THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Straw bonds are the straws that poin the wind in the police court.

The campaign for Omaha should be made a continuous performance.

York is making an effort to compete with Hastings and Kearney in the way of sensations.

The man who puts his money into Omaha real estate and Nebraska lands has the most substantial foundation for his investments to be found anywhere.

. The man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one blade grew before is a public benefactor. A little grass seed in the front yard will do it.

Colonel Bryan feels sure that he holds the Illinois delegation to the democratic national convention safely stowed away in his pocket. This accounts for him leaving Dewey a free field in Chicago.

If the popocrats ever had any doubt that the republican party was alive and prepared to make a campaign in Nebrasks which will win, the large gathering at the state convention will clear up their vision.

All the rattle in the popocratic organ over alleged police abuses is readily explained by the pendency of the case in the supreme court by which the fusion pretenders hope to catch onto the police commission.

Nearly every popocratic county official has more deputies and assistants than his republican predecessor. Douglas county taxpayers evidently are not saving anything by turning the court house over to the fusionists.

Efforts of disappointed office seekers to get even with the mayor will be discounted by the people irrespective of party. Mayor Moores has been elected to act as chief executive of the city for a second term and he will be supported in every move calculated for the public good.

Omaha would be more than pleased to have the contractors and striking carpenters get together and settle their differences on a basis equitable to all parties. There is plenty of work in sight and the public would like to see it being done with profit to both the laborer and contractor.

The united christian party, which would run policies and government "as Jesus would run them," is holding a national convention in Rock Island, Ill. If the Kansas newspaper venture along that line is any criterion of the measure of success of the political party the greater portion of the people of the country will not be optimistic of its success.

There will be a degree of cheerfulness about the Iowa democratic convention, which meets at Des Moines Thursday, which comes to them only once in four years. On all other occasions there is a vision of a personal funeral for some of but this time it is only making the arrangements for the political burial of an outsider.

South Omaha liquor dealers are getthe last time. It is as certain as the stars that the coming census will estabthe state and put it under the legal classification of cities where \$1,000 is the minimum license fee that can be exacted. When the time comes for taking \$500 fee will be a thing of the past.

to give them up for a temporary one, the use of poison. It is possible, to be sented by the "republican fanatics," at to leasen purchases, and this remedy is an even if it does pay well while it lasts. | sure, that poison may have been taken whom it was directed. They became accus- automatic one.

THE TALK OF WARS.

world. For centuries the Frenchman murder has been attempted by a woand the Englishman have been enemies man. and many and bloody have been the Business letters and remittances should be addressed. The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. there is no present sign of war between the two; in fact their relations are more to the study of crimes, their perpetrators nearly cordial than at any time within and the motives actuating them.

fifty years. As an individual the Frenchman thinks did and they are no more enamored of pened, not only between these powers, but with others, which a century ago Fashoda incident and the irritation growing out of the Dreyfus case are examples of these. There are reasons for nations withholding the mailed hand in cases of difficulties which the student of events does not have to go far to find. The most important of these is that governments, like individuals, under transportation are not isolated as formerly. The commerce of the world is of so complex a nature that rulers and statesmen hesitate a long time before they dare disturb them by plunging their country into war. Another potent reason is the expense which attends debt, the legacy of past struggles and the cost of preparation for those to with Spain, short though it was, gave the people of this country an insight into the expensiveness of the machinery

modern warfare. The nations of Europe are already carrying heavy burdens of come. The immense cost of the late war of modern warfare. A better illustration, from the European point of view. the Boer republics. The original appropriation by the English Parliament nitude have followed, yet the end of would be should two or more of the When to the expense of lubricating the mighty enginery of war are added the insomething which may well appall the affairs of a nation.

The moral sentiment and the growth of opinion antagonistic to war which have their incentive in the moral idea are of course responsible in a measure for some of the reluctance to engage in national conflicts. The purely human and selfish motive, however, is the far strength, capable of granting extraordi. General Wilson, in Havana, has an intermore potent one. When nations have nary favors and even of financing to a found it profitable to go to war in the past the ambitious spirits which rule them have always cast aside any moral scruples. Modern invention, in making war more costly as well as more terrible, has rendered humanity a service in rendering it less frequent,

The press is constantly full of rumors of wars that are almost certain to occur and the correspondents almost have the hosts assembled for the fray. Yesterday it was England and France. Today it is Russia and Japan. Tomorrow it will be others, but in calculating the probability of the reports being based on fact, the public should remember the dead and buried rumors of the past, told with just as great circumstantiality and with as much plausibility. No nation is likely to plunge idly into a war, and. while Europe is a powder magazine, all the powers are exercising great care that sparks which are likely to cause an explosion are excluded. The prospects of any of them engaging in war for any stake now in sight are remote indeed.

UNUSUAL CRIMES IN NEBRASKA.

Students of criminology may find material for speculation in a series of unusual crimes perpetrated in this state within the last year. A notable feature of these cases is the part which women took in their perpetration.

Newspaper readers are familiar with the particulars of the Horlocker-Morey candy poisoning case at Hastings. So far as the testimony adduced went to show the conclusion was reached that Miss Horlocker, a young woman, was alone responsible for the commission of a deed which contemplated the murder of her employer's wife. There may have been a love affair between Miss Horlocker and her employer, but there was no evidence and no suspicion that he was in the remotest degree accountable for the wicked intent of his office employe. It seemed to be a crime conceived and carried out by a young woman whose former life gave every inthem before the eyes of the delegates, dication of a good conseience and an upright character.

The Dinsmore-Laue case at Odessa was another crime which blackened the page of Nebraska's criminal history. In this case a man conceived the plot to husband of Mrs. Laue, who had knowllish South Omaha as the third city in for the perpetration of the deed, yet she calamityites a knockout blow this commade no outcry nor did she seem averse ing fall.

to the consummation of the murder. A more recent case is that which is now stirring the community at York out liquor licenses for the year 1901 the from center to circumference. Viewed have discovered already that their jobs look in the light of the testimony brought out suspiciously like work. before the coroner's inquest there seems Thirty jobs as census enumerators to be ground for the statement that anare going begging in this city. In 1896, other murder has been committed during democratic times, if such an an- by a woman. Whether or not the nouncement had been made it would inspiration for this crime was due to a have required the services of the police man or men remains yet to be proved, to keep the sidewalk clear in front of but a jury of citizens of that town has the supervisor's office. In these republauthorized the filing of a complaint lican times people who want to work which inculpates the wife of Charles have steady positions and do not care Frost in his sudden taking off through

by the deceased with suicidal intent, but tomed to that sort of thing long ago and Traditional national and racial hatreds there are many circumstances proved by are year by year playing a less con- trustworthy, disinterested witnesses sequential part in the affairs of the tending to establish the fact that another

We mention these rare instances as conflicts between these two peoples, exceptions in the criminal history of this The Teuton and Gaul have been no less state. A like number of murders com- York has ceased succeing at the Quaker traditional foes and when the last war mitted by men would have been ac- City. The Dewey arch fund is still several between these two countries resulted in cepted by the people as most deplorable. the separation of two rich provinces but in a measure expected under the from the French territory rash would general average which the statisticians have been the man who at that time put down as a state's quota of crime, predicted thirty years would pass away but the fact that in three notable cases without another conflict between these within the year women having borne two countries. Thirty years have all good characters were prominently conmost passed since the close of that war, nected with the perpetration of terrible and, though both countries have kept crimes will, as stated above, afford maup and even added to their armaments, terial for much speculation upon the breast,

In the consideration of cases of this kind it is significant to note that juries no better of his neighbors across the made up of Nebraska men have been channel and the Rhine than he ever uniformly lenient with women on trial for crime. These juries by their verthe Frenchman. Time and again within dicts stand as representatives of the the last generation events have hap sentiment of the vast majority of Nebraskans which if not sound must be admitted to be chivalrous, denoting a would have precipitated a conflict. The regard for womanhood not surpassed in any other state.

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

A movement of gold to Europe has begun and some eastern bankers are of the opinion that it will continue until \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 are exported. In view of the fact that the trade balmodern methods of business and rapid ance is heavily in favor of this country the outflow of gold is somewhat remarkable and the most experienced financiers are puzzled for an explanation. A leading New York banker is quoted as saying that the problem is very complex and mysterious and it is impossible to point to any one thing and declare with certainty that it is the cause of the sending of gold to Europe. The movement is reported to have

caused some anxiety in the east, chiefly among speculators, though why anybody should be troubled at the prospect of a few millions of dollars going abroad, when it is remembered that in the United States at \$1,000,000,000 more by at least \$200,000,000 than any was £50,000,000 and this was licked up other nation possesses, so that a loss in a trice and other sums of equal mag- of \$20,000,000 would hardly be felt and certainly could have no injurious effect the war is not in sight. What the cost upon the money market. Perhaps the most plausible explanation of the situagreat powers of the world lock in a tion is in the fact that money is worth struggle for supremacy no man can tell. more in Europe than here and that consequently European bankers are offering some inducements to draw gold dividual losses in the business world from this country. If this is the case the financial problems of a war are the movement is entirely legitimate and healthful and furnishes a very striking men responsible for the direction of the illustration of the strong financial position of the United States. It will increase our already large credits abroad. which is not a matter to justify anxiety and apprehension. We are no longer pleaders and beggars importuning favors, as an eastern banker expressed it, but we stand firm in our own

> land, as we did last winter. The fact that gold has been flowing to this country in large volume for the last two years and that the trade balance is still heavily on our side make it natural that a counter movement should cause some astonishment, but there appears to be no sound reason for any anxiety in regard to the present outgo quently dropped where they may be trodden of gold, which is not at all likely to reach proportions that will unfavorably affect the money market.

The outcome of the challenge which Samuel Gompers of the Federation of Labor has thrown down to a New York court will be watched with interest. The court issued an injunction restraining labor unions from contributing money for the sustenance of the striking cigarmakers. Gompers made a contribution in such a way that it cannot avoid being brought to the attention of the court. So long as the money contributed is not used for the furtherance of an unlawful act it would seem ; that the court has gone too far in this case, even if injunctions as a strike weapon are ever justifiable. If the court and the men who secured the in-minority would have designated wire. junction are wise they will not force the issue by causing the arrest of Gompers for the violation of the order.

The present congress can, when it adjourns, point to a record of important legislation consummated which will compare favorably with any of its done. There are several other important measures pending which are certain to be acted on and when republican congressmen come home to face their constituents they will have no occasion to apologize for their party.

The silver republicans will be forced to make a draft on their allies, the democrats and populists, if they secure a full representation at the state convention. In many of the counties there are not as many members of the party as there should be delegates in the convention.

Nebraska wheat says to Nebraska orn just give me a little more of this edge of the intrigue and of the time set | brand and between us we will give the

> Why This Shyness? Philadelphia Ledger. Quite a number of census enumerators

Strong Hint by Picture. St. Louis Ecpublic. graphs of the Spanish fleet after the bat-

tles of Santiago and Manila. Yell of the Unreconstructed. Philadelphia Ledger. The diatribe which Governor Candier of Georgia delivered to the confederate veter-

readily recognize in Governor Candler one of the few survivors of the 'unreconstructed" faction with which the south was

The Retort Courteous

filled after the war.

Chicago Times-Herald Philadelphia has now raised all but \$5,000 of the Republican convention fund and New hundred thousand dollars short.

A Group of Hopefuls.

Quay is reported as feeling confident of re-election by the next legislature. Clark of Montana expects to come back "vindicated." David B. Hill is enid to have his eye on the White House for 1904. And Dewey announces that he has no idea of withdraw-"Hope springs eternal in the human

> Trade Relations with Spain. Buffalo Express

For the first nine months of the present flecal year both exports to Spain and imports from that country have increased noticeably over the record of the preceding year. At the same time the balance of trade is decidedly in favor of the United States. The resumption of commercial relations between the two countries has come as quickly as could be expected.

Advice on Two Points

President McKinley will be renominated. The strength of the republican ticket this year will be the record of the McKinley administration. If the republican party cannot win upon that record, and that record alone it cannot win at all. But all signs are that it can and it will win on that record.

Why, then, persist in the effort to sacrifice Governor Roosevelt? Why not turn to the west for a vice presidential candidate rather than seek to serve the purposes of those New York politicians who wish to get rid of Roccevelt for all time by forcing him into a complimentary office which suits neither his temperament, his ability nor his ambition?

The National (N. Y.) Advertiser.

It is no straining of language to say that the Easter number of The Omaha Illustrated Bee was more beautiful and more interesting than nine pretentious picture papers out of ten. The subjects for illustration were selected with admirable taste, the halftones themselves so carefully and skillfully executed, and the advertising patronage of such variety, that the New York Commercial Advertiser and the Mail and Express might learn a profitable lesson in the conduct of their weekly illustrated supplements this country has an enormous supply of The Easter cover has evoked praise not gold, it is not easy to understand. A alone from newspaper critics but from all is the struggle between England and late estimate places the stock of gold lovers of art in the wide field in which

Affronting Lincoln's Memory.

New York Journal of Commerce. Although there is no law limiting the privilege of political parties in naming themselves, the right of the silver republicans to call themselves Lincoln republicans may be challenged. The greenbackers might have had some excuse for invoking the name of the war president, though there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Lincoln believed for a moment in flat money, or approved of the issue of promissory notes by the government except as an absolute necessity, as his secretary of the treasury and many other persons at the time believed. But to attach his name to the republican silverites at this late day is to affront his memory without a trace of jus-

Shocking Accident in Cuba

Philadelphia Ledger. Aside from the shock of horror which always attends the news of such a catastrophe, the accident which caused the death of Mrs. military governor of two provinces in Cuba and his position makes him and his family home. His wife's sudden and painful death, therefore, draws sympathy both on the island and at home, and the one bright ray which relieves the sorrow that must be felt in both countries is that the mutual touch of sympathy must draw them more closely together. The accident, though unusual, was a perfectly natural one. Matches are freon. In this case a blaze followed, which quickly caught the thin summer dress adapted to the climate of Cuba, and a fatal result was inevitable. General Wilson's grief must be sacred, but the hearts of the people go out to him in his affliction.

WOES OF A TRUST.

Sudden Collapse of the Windy Steel and Wire Combine. Baltimore Sun.

The inevitable fate of over-capitalized rusts is illustrated in the calamities of the Steel and Wire trust. What was supposed to be the strongest of the monopolies has come to grief in a way that marks the road others must travel. "If two weeks ago," says the Iron Age, "the best informed members of the iron and steel trades had been thoroughly canvassed for an expression of opinion as to the branch in which a severe break in prices was most likely to occur, the chances are that but a small seemed to have the trade wholly in its hands and its control of prices seemed to be absolute. Prices had been put so high that profits were enormous-or would have been if the public had continued to buy at the inflated prices fixed by the trust. But people stopped buying beyond their immediate necessities. Farmers, for example, quit getting barb wire for fencing, finding it too expensive. So of plain wire and wire predecessors, even if nothing more is nails. The result was over-production-an accumulation of wire and nails in the hands of the trust. The trust was accordingly obliged first to close a large number of its mills and to refuse to receive further deliveries of steel due them on contracts. At first this action was supposed by many to have been taken for stock-jobbing purposes. But it had a genuine cause in the distressed condition of the trust. On Friday last the board of directors further startled the public by authorizing heavy reductions of prices. the trade being notified of a reduction of \$1 per keg on wire nails, \$1 per 100 pounds on barbed wire, and 90 cents per 100 pounds on plain annealed wire. It was desired to work off accumulated stocks by conceding reasonable prices. The incident has a moral. "This untoward development in the wire crade," the Age observes, "should not be without its lesson in other branches of the iron and steel trades. If high prices in some other ting their licenses this year for \$500 for murder his own wife together with the kind of weather to start me off, then lines controlled by great consolidations are you can have the track with the hot so high as to curtail consumption, the warning should be taken in time. Milis should not be run at high pressure and stocks of manufactured products accumulated, in the hope that the public will eventually get accustomed to high prices and again purchase freely. It is now plainly shown that an element of danger enters into such calcula-Prices that are excessively high tions. should be reduced, but it can possibly be done gradually if done in time and thus cause no serious shock to business. Some reflections of a different character are inspired It might loosen the purse-strings of the by these developments. One is that the exmonument will be erected there and the Sultan of Turkey a trifle to send him photo- port outlet cannot be wholly relied upon to enable the home market to be sustained."

lieved, thoroughly test all the recent con-

solidations and weed out such as are not

conservatively capitalized and such as use

public has a sovereign remedy against all

ON KOP AND VELDT.

Scenes and Incidents Along the Firing

Lines in South Africa. General Lord Roberts frequently buris a typewritten broadside at the Boers for aleged violation of the white flag and mistreatment of prisoners. A few weeks ago he leaved an indignant protest against the mistreatment of British prisoners at Pretoria, but was careful not to utter a word about the treatment of British wounded in the Bloemfontein hospitals before and at the time the town was occupied by the British. A letter from a soldier published in the London News gives some facts which the commanding officer neglected to include in his tirades against Boer "inhumanity." "For a day and a bait." says this soldier. "! lay at that larger while our wounded men were brought in, and here I should like to say a word to the people of England. men, when wounded, are treated by the Boers with manly gentleness and kindly consideration. When we left the laager in an open trolley, we, some half-dozen Australlane, and about as many Boers, all wounded, were driven for some hours to a small hospital, the name of which I do no: know. It was simply a farmhouse turned into a place for the wounded. On the road thither we called at many farms, and at every one men, women and children came out to see us. Not one taunting word was uttered in our hearing, not one braggart sentence passed their lips. Men brought us cooling drinks or moved us into more comfortable positions on the trolley. Women, with gentle fingers, shifted bandages, or washed wounds, or gave us little dainties that come so pleasant at such a time; while the little children crowded around us with tears running down their cheeks as they looked upon the bloodstained khaki clothing of the wounded British. Let no man or oman in all the British empire whose son or husband lies wounded in the hands of the Boers fear for his welfare, for it is a foul slander to say that the Boers do not treat their wounded well. England does not treat her own men better than the Boers treat the wounded British, and I am writing that which I have eeen and know beyond the shadow of a doubt."

There is something extremely English in the story of Sir Charles Warren "doing trimbles," as Bouncer expressed it, in the open air on the battlefield of Vaal Kranz. Sir Charles, under no circumstances, intermits his morning bath. On the occasion of pacity. Thousands will spend infinitely Buller's last effort to relieve Ladysmith, Sir Charles found it impossible to leave his post, so when day broke on the battlefield he ordered his servant to bring his bath with sponge and towel, and then and there, in the ing will, may easily see the exposition and open air. Sir Charles Warren, commanding the Fifth division, proceeded to take his bath, sublimely indifferent to the fire of the enemy. The enemy were, perhaps, too much astonished at the British eccentricity of bathing at all, much more of bathing in this extremely public fashion, to attempt any

A story comes from South Africa which speaks well for the constancy of the British oldier. Among the wounded brought in one day from Potgieter's drift was a man of to make apocalyptic millions out of her canty clothing who held something in his guests this summer. But if some of the closed hand. He had kept his treasure in his latter will pluck up courage and persevere hand for some eight hours. He showed it they will keep the figures down. The last to the sister at the hospital. It was a ring, thing in the world to do is to reach the In explanation he said: "My girl gave me city in a complaisant or timorous frame of this ring, and when I was hit I made up my mind the Boers should never get it, so kept it in my hand ready to swallow it if COPPER YIELD IN UNITED STATES. I was taken before the stretchers could reach me.

The veldt, where the campaign is now progressing, is pronounced by soldiers the thiretiest corner of the earth. "One can scarcely remember," writes a British soldier, "the day when water was not regarded with reverence and jealous envy, when it could be made to run clear, continuous and unvalued by a turn of the finger. Here, national importance. General Wilson is the where one knows by tired limbs the weight of what one drinks, the thought of water flowing through pipes seems a dream of persons of distinction both in Cuba and at paradise. And such water! Water through which one could see, which left no mud at the bottom of the mug, and did not stain what it was spilled on. The water we drink here is often too thick even to filter.

"At Ramdam there was a big pound-what was left of moisture in the dam. One bathed in it only under the most compressing compulsion of cleanliness. The water was very shallow, but the mud was black and deep. One sank to the knees if one tried to walk, and so sat gently half in mud and half in brown syrup, and thanked God for water. One rose from it with the green leeches hanging from one's body like bits of seaweed, and with a sprinkling of other less known insects. "Horses looked askance at that pool, but

the men drank of it greedily, and drank of it, where alone they could reach it, where the horses' hoofs had churned it into a blackish-green liquor thick as soup.

"Let every one who turns today a watertap in England give a thought to those who be grateful for an exceeding privilege."

Through acquaintances in Milwaukee. where he is well known, it is learned that the American who led the battle against the British in South Africa, capturing several guns, was Otto Lossbach of Milwaukee. Lossbach was some years a lieutenant in the German army, but is now, or was a year ago, a full-fledged American citizen. At the close of the Spanish-American war he went to Cuba and Porto Rico to represent a Milwankee brewery, afterward going to South Africa. Lossbach is a nephew of Moritz von Baumbach of Milwaukee, former consul of Germany, and is related to other well known German-Americans of that city. He is of military appearance and is said to be a soldier with a good record. The Von Baumbach family, while knowing about the plans of his alleged leadership of the Boers, say that they know of no other people in this country bearing the same name.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Mrs. James G. Blaine is collecting her husband's letters for publication in a biography.

The mayor of Jersey City is inconsolable He has quartered all his sons in city offices, but hasn't enough sons to fill all the offices in sight

Spellbinders preparing for the fall campaign, if they would be up-to-date, must include in their list this pair of knockers: "Incircumscriptibleness" and "nonintercommunicability." Either one will paralyze an audience. Senator Baker of Kansas says he started

his son, E. Burgoyne Baker, in newspaper work because he believes journalism is the best of training for any young man, no matter whether he intends to keep it up or to go into some other profession. Despite the fact that he has been renominated by acclamation it is an open secret that Mr. Boutelle of Maine will never again

sit in congress. The most eminent neurologists in New England have told his family that he will never be himself again. Governor Mount of Indiana, as head of the Nancy Hanks Membrial acsociation, has purchased the old Lincoln farm near Evansville, Ind., on which is the grave of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln.

Economic causes will ultimately, it is be- park. The old Stanford home in Sacramento, Cal., which Mrs. Stanford has given, with \$75,000, for an orphanage to the Catholic church, is their position to plunder the public. The the one in which her husband lived twenty years and where her son, for whom the uni ans on their Memorial day will not be re- the evils apprehended from trusts, namely, versity was named, died. The room in which young Stanford died is to be elaborately fitted out as an infirmary by his mother.

PARIS, PILGRIMS AND PRICES.

Smooth Plans to Relieve Visitors of Their Surplus Cash. New York Tribune.

soul of the tourist is in commotion and his knees have turned to water, for he of his purse. This has recently been shown caused a thrill in every human heart. by our correspondent. He reports a movestill as mice or spiders. Calm in the con- d'Arc and Marshal Ney. viction that the world and his wife are bound ians will have a "prix fixe," a price immovable as fate-except when it flies upwardthese things if he is inexperienced, or timid, or ignorant of the French language, or otherwise unprepared for conflict. We hope that our countrymen at least will school themselves for a more valiant course. Let them meet extortion with high courage and the onset of true men. Let them bring all their native wit, audacity and skill to bear upon the fight. Let them rather retreat to a police station, and there, in some peaceful cell, wait for a happy issue, than yield to the outrageous demands which will be made for a room and three meals a day. The American need not be discouraged. Sooner or later the obstinacy of the landlord will disappear. The hauteur of the restaurant keeper will melt. The tradesman will beg for trade. The tourist will get things at a rational price. The Parisian bourgeois is remarkable for

possibly a slight premium such as no rightaccount, and on the forecasts of Parisian ramore than they ought to be asked to spend, of course, and in many cases will doubtless enjoy the experience. Other thousands, by using patience, judgment and an unbendstay solvent. Let it be remembered also that Parts is one of the hugest cities in the world, possessing lodging houses, hotels and miscellaneous shelters in such abundance that it really resembles a colossal rabbit warren with a sign out "To let." In Paris one may live cheerfully and even proudly in neighborhoods which would be impossible elsewhere. In Paris one may eat horseflesh and never know it, so great is the transforming magic of the Parisian cook. It is needless to worry. Paris may be expecting find and pay whatever one is asked.

To say that he knows on which side his

Enormous Increase in the Output and Demand.

Chicago Post. One illustration of the remarkable development of industrial enterprises in this

digners. The bureau of statistics of the Treasury department has promulgated a compilation of figures by German statisticians, showing the enlargement of the world's copper supplies throughout the nineteenth century. These figures by the found dead any way you could fix it."

Chicago Tribune: "The complaining witness says you started the quarrel by telling him you would hate to be found dead any way you could fix it." country has just been furnished by forninetconth century. These figures show a marvelons growth in the produmetal during the century, and particularly during the latter half of it. In the first ten years of the period covered the total production of copper amounted to but 91,000 tons. In the last decade this had grown to 3,643,-000 tons, of which 1,963,000 tons were the product of North American mines, and by far the larger part of this was from the mines of the United States. The record referred to shows that previous to 1841 North America produced practically no copper, so that the wonderful growth indicated has all to be credited to a period of sixty years. Great as has been the increase in production, the increase in the consumptive demand has more than kept pace with it. The rapid development of the electrical industry in the latter half of the century has created a voracious market for copper wire, so that in the last year or two the produc- pulse tion has been barely sufficient to meet it. Prices, it is true, are now considerably lower for the metal than they were 100 years ago. but this is due more to the cheapening and are dipping buckets in South Africa, and improvement in the means of production than to any glut in the market. For the first ten years of the century the average price of copper was \$539.50 a ton. During the last decade it has been \$252,75 a ton; that is, the production increased six-fold, while the price declined only one-half. while the price declined only one-half.
While the output here has increased at a phenomenal rate, so also have the shipments.

Exports of copper from the United States in 1890 amounted to 20,237,409 pounds. In 1899 they had increased to 254,987,164 pounds. These figures include only copper shipped in ingots, bars and plates, and exclude ore.

The value of these exports in 1890 was city's sacred gates. value of these exports in 1890 was \$2,349,392 and in 1899 \$35,983,529. The returns show that nearly one-half the entire yield was consumed in four countries-North America, England, Germany and France. The consumption of these in 1899 was 409,583 tons, against 268,447 tons in 1893, an increase of about 50 per cent in seven years. In

LET LEONIDAS CALL THE HOLL. Tribute to the French Soldier of For-

tone Who Fought for Freedom. Philadelphia Times. Ghastly as is modern warfare, its sentimental phases are constantly recurring. The is going to the exposition this summer, and recent death of the French engineer who there is every indication that Paris has had so long and so successfully directed the sinster intentions touching the little matter strategic movements of the Boer forces eral De Villebois Mareuil died in the thick ment on the part of the Parisian landlord of the fight, and the British, who found his and restaurant keeper, to say nothing of body on the field, buried it with military tradesmen in general, which bodes ill for bonors at Boshof. Bravery commands the the foreign visitor. It is a curious "move- universal homage of brave men. The English ment." Those who began it are now sitting code has changed since the days of Jeanne

General Marcull was the latest type of the to come their way, they have busied them- military adventurer, who loved war for war's selves with a little refurbishing of their sake. He was undoubtedly a believer in premises; but today they wait in deadly re- human liberty, though the British people pose for the tourist. He will come to bar- justly thought his enthusiasm misdirected. gain. He will stay to pray. But prayer, so He was not a hired mercenary, such as the they say, will avail him naught. The Paris- American people associate with the Hessians sent here to destroy the colonists. Money had little consideration with him. We have and the tourist, poor thing! will pay it or known two examples of this type of man. ship himself out of the city as promptly as One was General Tchernayeff, who espoused he may. That is to say, he will do either of the Servian cause, and by his masterly conduct in the unequal struggle made by the little state against the might of the Turk won the admiration of all Europe. The other was General Ryan, who was captured on the Virginius and shot at Santiago. He was at Irishman, but he had served on the federal side in the civil war, had assisted in the overthrow of Maximilian and his heart responded to the cry of down-trodden Cuba He couldn't keep out of a war in which his sympathies were enlisted.

But in these days knighthood has not been in flower. A suspicion of self-interest has too often obscured true motives and generous purpose.

Ah! but there was a time when the soldier of fortune was the popular idol. Bard and troubadour extolled his deeds; Froissart, Scott and Dumas embalmed him in history. Throughout all the wars of menothing so much as far his common sense, diaeval France and the long feud of Guelph and Gbibeline, he bore a gallant part. Often bread is buttered is to put it mildly indeed. the friend of today was his foe of tomorrow. If he is hungry he will not wait for the Cabals and conspiracies that occurred around butter. In plainer terms, he will swallow him made him the natural victim of any man the tourist at the tourist's own price, with who could draw and thrust before he could get on guard. His sword was the only prominded tourist could object to paying. It is tector he knew. Though his feudal lord or Important to remember this when ruminat- his king might show him favor, he was the ing on the trip to Paris, on a modest bank guardian of the body of his royal master, not the king of his.

SAID IN FUN.

Somerville Journal: Red hair is said to be a sign of genius. If a red-haired man quotes this to you it will be prudent to agree with him.

Philadelphia North American: "What do you think of my play?" asked the author. "Play!" grunted the leading man. "Play nothing! It's hard work."

Yonkers Statesman: "What was the dis-position of those lemons I saw here yes-terday?" asked the grocer of his clerk. "The disposition, did you say, sir? Sour, sir."

Indianapolis Journal: "An automobile has more sense than some political erators." "How's that?" "Why, when an automobile gets out of gasoline it stops; when some political gasoline it stops; when some political orators run out of ideas they don't even

Brooklyn Life: "Mr. Heavyweight," said the new minister, "is willing to subscribe \$10,000 for a new church, provided we can get other subscriptions making up the same amount." amount."
"Yet you seem disappointed," said his
wife.
"Yes, I was in hopes he would contribute
\$100 in cash."

Philadelphia Press: Fudge—I suppose you would call Pilgarlic an honest man?
Budge—Oh, yes, I suppose so. It's either honesty or lack of intellect that makes him such an unfortunate business man.

Philadelphia Press: Wife-What's the Husband-The baby's swallowed that Husband—The baby's swallowed that goodblees.
Wife—Oh, mercy! That's terrible.
Husband—Of course it is. If we call in
Dr. Brown to get it out, we'll have to pay
it to him on account of that old bill of his.

Philadelphia Press: "You need a change," said the doctor. "I think you should take a trip to Europe."
"Well. doctor." said the man with a large and expensive family, "you need a change, too. I'm thinking."

Yes. You want to change your mind."

Detroit Journal: No, the trillionaire would not litigate. Sooner would he endure an invasion of his rights.

"Were I to litigate," he protested. "I should almost certainly be the cause of numbers of innocent lawyers dying rich."

This charming anecdote shows conclusively that the possession of great wealth does not necessarily sear the finer sensibilities nor deaden the springs of noble impulse.

THE SULTAN AND HIS BULL.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Commander of the Faithful," said the Vizier to his chief.
"What think you of Unc' Samuel's pressing claim for quick relief?"
Then the Sultan, darkly scowling, stamped his brightly blackened boot.
"I intend," he fiercely muranured, "at his claim to hearsely hoot:
I will stun him with an irade, I will make a firmin, too."
Then again the wise old Vizier related his

If they thunder with their war ships at the city's sacred gates

They will knock the holy plaster all atumbling round our pates;
They will smash the Mosque of Omar, they will crush each minaret;
They will pile in ragged ruins every arabesque and fret!

"I shudder," said the Sultan, "at your logio and its proof— For I'd grieve to see the harem skipping nd without a

North America alone, however, during those seven years the consumption increased from own I'm beat."

"Which means," remarked the Vizier, "you remember you've no fleet."

A下 10

At 10 o'clock Thursday morning, May 3rd. we are going to sell our \$1.50 Manhattan and Star stiff bosom colored shirts for

\$1.00 Each.

Not a poor pattern in the lot. Manhattan shirts have one pair of cuffs-Star shirts have two pairs.

Sizes 14 to 161. SEE FIFTEENTH STREET WINDOW.

sixteen-acre farm converted into a public Browning, King & Co.,

R. S. Wilcox, Manager.

Omaha's Only Exclusive Clothiers for Men and Boys.