

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROBEVATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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GEO. H. TESCHUCK, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 12th day of January, A. D. 1901. M. H. GATE, Notary Public.

Omaha is moving forward. That is a fact that cannot be altered by a coterie of persons who habitually growl at the tax levy.

Singing gospel hymns and pouring whisky into the gutter is dramatic, to be sure, but up to date there are no reports of distilleries closing down.

Those Iowa train robbers seem almost too innocent to have ever engaged in the business. Thieves who drive away through deep snow ought to be caught.

You have noticed, probably, that the people who own homes in those parts of the city where fire and police protection is inadequate are not clamoring for a reduction. They want extension.

It is announced that the Chinese emperor has again been placed on the throne by the empress dowager. The empress never allows him to endanger his health by sitting too long in the imperial chair.

According to reports the recent election in Bulgaria was quiet. Only two people were killed and a score or more injured in the riots on election day. That is almost as well as they can do down in Bulgaria.

A scientist has figured out that it would only require a mirror 100 miles square to signal from Mars to the earth. The construction of a small thing like that would not stand in the way of a man like Nikola Tesla.

Senator Tillman has announced he intends to make an assault upon the armor plate transaction. If the armor is strong enough to turn the shafts of Tillman the naval board need have no hesitancy in accepting it.

A Chicago high school principal arraigns football as brutal and its players as brutes, and in the next breath says: "I know nothing about football." Most of the team members will admit that his last proposition is correct.

President Hickey predicts a successful season for his reorganized Western league. Comprising as it does eight of the most prosperous and enterprising cities of the United States, it could hardly be otherwise than successful.

The king of Italy is having trouble forming a new cabinet. If he only knew what a vast amount of unused cabinet material the democratic party in this country possessed he could readily supply the Italian shortage by importation.

Railroad and express companies will probably realize some of these days that it is not safe to leave iron boxes containing large sums of money lying around loose where enterprising individuals can pick them up and carry them away.

Today is the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. For the benefit of some who might be misled by present day pretenses, it is stated that Lincoln was not a democrat and during his life-time was more roundly abused by members of that party than any man in the United States.

The death of Judge Samuel Maxwell removes one of the historic figures of Nebraska. Around his personality has raged some of the fiercest fights in the political history of the state, but in spite of these contentions he always retained the respect of even his opponents. He was one of the men who laid the foundation for the present state and they laid it broad and deep.

European nations are beginning to realize that education and oppression do not travel well in double harness. In Russia the principal center of political agitation is in the universities and in Spain the same thing is true. Where the people enjoy personal and political freedom education is the bulwark of the government, but where oppression exists and personal liberty is practically unknown the education of the masses means the downfall of the government.

FOR A CODE REVISION COMMISSION.

Before the legislature adjourns it should take action looking toward the revision of the Nebraska code by a commission composed of competent and broad-minded lawyers and jurists. The present condition of Nebraska's code is such that the shrewdest lawyer cannot tell just what it provides on many subjects, to say nothing of the ordinary layman who is always presumed to know the law. Its conflicting sections, coupled with the various court decisions declaring parts of it unconstitutional or giving interpretations nullifying the intended effect, operate merely as a stimulus to extend litigation, much of which could be avoided by a plain, unambiguous statute. The demand for code revision is unquestionable and it should find a response without unnecessary delay.

Just how the commission should be constituted may invite divergent opinions. A bill introduced by Senator Martin contemplates the naming of five judges of the district bench by the supreme court justices, delegating to them the duty of revising the code. The advantage of this plan is found in the fact that many of our district judges are busy but a portion of the year and could readily devote the time and attention necessary without additional expenses in salaries; in fact, they are prohibited by the constitution from accepting any additional compensation beyond what is appropriated for their salaries as judges.

The Bee has been of the opinion, however, that the unoccupied time of the district judges should be utilized in calling upon their services as supreme court commissioners, thus relieving the overcrowded docket of the supreme court without creating new salaried positions for attorneys anxious to experiment as judicial arbiters. If the district judges are called in as supreme court commissioners it may be advisable to leave them out of consideration in the making of the code revision commission. In point of economy the state would gain more by utilizing the unoccupied time of the district judges in assisting the supreme court than in revising the code, although it is quite possible they may be able to serve in both capacities.

While the revision of the code would entail considerable labor, it is a work which is entirely worthy of the best efforts of our ablest lawyers. Whatever plan is agreed upon it should make sure that this important task is not left to inexperienced novices certain to push forward to secure the places.

WILL MAKE COUNTER PROPOSALS.

The report from London a few days ago, that the British government will not accept the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but will submit counter proposals, is not confirmed, though it would not be surprising if it should prove correct. The same dispatch stated that in British official opinion it is likely that several months will elapse before the matter reaches a conclusion, by which time the treaty will have lapsed on the basis of the senate's amendments.

As heretofore noted, the time for exchange of ratifications, as provided in the treaty, ends on March 5, so that if the time is not extended the treaty will fall, if not disposed of at that date, even though the senate be in session after March 5. It is still possible that the British government will be heard from before the adjournment of congress, but it is not probable and consequently it appears quite safe to assume that the entire canal question will be deferred until the meeting of the Fifty-seventh congress. Senator Morgan and some other of the supporters of the Nicaragua canal bill are still disposed to urge its passage at the present session, without regard to whether the British government acts upon the treaty before March 5 or not, but the republicans of the senate are not generally willing to do this, because such action might not only be regarded as offensive by Great Britain, but would also be embarrassing to the administration. It is more than likely that the president would decline to approve the canal bill if passed under such circumstances. The present indications, therefore, are that this whole subject will have to wait for the next congress.

RIISING TIDE OF EXPENDITURES.

In the United States senate last Thursday Mr. Allison stated that he thought a fair estimate of the total appropriations at the present session of congress for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, would be \$760,000,000. Senator Hale expressed the opinion that the amount would be greater. The tide is rising all the time, said the Maine senator. "So far we have not been able to make any reductions, but have found it necessary to make constant additions, increasing the aggregate of last year's appropriations by many millions." Mr. Hale added that before we know it we will have a billion dollar session instead of billion dollar congresses.

The appropriations of the Fifty-sixth congress will approximate \$1,500,000,000. This is an enormous sum, even for so rich and prosperous a nation as the United States. In his last annual message President McKinley said: "In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations, and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen, confidence. It will not retard, but promote, legitimate industrial and commercial expansion."

This admonition has not been heeded by congress. Some republican members, as Mr. Hale in the senate and Mr. Cannon in the house, have directed attention to the rising tide of expenditures, but without effect. The appeal for wise economy, "which in a season of plenty husbands for the future," has been disregarded. Appropriations have been increased in nearly all directions,

as well for the ordinary requirements of the government as for those that are extraordinary.

The apprehension implied in the president's warning has been justified. It is perhaps too late now for any effort in the present congress, in the interest of economy, to succeed. But there will be an overwhelming popular demand upon the next congress to reduce expenditures and we think it may safely be predicted that the demand will not be disregarded, for if it should be the party in power will most certainly suffer. The nation is rich and growing steadily in wealth. There is most favorable promise of long-continued prosperity. But this will not be promoted by extravagance in government expenditures. On the contrary, as President McKinley well said, caution under existing conditions is not untimely and will strengthen confidence and promote rather than retard legitimate industrial and commercial expansion.

BECOMING MORE AGGRESSIVE.

The Boers are daily becoming more aggressive and it would seem from their operations that the forces in the field are increasing. They are almost uniformly successful in their movements against the British, while the operations of the latter appear to be made to a great extent without definite information regarding the movements of the enemy. It seems most extraordinary that with his large army Lord Kitchener has done so little to check the progress of the Boers and some idea of the alarm which this is causing the British is to be gathered from the remark of Sir Alfred Milner that while it seems improbable the Boers will ever reach Capetown, such a thing is by no means impossible.

Meantime the British government is apparently taking no very active steps to supply Kitchener with the reinforcements for which he has asked. The War office has announced its purpose to send 30,000 mounted troops to South Africa, but this is causing the British to be gathered from the remark of Sir Alfred Milner that while it seems improbable the Boers will ever reach Capetown, such a thing is by no means impossible.

Omaha's present position in regard to moves being made by western railroads is a most satisfactory one. Each of the several steps taken lately have served to increase the importance of the Gate City as a transportation center, and as progress in this line begets development the prospects are most pleasant. The activity of the roads already entering the city is reassuring, while the persistency with which the promoters of projected lines pursue the object of gaining entrance is an indication that men who understand the situation are alive to the force of Omaha's claims to commercial greatness. It is not alone the Union Pacific's movements which press an increase of local prosperity, but the fact that the Overland's competitors must move with equal celerity or lose in the race counts for much in the forecast of added greatness as a railroad center. In the meantime there are certain lines, such as the Hartington cut off, which are needed by Omaha and which might be secured by a little persistent effort on part of the citizens.

The parties who contemplated pulling off a prize fight in Nebraska probably realize by this time the governor means what he said when he announced no such events would be tolerated in Nebraska. If the governors of various states adhere to present programs there is a strong probability that some of the prize fighters may be forced to go to work. The majority of them could easily secure \$150 per day by doing the only kind of work they are capable of performing.

"Man was made to mourn" moaned a poet long ago, and he seems to have then voiced an excuse for Agnaldino's party. Some of its members are not content with doing their own mourning, but insist on sending up lamentations on behalf of their neighbors. There is a bit of encouragement, however, in the fact that their lacerations so far have not served to halt the wheels of progress.

Dewey's retreat seems to be ordered on the description of the Irishman once gave of a similar move. "We simply changed front and advanced," said Pat. If Kitchener wants to catch the elusive Boer leader he had better send for one of the old darkey's coon traps. His present trap resembles nothing so much as the storied skimmer—it has lots of holes in it.

Efforts to make a lecture platform break out of Carrie Nation have failed. In Chicago the advance sale of tickets after several days of advertising amounted to \$12 and the affair was called off. Mrs. Nation is clearly out of her element when she crosses the Kansas line.

The wreck of the transport which was to have brought the Tenth infantry home from Cuba will delay the population of Fort Crook for some time. But when the boys do get there they will be in all the better humor to appreciate the glories of springtime in Nebraska.

Why Chang Concerns.

Li Hung Chang has no objections to being headed those Chinese dignitaries who are already dead.

Delinquent Honors.

General Fred Funston seems to be one of the heroes of the Philippines war who does not get into the reorganized army.

The Santiago Promotions.

It is a deplorable condition which finds at the end of more than two years no official recognition by this government of the distinguished services of officers and men of the navy who served with the Santiago squadron. It is doubtful if any other government lays claim to proper appreciation of the noble efforts of its fighters would ignore some of those who are entitled to reward or recommendation, while others of the same class had been properly recognized.

A Chink of Logic.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature to legalize bucket shops and to charge them an annual fee of \$5,000. It is much better to make a law permitting bucket shops to operate than it is to permit them to exist contrary to law.

Point Well Taken.

Recent statements have been made to the effect that the scholars and even the teachers in the Chicago schools spell badly many of the simplest words in the English language. There can be no greater blame of personal habit than inability to spell properly words used in ordinary correspondence.

Forest Preservation.

The farmers of the country should wake up to the necessity of forest preservation. Our prairie farmers often complain of "the lumber trust," but the waste of our forests is the real cause of the depletion of the wooden building materials from which they suffer. To the semi-arid regions forests are essential as water reservoirs. They also equalize the flow of streams, prevent flood damage and maintain regularity of navigation. The graduates of West river states since the Pennsylvania woods have been destroyed should serve as a warning. For years we have been warned that our forests are dwindling. In the statistics of lumber production we now see the cold truth.

A Universal Telephone.

It seems feasible, from the experience already accumulated in the use of the telephone, to lay down the conditions that should mark an ideal system. The range of the instrument should be large enough to make conversation easily possible at any distance likely to separate those desiring to speak together. Then comes the necessity for such perfection and reduction in cost of telephone service that the instruments shall become practically ubiquitous. Other considerations, such as the desirability of recording conversations, the relative little importance of what is said, the use of a telephone system, competent to work easily to its utmost limits, quick and accurate in the service of its exchanges and so cheap that no one can afford to be without it.

Explained at Last.

The wonder grows that, in the face of constant exposure of broken hearts and wasted fortunes, American girls continue to marry foreigners. A reason is now assigned by confident European visitor studying Chicago.

It is that the American girl prefers the European man to the American on account of the European's superior culture. Her culture in most instances must mean, as we may judge by the evidence, a conviction that woman is meant for man's plaything, to be cast off when old, shabby or injured.

Item, simultaneous taste for morgue relationships not rarely under the same roof.

Item, charming accomplishments for the dance and the winerom.

Item, addition to bric-a-brac.

Item, international conspiracy at frequent intervals in the bankruptcy courts.

Item, the lowest average of them has more respect for woman than the highest of Europe.

Truth of History.

For more than twenty years the late General B. M. Prentiss was the victim of a singularly false idea of the part taken by his division in the battle of Shiloh. The first reports of that almost hand-to-hand struggle were that the last of the division that General Prentiss' division was surprised at daybreak and quickly captured. As a matter of fact the division fought with the greatest heroism for ten hours. It maintained its ground so stubbornly that the enemy was forced to retreat. The capture was due to the tenacity with which the division held its ground from 6 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. But the first public impression of the battle was to remove General Prentiss from the list of heroes. His division had been taken for his part in the battle of Shiloh. If Prentiss had known how to retreat as well as he fought his division would not have been made prisoners.

SPECULATIVE TRUSTS.

The men who get together around an office table to dispose of great business interests aggregating millions of dollars ought to reflect that the patience of the people may have a limit. These huge consolidations, controlling public utilities and necessities and piling up great profits for a few, are the cause of much of the discontent and a constant cause of suspicion and antagonism in the great mass of people, who feel the flaunting of the power of wealth as an affront. It is idle to talk to them of the economic advantages of trusts and their need for the control of the many, are a constant cause of suspicion and antagonism in the great mass of people, who feel the flaunting of the power of wealth as an affront. It is idle to talk to them of the economic advantages of trusts and their need for the control of the many, are a constant cause of suspicion and antagonism in the great mass of people, who feel the flaunting of the power of wealth as an affront.

It is safe to say that the prevailing hostility to what are commonly recognized as trusts is not caused so much by natural and legitimate business consolidation but by the element of speculation that enters into it, by the conviction that the general business interests of the country, even the interests of their own shareholders, are juggled with and sacrificed to the whole line of corporate control for selfish ends.

The recent action of the directors of the American Steel and Wire Company is an example of the kind of thing that antagonizes public sentiment. The company was known to have made large profits during the last year and a corresponding dividend was expected to be declared. Those of the directors who represented legitimate investment expected this equally with individual shareholders. Instead the dividend was passed, without reason or explanation, with the perfectly obvious purpose of depressing the shares and squeezing the minority holders. This was in line with Mr. Gates' performance of last year, in another case, when he was in the line of your own party. I have no right to ask for anything; I did not come here for that purpose. I only came to see what changes, if any, had come over the spirit of my old friend.

A NEW STORY OF GRANT.

Governor Crittenden Tells of General's Loyalty to a Friend.

"And that reminds me," said Governor Crittenden, "of what was to me one of the most interesting and touching stories I ever heard, having its origin prior to and its sequel following the war. It was told me by Samuel H. Churchill some time in the '70s. The other person involved in the story became, during and after the rebellion, one of the greatest characters of the century. Churchill resided in St. Louis prior to 1860. He was a state senator and, some time in 1870, he returned to Kentucky and was chosen secretary of state. His associates in St. Louis were Edward Bates, Hamilton Gamble, Samuel T. Glover, Grant Brown, Frank Blair and gentlemen of that class. I much doubt if there is one reader of the Star who ever knew him or ever heard of him, but he was a man of whom Henry or Colonel Van Horn, whose knowledge and memory of Missouri cover many years, many stadia of history, and still he was one of the prominent political and social leaders in St. Louis and Missouri in those days, genial, cultivated, brave as a man, as soft as a woman. He was in affluent circumstances and he was never forgetful of the obligations of wealth.

"Prior to the war there was living near St. Louis a man in the most humble circumstances. Though a soldier by instincts and education, he was a graduate of West Point. He was daily engaged in selling and delivering cordwood to whoever would buy—small quantities from a small time-wagon, drawn by two horses of inferior grade. This man was, in address, above his business, and he was something above his appearance that indicated he was more than an ordinary man. He often told Churchill his small loads and was often told by him that when he failed to sell to others before night to drive his load to his woodshed, throw it on the ground and come next day. By that association the two became well acquainted, one always delivering good wood, full measure, and the other ever prompt, polite and liberal in his payments, besides extending other courtesies so well understood and cultivated between gentlemen of their class.

"The rail splitter, the toiler on the tow path and the cartman of today may, in the fullness of time, become the president of the United States. There is no bottom to it now, all are on an even keel, less courage drifted us on and on from that early day and soon, for the very nature of our government, civil war sprung up, in all its wild passions and devastation, splitting friend against friend, dividing benefactor from the beneficiary and causing the world to stand aghast at the conflict. The temperaments of those friends—the man of riches and the woodseller—led them far apart for more than four years. One cast his destiny with the south, the other with the north. As the war progressed this young woodseller gradually unfolded the qualities of a great military leader and was advanced from grade to grade, from section to section, from Island to Island, from Shiloh, from the Potomac to Richmond and from Richmond to the presidency, ever equal to any demand or emergency. This man was Ulysses S. Grant, one of the greatest military men the world has ever seen, one whose greatness of head and heart increased to the utmost limit of life, whose dying words fell from his pen—

"Like roses from the lips of Angelo, 'As the war progressed this wood seller became greater and greater and his anubellum friend became poorer and poorer, his property being seized, sold and overcast, so that when the cruel war was over he had no place to call his home, no resting place for his weary feet."

"Some years after the surrender of General Lee, Churchill concluded to return to his old Kentucky home for the purpose of staying again in life and, if possible, getting up the money to buy the land and regain the lost dollars. In going from Richmond he passed through Washington, where from the politeness of his nature he felt it to be his duty and pleasure to call on his old friend Grant, who in a strange interest in politics, late, brain and fortune, had become president. Churchill said he approached the White House with fear and trembling, not knowing how he would be received if, indeed, he were received at all.

"This apprehension showed he did not know the rich qualities of head and heart of his old friend. The reception room was full of senators, congressmen and others awaiting their time and turn on the roll of names to be called to the president's study. This alarmed him that much more, fully confirming his belief that he would have to leave without seeing the president. With all these doubts he still ventured to send his card, as soon as the president saw the name upon the roll for the morning he called him 'Sam' and invited him in, in a spirit that showed him to be not only rich in reputation, but also great in heart.

As soon as the door was closed between him and the outside world the president told the servant to notify the others he would not see them for half an hour.

"Churchill told me he did not know what to become of him. All kinds of thoughts were rushing into his head, such as the exasperation and other punishment for treason. Those were soon silenced, as the president said to him: 'Sam, how are you? Sit down and take a smoke. You used to give me the best Havana when I could not buy; now I want to reward you for the services you have rendered me. Do you want anything? Do you want an office? Can I be of any service to you whatever? I think more of those who were my friends when I was in peace, with a growing family on my hands, than I do for all such time servers as stand on the outside waiting to press me for places.'

"Churchill was overcome by such nobility of sentiment and such generosity, but he replied: 'I am a rebel, fresh from the confederate army, and I have too high an opinion of you as our conqueror and as an old time friend, I would accept nothing that would embarrass you in the lines of your own party. I have no right to ask for anything; I did not come here for that purpose. I only came to see what changes, if any, had come over the spirit of my old friend.'

"The president replied: 'I care nothing for all that. There are obligations stronger than politics and ties higher than the recollection of an unfortunate war. Think it over, Sam, until evening. Then come and dine with me and let me hear what you have to say. I will be glad to hear of your general activity, for no purpose than to affect the securities of his own company. This sort of thing is not business; it is gambling. And it gives the appearance of gambling to the whole line of corporate control for selfish ends.'

"The president's reply was so much to the point that Churchill was greatly impressed. He was in the line of your own party. I have no right to ask for anything; I did not come here for that purpose. I only came to see what changes, if any, had come over the spirit of my old friend.

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THE KANSAS FREAK.

Times-Herald: Apparently the fool killer has never found out that Kansas is on the map.

New York Telegram: Mrs. Nation threatened to wade in blood, but at last accounts she is still wading in beer.

Baltimore American: Judging from the published portraits of Mr. Nation, he is just the sort of a man who would be known as 'Mrs. Nation's husband.'

Inter Ocean: Mrs. Nation is expected to arrive in Chicago next Tuesday, and the leveled French plate railroads in the downtown boulevards are already beginning to reflect the opinions of the bar on the matter.

Washington Star: Considering the tendency of human nature to succumb to emotional impulses, it is remarkable that Mrs. Nation's saloon smashing has not been more widely imitated. The American Herald, in its issue, on the whole, pretty well balanced.

Times-Herald: She slashed them. She smashed them. She threw them. The fixtures from the bar. The hinges from the door. With many a jar. And many a jolt. And many a bump. She went. As they say old Governor Kent in gloomy days and fair weather.

The shameless people who guarded the wet goods! Thus did she name. Till her name. And her fame. Had passed through all the land. The chance to lecture came. Then she said. Her followers, if they longed to be led! A call had come that she had to heed. There's many a clever game that she would lead. The world's attention play.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Robert Church, a negro and ex-slave, subscribed \$1,000 to the fund for entertaining the ex-confederates at Memphis next summer. Here is a citizen the country may well be proud of.

Baron Kaneko, whom the mikado has just appointed minister of justice in the Japanese cabinet, is a graduate of Harvard class of '85, and returned to this country in 1890 to receive his LL. D. degree from that college.

Frederick Holbrook, the war governor of Vermont, will be 88 years old on February 15. "I walk several miles daily," he said last week. "I do my own work, but use mostly mild cigars."

Richest of all the sovereigns of Europe is Wilhelmina, young queen of the Netherlands. She has an allowance of \$15,000,000 from the civil list, besides an enormous private fortune. Who doesn't envy her new husband?

Mark Twain addressed last Saturday a meeting at the University Settlement in New York. "I see," he said, "that you give dancing lessons at 1 cent a lesson. You can't learn for nothing. That's why I never learned to dance."

Carl Kisselbach, a veteran of the German army now living in La Crosse, Wis., was freed from the kaiser a gold medal in recognition of his service during the Franco-Prussian war. Kisselbach served four years in the Prussian army.

The late Dr. Creighton, bishop of London, was objected to by several countries under his name as being "too brilliant for a bishop" and that he was not always patient with the slowness of others in appreciating it.

Winston Churchill, the author of "Richmond and Carvel," is with Mrs. Churchill, making his home in Cambridge, Mass., this time. Mrs. Churchill is one of Boston's most promising amateur artists and a member of the Arts and Crafts society of that city.

A correspondent of Leslie's Weekly announces that David B. Hill is not a candidate for the presidency and that his chief interest in it is a pedigree. Why, when I was young, I could go to the races and name the ancestry of every horse at the track."

Yonkers Statesman: Mrs. Church-Yonkers she will not take any children in these days. "Mrs. Gotham—That's the rule and they carry it out to the letter. 'Who's your favorite?' I saw three or four dirty-faced children on the stairway. 'Oh, well, those belong to the janitor.'"

Philadelphia Press: "Willie-Pa, what's meast over the top of Willie?" "Pa—Well, when a man reaches 60 or so he's got to be a little bit of a fool. Willie—And is it the same with a woman?" "Pa—Why, son, you would insult a woman by telling her she's in the prime of life. She's always younger."

VALENTINE DAY TIPS.

Let Your Message Be a Flower. St. Valentine's day is the day of all the year for lovers, and it is the fashion for young men to take advantage of it to send some token to the girls they care for. Flowers are the favorite gift this year. They are always conventional and may mean much or very little, the giver's whole heart or merely a pretty thought. On Thursday next will be a pretty match walking along with an air of conscious pride and a bouquet at her waist, you may take it for granted that some admirer of the opposite sex has sent it to her and she desires to exhibit to all her acquaintances her precious valentine.

An Old Valentine. Roy Farrell (Green in Free Press). It wasn't much for beauty, but its sentimentality was sure to do business. Since it bore some remote likeness to what was called a valentine, it was sold.

An Affirming Red Rose was and the violet was blue. An' I wouldn't no sweeter than the violet I sent it to. It represented all the pocket money that I had.

An' I did me good 't buy it since I know 't would make her glad. For it told her my affection, if it wasn't much for show. The valentine I sent her in the days of long ago.

I had my sister back it, with a 'Miss' on the address. No she wouldn't know who sent it, though I felt quite sure about it. It was me, an' when she showed it on the road, I school next day. I colored it so beautiful that I give it all away.

I know 't was foolish 'fore her girlish chime, a crowd. When I said 'twas mighty pretty, yet I felt most. Jes to know that I'd established my position as her beau. With the valentine I sent her in the days of long ago.

She's wedded been these many years, an' meast a legitimate true. A love's worth quite as long I have been married too! An' sometimes when my wife the bureau furniture, To light old letters, flowers pressed, an' 't all such sweet things. That have a place in a corner spot apart. When I read the old-time flowers seem 't blossom in the heart. An' one thing in particular makes love's love, a valentine I sent her in the days of long ago!

Cupid Up to Date. Monroe Goodwin in Globe-Democrat. Said Cupid, in this year I know what I'll do. I'll show the 'old fossil' A new thing or two.

I'll hasten me and purchase love letters. Valentine's day. I won't have the least trouble in making the rounds. Of each house in the land. Where such a heart-free Need to be fanned.

I'll have my own way. My own togs as well. Oh, tell your eyes open. I'll be nothing but swell. Now, not 'Santa Claus' Can sit on the fence. For I'll make his old sleigh Look like his own.

And when I'm not using My 'mobile' myself, It won't be put up. I'll be riding the self. But I'll rent it to folks. Who want to go 'ridin'. Though my prices will be, On a scale that is slidin'.

To any old fellow 'Charitable' sendin' mail, I'll just take a kiss. And feel more than repaid. Now, all you good people, On Valentine's day, Just keep your eyes open Along the highway.

And take care lest your hearts Be Cupid may steal. 'She who's in the lead' In his automobile.

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