

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STOCKTON HETH, Notary Public.

Straw bonds are the straws that point 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 Nebraska 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 politics 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 them before the eyes of the delegates, but this time it is only making the arrangements for the political burial of an outsider.

South Omaha liquor dealers are getting their licenses this year for \$500 for the last time. It is as certain as the stars that the coming census will establish South Omaha as the third city in the 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 out liquor licenses for the year 1901 the \$500 fee will be a thing of the past.

Thirty jobs as census enumerators are going begging in this city. In 1890, during democratic times, if such an announcement had been made it would have required the services of the police to keep the sidewalk clear in front of the supervisor's office. In these republican times people who want to work have steady positions and do not care to give them up for a temporary one, even if it does pay well while it lasts.

THE TALK OF WARS.

Traditional national and racial hatreds are year by year playing a less consequential part in the affairs of the world. For centuries the Frenchman and the Englishman have been enemies and many and bloody have been the conflicts between these two peoples.

The Teuton and Gaul have been no less traditional foes and when the last war between these two countries resulted in the separation of two rich provinces from the French territory rash would have been the man who at that time predicted thirty years would pass away without another conflict between these two countries.

Thirty years have almost passed since the close of that war, and though both countries have kept up and even added to their armaments, there is no present sign of war between the two. In fact their relations are more nearly cordial than at any time within fifty years.

As an individual the Frenchman thinks no better of his neighbors across the channel and the Rhine than he ever did and they are no more enamored of the Frenchman. Time and again within the last generation events have happened, not only between these powers, but with others, which a century ago would have precipitated a conflict.

The Fashion 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 modern methods of business and rapid 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 modern warfare. The nations of Europe are already carrying heavy burdens of debt, the legacy of past struggles and the cost of preparation for those to come. The immense cost of the late war with Spain, short though it was, gave the people of this country an insight into the expensiveness of the machinery of modern warfare. A better illustration, from the European point of view, is the struggle between England and the Boer republics. The original appropriation by the English Parliament was \$50,000,000 and this was licked up in a trice and other sums of equal magnitude have followed, yet the end of the war is not in sight.

What the cost would be should two or more of the great powers of the world lock in a struggle for supremacy no man can tell. When to the expense of lubricating the mighty engine of war are added the individual losses in the business world the financial problems of a war are something which may well appal the men responsible for the direction of the affairs of a nation.

The moral sentiment and the growth of opinion antagonistic to war which have their incentive in the moral idea 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 more potent one. When nations have 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.

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by the deceased with suicidal intent, but there are many circumstances proved by trustworthy, disinterested witnesses tending to establish the fact that another murder has been attempted by a woman.

We mention these rare instances as exceptions in the criminal history of this state. A like number of murders committed by men would have been accepted by the people as most deplorable, but in a measure expected under the general average which the statisticians put down as a state's quota of crime, but the fact that in three notable cases within the year women have borne good characters were prominently connected with the perpetration of terrible crimes will, as stated above, afford material for much speculation upon the part of those who give careful attention to the study of crimes, their perpetrators and the motives actuating them.

In the consideration of cases of this kind it is significant to note that juries made up of Nebraska men have been uniformly lenient with women on trial for crime. These juries by their verdicts stand as representatives of the sentiment of the vast majority of Nebraskans which if not sound must be admitted to be chivalrous, denoting a regard for womanhood not surpassing in any other state.

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 balance 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 this country has an enormous supply of gold, it is not easy to understand.

A late estimate places the stock of gold in the United States at \$1,000,000,000, more by at least \$200,000,000 than any other nation possesses, so that a loss of \$200,000,000 would hardly be felt and certainly could have no injurious effect upon the money market. Perhaps the most plausible explanation of the situation is in the fact that money is worth more in Europe than here and that consequently European bankers are offering some inducements to draw gold from this country. If this is the case the movement is entirely legitimate and healthful and furnishes a very striking 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 strength, capable of granting extraordinary favors and even of financing to a certain extent the great Bank of England, 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 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 injunction 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, present to a record of important legislation consummated which will compare favorably with any of its predecessors, even if nothing more is 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.

to the fact that sort of thing long ago and readily recognize in Governor Candier one of the few survivors of the "unreconstructed" faction with which the south was filled after the war.

The Heretic contorts. Philadelphia has now raised all but \$5,000 of the Republican convention fund and New York has ceased sneering at the Quaker City. The Dewey arch fund is still several hundred thousand dollars short.

A group of hopefuls. Quay is expected as feeling confident of re-election by the next legislature. Clark of Montana reports to come back "undeviated." David B. Hill is said to have his eye on the White House for 1904. And Dewey announces that he has no idea of withdrawing. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

Trade Relations with Spain. For the first nine months of the present fiscal year the 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 re-nominated. The strategy of the republicans in the 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.

Praise Where Praise Belongs. The National (N. Y.) Advertiser. It is no straining of language to say that the New York Journal of Commerce and the 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 half-tones themselves so carefully and skillfully executed, and the arrangement of the magazine so varied, that the New York Commercial Advertiser and the Mail and Express might learn a profitable lesson in the conduct of their weekly illustrated supplements.

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. General Wilson, in Havana, has an international importance. General Wilson is the military governor of two provinces in Cuba and his position makes him and his family persons of distinction both in Cuba and at 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 is the fact that the cause of the fatal accident was a public servant who was not at all likely to reach proportions that will unfavorably affect the money market.

WOES OF A TRUST. Sudden Collapse of the Windy Steel and Wire Combine. Baltimore Sun. The inevitable fate of over-capitalized trusts is illustrated in the calamities of the Steel and Wire trust. What was supposed to be the most powerful monopoly 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 severe breaks in prices would most likely occur, the chances are that but a small minority would have designated wire."

Why This Shyness? Philadelphia Ledger. Quite a number of census enumerators have discovered already that their jobs look suspiciously like work.

ON KOP AND VELOD.

Scenes and Incidents Along the Firing Line. The Herald. General Lord Roberts frequently furts a typewritten broadside at the Boers for alleged violation of the white flag and mistreatment of prisoners. A few weeks ago he issued 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.

There is something extremely English in the story of Sir Charles Warren "doing trimples," as Buncer expressed it, in the open air on the battlefield of Vaal Krans. Sir Charles, under the auspices of 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 violent interruption.

A story comes from South Africa which speaks well for the constancy of the British soldier. Among the wounded brought in one day from Polgoter's drift was a man of about the clothing who held something in his closed hand. He had kept his treasure in his hand for some eight hours. He showed it to the sister at the hospital. It was a ring, in explanation he said: "My girl gave me this ring, and when I was hit I made up my mind the Boers should never get it, so I kept it in my hand ready to swallow it if I was taken before the stretchers could reach me."

The velvet, where the campaign is now progressing, is pronounced by soldiers to be the best of the campaign. "One can scarcely remember," writes a British soldier, "the day when water was not regarded with reverence and jealousy, when it could be made to run clear, continuous and unvaried by a turn of the finger. Here, the Boers are so careful of their water that one drinks, the thought of water flowing through pipes seems a dream of 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. It is so good that here is often too thick even to filter."

At Ramdam there was a big pond—what was left of moisture in the dam. One bathed in it only under the most pressing compulsion of cleanliness. The water was very shallow, but the mud was black and deep, 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.

Through acquaintances in Milwaukee. The value of the copper in 1890 was \$2,349,292 and in 1899 \$5,983,528. The return was made in 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000.

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

The mayor of Jersey City is inconceivable. 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: "Inconscriptibilities" and "Inconscriptibilities." Either one will paralyze an audience.

PARIS, PILGRIMS AND PRICES.

Smooth Plans to Relieve Visitors of Their Purse Pockets. New York Tribune. The soul of the tourist is in commotion and his knees have turned to water, for he is going to the exposition this summer, and there is every indication that Paris has sinister intentions touching the little matter of his purse. This has recently been shown by his correspondent. He reports a movement on the part of the Parisian landlord and restaurateur, to say nothing of tradesmen in general, which bodes ill for the foreign visitor. It is a curious "movement." Those who began it are now sitting still as mice or spiders. Calm in the conviction that the world and his wife are bound to come their way, they have banded themselves with a little refurbishing of their premises, but today they wait in deadly repose for the tourist. He will come to bargain. He will stay to stay. But pray, so they say, will avail him naught. The Parisians will have a "prix fixe," a price invariable as fate—except when it flies upward—and the tourist, poor thing! will pay it or ship himself out of the city as promptly as he may. That is to say, he will do either of these 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 restaurateur will melt. The tradesman will beg for trade. The tourist will get things at a rational price.

The Parisian bourgeois is remarkable for nothing so much as far his common sense. To say that he knows on which side his bread is buttered is to put it mildly indeed. If he is hungry he will not wait for the butter. In plainer terms, he will swallow the tourist at the tourist's own price, with possibly a slight premium such as no right-minded tourist could object to paying. It is important to remember this when ruminating on the trip to Paris, on a modest bank account, and on the forecast of Parisian hospitality. Thousands will spend infinitely more than they ought to be asked to spend, and in many cases will doubtless enjoy the experience. Other thousands, by using patience, judgment and an unbending will, may easily see the expectation and stay solvent. Let it be remembered also that Paris 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 grandly in neighborhoods which would be impossible elsewhere. In Paris one may eat horse-flesh and never know it, so great is the transforming magic of the Parisian cook. It is needless to worry. Paris may be expected to make apocalyptic millions which will stay solvent. But if some of the latter will pluck up courage and persevere they will keep the figures down. The little thing in the world to do is to reach the city in a complaisant or timorous frame of mind and pay whatever one is asked.

COPPER YIELD IN UNITED STATES. Enormous Increase in the Output and Demand. Chicago Post. One illustration of the remarkable development of industrial enterprises in this country has just been furnished by foreign engineers. The bureau of German statistics has promulgated a compilation of figures by German statisticians, showing the enlargement of the world's copper supplies throughout the nineteenth century. These figures show a marvellous growth in the production of this metal 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 produced in 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 six years.

Prices, it is true, are now considerably lower for the metal than they were 190 years ago, but this is due more to the cheapening 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 \$33 a ton. During the last decade it had been \$22.75 a ton, that is the production increased six-fold, 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 \$2,400,000, and in 1899 to \$25,487,164 pounds. These figures include only copper shipped in ingots, bars and plates, and exclude ore. The value of these exports in 1890 was \$2,349,292 and in 1899 \$5,983,528. The return was made in 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000.

THE SULTAN AND HIS BULL. Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Commander to the Faithful," said the Visitor to his chief. "What think you of our Samuel's pressing claim to the Sultan's dukedom?" Then the Sultan, darkly scowling, stamped his brightly blackened boot. "I intend he never murmured, 'at his claim to hoarsely boot.' I will stun him with an irade. I will make a firm of him." Then again the wise old Visitor raised his mild and tender black boot. "Don't forget, oh mighty Visitor, that you 'haven't any feet!'" "You're right," said the Visitor, with a twinkle in his eye. "Has commandera like to Dewey, and to Samson, and to Schley?" If they thunder with their war ships at the city's sacred gates. They will knock the only plaster all a-tumbling round our gates. They will crush the Monocle of Omar, they will pile in ragged ruins every arabesque and archway that did bill of his life. "I shudder," said the Sultan, "at your logic and its proof—For I'd grieve to see the harem skipping round without a roof!" For I'd grieve to see the harem skipping round without a roof! "Which means," remarked the Visitor, "you remember you've no feet."

LET LEONIDAS CALL THE ROLL.

Tribute to the French Soldier of Fortune Who Fought for Freedom. Philadelphia Times. Ghastly as is modern warfare, its sentimental phases are constantly recurring. The recent death of the French engineer who had so long and so successfully directed the strategic movements of the Boer forces caused a thrill in every human heart. General De Villehous Mareuil died in the thick of the fight, and the British, who found his body on the field, buried it with military honors at Bechof. Bravery commands the universal homage of brave men. The English code has changed since the days of Jeanne d'Arc and Mareuil.

General Mareuil was the latest type of the military adventurer, who loved war for war's sake. He was undoubtedly a believer in human liberty, though the British people justly thought of him as an enthusiastic misdirected. He was not a hired mercenary, such as the American people associate with the Heustons sent here to destroy the colonists. We have known two examples of this type of man. One was General Thernay, who espoused the Serbian cause, and by his mastery conducted 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 Virginian and shot at Santiago. He was an 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 stipend 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; Freisart, Scott and Chaucer sang of his exploits. Throughout all the wars of mediaeval France and the long feud of Guelph and Ghibeline, he bore a gallant part. Often the friend of today was his foe of tomorrow. Cabals and conspiracies that occurred around him made him the natural victim of any man who could draw and thrust before he could get on guard. His sword was the only protector he knew. Though his feudal lord or his king might show him favor, he was the 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 nothing! It's hard work." Yonkers Statesman: "What was the destination of those lemons I saw here yesterday?" asked the grocer of his clerk. "The disposition, you say, sir? Sour, sir." Indianapolis Journal: "An automobile has more sense than some political orators." "How's that?" "When an automobile gets out of gasoline it stops; when some political orator runs out of ideas they don't even know it." Brooklyn Life: "Mr. Heavyweight," said the new minister, "is willing to subscribe \$10,000 for a new church, provided he can get other subscriptions making up the same amount." "Yes, 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 Piggie an honest man. Budge—Oh, yes, I suppose so. It's either honesty or pig-sticker that makes him such an unfortunate business man. Chicago Tribune: "The complaining witness says you started the quarrel by telling him you would hate to be found dead with your own hands on him." "So I would, your honor. I'd hate to be found dead any way you could fix it."

AT 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 16 1/2. SEE FIFTEENTH STREET WINDOW. Browning, King & Co., R. S. Wilcox, Manager. Omaha's Only Exclusive Clothiers for Men and Boys.