingy man can get religion, but he can't grow in grace and stay that way. No man can be a leader who has not the courage to sometimes stand alone. No hired hand would be willing to do a millionaire's work for the pay he gets. Convince some people that it pays to belong to church, and you can't keep them out. Nobody can tell what a man will do in a horse trade by the noise he makes in church. All the science in the world can't make a man feel at home in the company of the righteous. The man who sits down to wait for a golden opportunity to knock at his door, will need a thick cushion on his chair. Job found plenty of time to offer burnt offerings for each one of his ten children, because he went at it early in the morning.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Count Castellane is said to have dropped a snug roll of Anna Gould's money in Kaffir speculation. "Come easy, go easy." Ex-Governor James E. Campbell and ex-Congressman Paul Song, a pair of Ohio lefts, threaten to increase the democratic retired list in New York.

The tone of the Pall Mall Gazette toward everything American shows that Astor is determined to break into royal circles regardless of cost or country.

A brother of a party to a suit being tried in an Indiana court attempted to influence the jury by means of Masonic signs, failing to heed an admonition was committed for contempt.

The birth of a girl heir to the Russian throne is said to be a source of great disappointment to the emperor. The czar, it seems, harbored hopes common to most fathers, wherefore nature delighted to joke him.

After thirty years of litigation Samuel Holiday of San Francisco has won his fight against that city for possession of a fifty-acre lot forming the highest part of Lafayette park, San Francisco's most beautiful pleasure grounds.

Ex-President Harrison chatted with the newspaper in New York the other day on a variety of topics, but evaded the obscure claim when the subject of politics came up. There is a charm about the silence of the Indiana statesman that is inexplicable to the sages of Maine and Ohio.

One of the prize winners at the New York horse show was ridden by a prominent society woman whose husband is a notorious burglar just sent to the penitentiary in Massachusetts. She did not know he was a professional crackman, but had a decidedly swell time on the proceeds of his toil.

The arrest of the editor of a "counterfeit detector" on a charge of "abusing the power" illustrates the truth of the well known lines:

Vice is a monster of such frightful mien As to be hated needs but to be seen. But seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first despise, then pity, then embrace.

Edward Simmons, the artist who designed the decorations for the new criminal court building in New York, rejects the idea of blind justice, and has depicted that deity with both eyes open, holding the scales in one hand and the American flag in the other. He is quite right. Justice can no longer afford to be blind in New York or elsewhere.

"Thurman's most noticeable characteristic in the senate," says ex-Senator Edmunds, "was his command of pure, strong English. He was powerful in debate, never mincing matters, but calling things by what he considered their right names. He was brave in his convictions and was always working for what he thought the good of his country and not for hire."

There is much ado about the attempted robbery of an express car in New Jersey, and the impression conveyed is that the attempt was unusual. It was, because projected by amateurs. It takes the gentlest of robbers to break into the express cars, not only cars but railroads. Numerous specimens of his artistic work are in the hands of receivers.

Justin McCarthy tells how the duke of Wellington was once accused in the House of Lords of not understanding the bill under discussion. The iron duke got up, and, thumping the table, exclaimed: "My lords, I read this bill once, I read it twice, I read it three times, and if after all that I don't understand it," why, then, my lords, I must be a—d stupid fellow.

Rev. Madison Swadener of Cincinnati is a man difficult to provoke to anger, but when aroused a buzzsaw isn't in it with him. The other day his house of peace caught a burglar in his house, knocked him down and politely kicked him out. Later the burglar returned to get his hat. Mr. Swadener reached for it. The burglar reached for him. Then he threw temper to the winds and sailed in. His arms worked with the speed of a windmill in a gale and by the time his storage battery was exhausted the burglar described a somersault down the front steps and landed on a picket fence. It is presumed the riled man of peace indulged in a few pleasant exploits during the confinement, but these should not affect his claim to the championship belt.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

New York Sun: Father Hegley, the Roman Catholic priest of Kansas, who rode on horseback 100 miles over the prairies in twenty-one hours, in order to administer the extreme unction to a dying man, saving nothing during the time, made one of the most remarkable records of record. It was also one of the most striking of recorded instances of religious faith. Assuredly Father Hegley believes the teachings of the church. Verily, he is of great faith.

Stout City Times: The trustees of a Congregational church at Flint, Mich., have determined to go into competition with the saloons and other resorts of the city in one respect. They have given the pastor the authority to open the church doors on Saturday afternoon and invite farmers and all others who come to the city to trade to enter and warm themselves and spend a pleasant hour. Music and reading will be furnished, and an effort will be made to make the place popular, so as to prevent the gatherings in other places in the city where the visitors are induced to spend their money.

Buffalo Express: Members of the congregation which worships in the Brooklyn Baptist temple may come to service on bicycles without offending their pastor. Rev. Cortland Myers, minister, refers to the matter on Sunday day, saying that "superstitious heathens have imagined that the bicycle is the devil's own vehicle." Mr. Myers said he thought it was absolutely safe to ride on a bicycle, and held responsible for the part some people make it take in every-day affairs. He announced that he had given the matter on Sunday days during services, would be provided in the temple for members of the congregation and visitors.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Sumerville Journal: She—Have you ever loved anybody else, Harold? He—Absolutely not—Well—you know how it is yourself.

Truth: Sanford—Say, Wheeler's pretty badly gone on Miss Bloomer. I just saw him putting her in a no-baby groove for at Merton—What of it? A man has a right to ring his bicycle bells, hasn't he?

Chicago Record: "Mrs. Dash seems devoted to her dead husband's memory." "She is really very good," said the man with a buckwheat cake unless it is turned back around the edges."

Washington Star: "When yoh hyahs or young man says 'I'm a nobber greet ter git married,'" said Uncle Eben, "I'll 'low 'round an' notice of dar' ain't some special young bloke dat 's tries 'ter git interested in do statement."

Indianapolis Journal: "Ha, woman!" he exclaimed, sitting up suddenly in bed. "I have found out!" She smiled, and continued accumulating his change. "Oh, no, dear," said she, "you are the one that's out."

Detroit Free Press: "Oh," she said, as she was coming in from the front door "would you mind giving me the bow in your hat? I am making a collection." "The bow goes with the hat," he said, and she seconded the motion.

Judge: Hazel—I tell you, it's a great thing to have a quarrel once in a while. My best friend told me that he had been quarreling with a woman for three weeks. Nattie—I don't see why you should feel so good about it. Hazel—Just think of all the money I've saved.

Detroit Tribune: See the young woman. Is the young woman being suddenly and unexpectedly kissed? Ah, yes. And does the young woman raise a hue and cry? The young woman raises a slight hue, but no cry.

Life: "I do not understand it," said the philosopher. "What is bothering you now?" inquired the other. "If a man is two hours late arriving at home his wife raises a row, while if he is gone two years she will welcome him a royal welcome. Women are peculiar."

Washington Star: "Bykins' wife thinks he is a wonderful smart man," remarked a friend of the family. "Yes; it is a very happy arrangement. She thinks he is a wonderful smart man and he thinks she must be a very smart woman to realize how smart he is, and they get along beautifully."

"BEST KEEP LIVING ALONG." F. L. Stanton in the Atlanta Constitution. Some folks—they keep huntin' for sorrow—They sigh if they're right, or they're wrong. But this day's as good as tomorrow, So I jest keep livin' along!

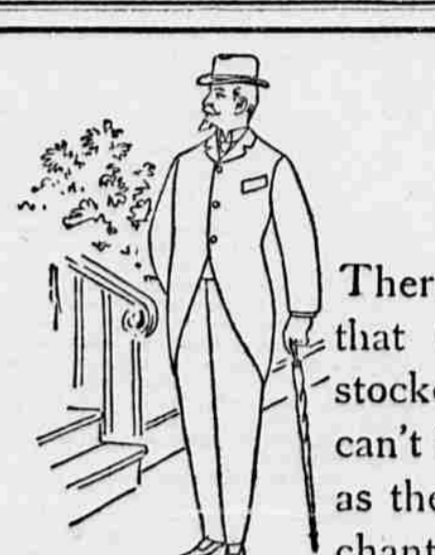
I jest keep a-livin' along; I jest keep a-livin' along; There's no use in the sky; While the sun's in the sky; So I jest keep a-livin' along!

When the Lord made this world, was I in it To give him directions? He knowed I wouldn't know how to begin it— I'm 'nother' but dust by the road!

So I jest keep a-livin' along; An' I can't say the Lord's work is wrong; I never will sigh; While He's runnin' the sky; I jest keep a-livin' along!

I'm thankful for sun an' for showers; The Lord makes the water an' May; An' he'd hide all the graves with His flowers; If folks didn't weed 'em away!

So I jest keep a-livin' along; Still thankful for sunlight an' song; I know when it's snowin' God's rooves are growin'; So I jest keep a-livin' along!



There's not a man in ten that the average well stocked clothing store can't fit just as correctly as the high grade merchant tailor—but the trouble's not with the fit—it's the staying quality of the fit that's hard to get. You can only get that feature in the high grade wools—wools that have length and strength of fibre, and that are built into elastic, firm resident cloths. Suits constructed of these superior grades of materials are the sort we've built our reputation on—All prices from \$8.50 to \$25. To take the rough edges off the corners of business life we're having an amusing guessing contest this week— In the corner window we've placed a dressed pig. The purchaser who guesses nearest the pig's weight gets the pig, next nearest guess gets a large turkey—the next nearest a goose. Prizes awarded Wednesday eve at 7:30, when pig will be weighed.

Browning, King & Co. Southwest Corner Fifteenth and Douglas, OMAHA.