

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$3.00...

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1901, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1. 20,940, 2. 20,820, 3. 27,890, 4. 20,880, 5. 20,880, 6. 20,940, 7. 20,940, 8. 27,300, 9. 27,540, 10. 28,205, 11. 27,620, 12. 27,600, 13. 27,600, 14. 27,650, 15. 28,150, 16. 28,120. Total 487,575.

Net total sales 484,472. Net daily average 28,534. GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

Woman's Club Chorus—Now will those naughty bill-posters be good?

People are beginning to see Pat Crowe again. Wonder if this is merely the effect of spring weather?

The man who is forced to buy \$11 hair is looking longingly for the time when the grass shall grow a little longer.

Omaha will entertain many visitors this summer. In anticipation it should take steps to make itself presentable.

The Bee seconds the motion for a first-class fireproof hotel for Omaha. Put it down on the enterprise program.

It has been at least two days since a railroad was absorbed. If the former rate is to be kept up the builders must hustle—material is getting short.

The deadlock over the stenographers to the supreme court commissioners has finally been broken and the deadlock season may be considered at an end.

The government has settled its hat-trimming case. The majority of citizens, however, will not know their fate until the bills come in the first of the month.

Authorities in the iron trade predict the managers of the new steel combine will follow the practice of the Standard Oil company. If that is true, independent concern can easily see their finish.

Prince Bismarck, in a public address, accuses the German emperor with taking a zigzag course. Many another man has done the same thing, but they are generally all right again the next morning.

The Hawaiian government is short of funds. The legislature has not yet passed a revenue law, but can be depended on to act as soon as nothing remains with which to pay their own salaries.

One of the first fruits of over-speculation is seen in the wreckage of the Lenars bank, whose vice president and manager has disappeared, leaving word that the assets of the institution have been dissipated in stock-jobbing. Now is the time to put the brakes on.

The Kansas professor who attracted attention by avowing in a public speech that men never love has been dropped from the faculty of the state normal school. He may not revise his opinions, but will certainly concede that some Kansas men have good memories.

A bill has been signed by the governor of Missouri making a state appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis in 1903. Compare Missouri's liberality with the \$100,000 appropriation begrudgingly made the Omaha exposition by the Nebraska legislature.

Indications point to the abandonment by Kansas City of its annual Priests of Falls parade because of insufficient financial support. Kansas City's interest in the carnival seems to have fallen so low that it is impossible to secure a meeting of the directors for lack of a quorum. As-Sar-Ben is in good shape beside the Karnival Krew on the Kaw.

The young duke of Manchester must have enlarged ideas of the income of newspaper men. The trial of a case against him showed that the duke borrowed \$50,000 at 25 per cent interest and promised to pay it out of his salary as a correspondent of a New York paper. Many a better newspaper man is unable to hypothecate his salary for a new spring suit.

Iowa republicans will start the ball rolling in the Hawkeye state at their state convention called for August 17. As Iowa has a complete state ticket to elect this year, this will not leave too much time before election. The tendency, however, is toward short campaigns for 1901, as a reaction from the long drawn period of politics in last year's presidential contest.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

The British Parliament reassembled yesterday and the budget for the ensuing year was presented in the House of Commons by the chancellor of the exchequer. The statement of the financial condition of the government shows that there was a net deficit last year of more than \$285,000,000, while the estimate of expenditures for the coming year is \$100,000,000 in excess of that of last year. In order to meet the increased expenditure an addition is made to the income tax and a duty placed on sugar, that produced in the British West Indies not being excepted. It was expected that this departure from British policy would be made, but it was thought that the colonial sugar would be exempted from the duty. Another departure is made in the levying of an export duty on coal, which is justified not only as a revenue measure but also as a means of reducing the exportation of coal, which has raised the price of fuel and been somewhat embarrassing to British industries. For the reason that the consumption of beer has largely decreased no increase is made in the tax, while the duties on wines, tea, spirits and tobacco are unchanged.

The new taxation is expected to yield \$55,000,000 in addition to this increase of revenue the government proposes to borrow \$300,000,000, the deficit of last year, it is presumed, to be paid out of the latter sum. It is a question, of course, whether the estimated revenue from the increased taxation, except as to the income tax, can be realized. It is quite probable that the tax on sugar will operate to reduce consumption of that article, so that an estimate of revenue from this source based upon the amount of sugar consumed last year may prove too large. Even as to the income tax realization of the expected revenue from the added tax will depend upon the degree of prosperity in the country during the ensuing year, and the promise of more prosperous conditions is not favorable. British industries and commerce have for some time not been growing and there is no apparent improvement in the outlook. The situation in the United Kingdom is not quite so bad as that reported in Germany, but it is not of a nature to encourage expectation of any very large increase in the revenues of the government. It is quite possible that the losses noted by the chancellor of the exchequer under certain heads last year will be increased during the coming year, while the yield from new taxation is very likely to fall considerably below the estimate, conservative though that may be.

As to the loan of \$300,000,000 which it is proposed to negotiate, doubtless a considerable part of it—perhaps at least one-third—will be placed in the United States. It has been intimated that the visit to England of a prominent American financier has something of this kind in view and it is by no means improbable. English capitalists professed to be greatly aggrieved when the British government placed part of its last loan in the United States, but it is not likely that any such complaint would be heard in regard to placing a portion of the new loan here, for the reason that it will probably not be possible to place all of it with British capitalists. Financial conditions in England at present are not such as to admit of this. There would be no difficulty, however, in floating one-third or more of the loan in this country and there is reason to think that at least \$100,000,000 could be taken here without any appreciable effect upon the money market. With our vast stock of gold we can spare that amount without the least embarrassment in any respect.

THE INJURY OF DELAY.

A despatch from Peking a few days ago stated that there was much adverse comment among the military people upon the conduct of the ministers over the negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiaries. It was said that the dilatory tactics of the ministers have prevented what might have been accomplished two months ago and even now the meetings are postponed for the most trivial causes. If one of the ministers takes a notion to go away for a day or two nothing is done by the others until he returns.

The Chinese minister at Washington had a conference with the secretary of state a few days ago regarding the progress of negotiations at Peking, in the course of which he is reported to have expressed the opinion that the delay in reaching a final settlement of the matters in controversy is especially disadvantageous to China, which, in his judgment, is not responsible for the failure to reach conclusions. "We have been accustomed to hear," Mr. Wu is reported to have said, "that China was very slow, but in this case many months have gone by without any delay attributable to China and yet without definite prospects of bringing the negotiations to a close. This unsettled condition is very injurious to China, but it is also an injury which affects the whole world. Take, for instance, the cotton industry of the south. The shipments to China are very large, but they have been falling off owing to the unsettled condition of affairs and the trade is seriously menaced. The same may be said of many other branches of trade, and, in fact, the commerce of all the commercial nations of Europe, as well as America, is injuriously affected by the present uncertainty of conditions in the east. What we need, and what the commercial world needs, is stability and some definite understanding of what conditions are to be."

There is both admonition and rebuke in these observations of the Chinese minister. There is no good reason why the negotiations at Peking should not be much further advanced than they are and it is not to be doubted that were they in charge of practical men instead of diplomatists the matters in controversy would by this time be very nearly if not quite settled. It is true that the ministers are not altogether to blame for the delay. To a very considerable extent the fault is with the foreign offices of the several governments, which

have imposed restrictions upon their representatives at Peking at every step of the proceedings, even as to relatively inconsequential details, instead of leaving some things to their discretion. Our own government has not been faultless in this respect, though less to blame for delay than some of the others, while it cannot be alleged of the American representatives at Peking that they have retarded negotiations by any neglect of duty.

It is not to be expected that the diplomatic gentlemen at Peking will concern themselves about the practical considerations at stake. The commercial side of the matter is the last one likely to receive their attention. But it would seem to be well for their governments to remind them that this is a very important side and should not be neglected. The merchants and manufacturers of the countries having trade with China, who are losing by the delay of negotiations, want a settlement as soon as possible, so that trade with that empire may be resumed. The loss that has already been experienced by European and American exporters to China since the beginning of the trouble in that country amounts to a very large sum. It will equal the aggregate indemnity asked by the powers if a final settlement with China is delayed many more months.

DISTRICT COURT CLERK LAW VALID.

The supreme court has added its final endorsement to the validity of the law limiting the fees to be held by the clerk of the district court to \$5,000 a year. The enactment of this law was brought about chiefly through the instrumentality of The Bee and it has a right to hail this decision of the court as ending its long struggle for this reform. The general public will never appreciate what obstacles and corrupt influences the promoters of this much-needed legislation had to contend with and the difficulties which had to be surmounted in order to secure legislative sanction to the bill. Even after the bill had run the gauntlet of the legislature the unscrupulous character of the opposition to it was manifested in bold attempts to interfere with its enrollment and later in the mutilation of the records attesting its due passage through the necessary stages.

After putting up such a stubborn fight it was only natural for the interested officials to carry the law into the courts, under pretense that it was invalid, with the expectation of restoring the old order by securing a decision declaring it null and void. While the law affects principally Douglas and Lancaster counties, it is grounded on the established principle that remuneration of public officers should be limited.

A salary of \$5,000 for the clerk of the district court in Douglas county, leaving him still the highest-salaried official in the state, is certainly amply commensurate with the service. To be sure, it reduces his ability to contribute the large sums to the campaign fund that formerly made the position a political gold mine, but if honestly and economically administered it ought to relieve the taxpayers materially by turning into the treasury a substantial surplus over and above all expenses.

Much will depend on the manner in which the law is observed and whether its spirit is lived up to. Inasmuch as the present incumbent of the office in this county was elected on the distinct pledge that he would recognize the validity of the law, the action of the supreme court will entail no hardship upon him.

The rules laid down by the court of Spanish claims will be a sad disappointment to the claim agents. In making it impossible for agents to contract for and collect excessive fees the court will head off many claims which have little or no equity, but are prosecuted as a long shot on account of the large contingent fee which the agent might otherwise exact. The rule will also protect legitimate claimants from the sharks who also prey upon this class of people.

The further investigation goes into the claims of the various pretenders to the Cudaby kidnaping the more it confirms the conclusions of the Omaha police and the lines upon which they have been working. The temptation of a large reward may produce still further confessed kidnapers, but the evidence in the case all points one way, namely, that the perpetrator was none other than Pat Crowe, the original suspect.

The treasury statement is a complete answer to the constantly reiterated charge that the adoption of the gold standard would place this country at the mercy of Europe. The present holdings of gold in the United States treasury are larger than those of any country in the world and almost as large as any two others. Instead of being at the mercy of Europe the condition is reversed.

Will Royalty Symplicite?

Baltimore American. J. Pierpont Morgan might do Europe a service by syndicating her several thrones on the "community of interest" plan, and thus put a stop to their empirical competition.

Where the Truss Pinches.

Indianapolis News. It is said that 17,000 employes in the Fall River district will be thrown out of employment for a week or two. It is one way the trusts have of keeping down expenses and of maintaining prices.

Sure to Get the Worst of It.

Baltimore American. The government has lost the hat-trimming case. It might have known it would get the worst of it when it began to meddle with feminine finery. There are some human rights too sacred for official interference, and a new spring hat is one of them.

Marvelous Strides.

San Francisco Chronicle. That the United States should have taken first place in the list of exporting nations last year is not so surprising as the fact that only a quarter of a century ago we held the fourth position. In 1860 our exports were only \$45,998,507, against Great Britain's \$1,252,474,000; in 1900 we sent domestic produce of all kinds to foreigners to the amount of \$1,452,012,659, while the United Kingdom only exported \$1,418,348,000. The present year will probably in-

Counter Claims Barred.

Right being on the side of the law, it would avail China nothing to bring in a counter bill of indemnity for murder, pillage and other outrages perpetrated on her subjects by the representatives of the powers.

Hot Air Tanks in Action.

The developments in the latest Goebel conspiracy trial indicate that they have succeeded in rounding up a man who stood about the streets and talked too much about something he was not permitted to participate in. There are such men in every community.

Pension Grafter Gets His Due.

Hartford Courant. Six years in the penitentiary. That's the sentence passed by the United States circuit court at New York on George W. McClay, pension shark. There were four counts against him and he pleaded guilty on every one of them. It would be a great thing for the country, the treasury, the old soldiers and the honest pension attorneys if the rascals of McClay's stripe were in the penitentiary. We haven't a doubt that McClay highly disapproves of Commissioner Evans' administration of the pension bureau.

BRIGHT RECORD IN CHINA.

Administration's Policy Commended by the Agents. New York World.

Mr. McKinley's Chinese policy continues to be in keeping with the very noblest traditions of the republic. It is a pleasure to write its latest phase—the other powers acclaim the reason for it. The agents of the McKinley's agent negotiating for a reduction to \$200,000,000 at most, and proposing to reduce the claim of the United States, which has been put to greater expense than any of the other powers except Japan, and the other powers will bring the total down to \$100,000,000.

The Boxer movement was the direct result of the greedy and inexcusable aggressions of Britain, Russia, Germany and Japan. It did not culminate in an attack on the legations until after that bombardment of the Taku forts, in which the United States refused to take part because it was an act of open aggression. Finally the relief forces occupied Peking. What followed is gradually becoming known. Dr. Seaman, a New Yorker just returned from China,

"The Chinese were guilty of outrages upon the legations and foreigners. Yes, but these have been repaid with cruelties that make one's blood rise, atrocities that are unrepeatable. In one of the 'punitive expeditions' men and women were slaughtered in one day, every one innocent, every one unarmed. Hundreds of miles of territory have been devastated and the people's homes ruined."

Mr. Wu may well say that China's losses from the aggressions of the powers since last summer are at least \$1,000,000 a year. Here is a development which was not foreseen, and as a consequence there is a demand from some sections in Canada that the bounties be abolished. It is figured that on the present basis of increase the bounties will soon reach \$1,000,000 a year. This is a big sum for the treasury of Canada to pay out in addition to meeting its other demands. What makes the sum seem inordinately large is the circumstance that much of the money comes to the United States. Americans have invested in Canadian manufacturing on the strength of this inducement, and they are carrying off big profits. Canada is building up its iron and steel trade, but many of the Canadians believe that so much of the benefits go to Americans that the Dominion treasury cannot afford to stand the drain much longer.

Of course this incursion of American capital into Canada was to have been expected. The United States in recent years has become a creditor nation. It not only practically exports capital to meet all home demands, but there are hundreds of millions of dollars going outside of the country every year for investment. Most of the great enterprises in Mexico are financed from this side of the Rio Grande.

The big interests in Canada have for a long time been braced up by contributions from the south side of the international boundary. The United States leads the world in iron and steel production. It is just now reaching out to bring a large part of Europe into industrial subjection. The American trade conquests which appear to be frightening some of the gullest persons in that region ought to have been foreseen. Moreover, they are destined to increase rather than to diminish.

PERSONAL NOTES.

President McKinley's trip will take him through 10,500 miles of burralls.

Over 10,000 people contributed \$40,000 to the memorial fund for the late Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts.

It is not easy to carry off your weight in gold, as the robbers on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse appear to have discovered.

Major General S. B. Young will be the guest of honor at the dinner of the American club of Pittsburg, on Grant's birthday, April 27.

William J. Langson, secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, has been re-elected to the place, which he has filled for the last thirty-six powers.

Ex-Governor Llewellyn Powers, the new congressman from Maine, is 62 years of age and has been active in politics since 1864. He owns 170,000 acres of timber land.

Mrs. Arthur Bronson, secretary of the Joseph Rodman Drake, the American poet, and a lifelong friend of the Brownings.

Joseph Chamberlain, according to London gossip, is inclined to be superstitious, and the latest fad of his sort attributed to him is the carrying of a rabbit's foot bag from America.

Senator Forsaker intends to spend the fall in Porto Rico and make a thorough study of all its industries, classes of population and its various social, educational and religious institutions.

A Chicago student dosed a number of apples with red pepper and his fellow students turned on the joker and thrashed him within an inch of his life.

E. Z. Simmons, who a year ago gave to Kenosha, Wis., the G. M. Simmons Memorial library, at a cost of \$100,000, and a soldiers' monument, at a cost of \$10,000, for the city, at a cost of \$30,000.

Henry Mulde, general manager of the great Santa Fe railroad system, who now spends most of his time in Chicago, is a native of Kansas. He used to carry water to a section gang on the old Kansas & Southern many years ago for 50 cents a day. It is said that he now receives a salary of \$50,000 per annum.

There is a Chicago society reporter who is nothing if not frank. Of the woman in the case, in announcing a recent engagement, he wrote that she "had the reputation until about three years ago of being the most beautiful girl in Kenwood. Of late years she has become somewhat too heavy to bear out this reputation."

Colonel Richard T. Van Horn says that the territory in public document in the bill he introduced in congress in 1887, for the organization of a government for the Indian Territory. The name was suggested by Colonel Elias S. Boudinot, the famous Cherokee, who explained that it meant "Red Man's Land."

Progress of Great West

Portland Oregonian. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote in the American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge in 1838: "The farmer who has left a good homestead in New England to migrate to the Mississippi valley or anywhere else on this side of heaven, the fresh-cheeked youth who has come to find his grave in New Orleans, the Yankees who have enlisted for Texas * * * what are these but a motley group of April fools?"

The great west was a blank to New England in 1838. Oregon was still jointly occupied by Great Britain and the United States and there were many north and south of the Mason and Dixon line who did not consider it worth saving for this country. California and Texas had not been won from Mexico. The Mississippi valley was practically wilderness. Illinois made its first appearance in census figures of growth in 1820, with an increase of 34.1 per cent in population in the decade. Missouri returned an increase of 219.3 per cent and Louisiana of 98.8 per cent in 1820-30. Illinois increased 158.4 per cent and in 1830-40 292.1 per cent. Missouri gained 111 per cent in 1820-30 and 173.2 per cent in 1830-40. Louisiana added 41.1 per cent in 1820-30 and 63.4 per cent in 1830-40. No other section of the west figured in the population increase until 1850, when Wisconsin reported a gain of 69.5 per cent and Iowa one of 24.8 per cent. For over fifty years the growth of the west has been tremendous. The tide of immigration first swept to the states east of the Mississippi, then over the river to Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and other states and is pushing its way over the mountains to the Pacific coast.

The opening of the west, with its vast areas of fertile land available for production on a large scale, ended the career of New England as an agricultural district. Half of New England—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—saw its greatest increases in population between 1790 and

1840, the other half—Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—has been at its best since 1840. Between 1790 and 1800 Maine increased 57.2 per cent, New Hampshire 29.5 and Vermont 80.8. These are their greatest gains in the history of American census-taking. Since 1850 they have been almost at a standstill. Maine's largest gain in any decade was 7.3 per cent in 1850-60, New Hampshire's 9.3 per cent in 1890-1900 and Vermont's 4.9 in 1880-70. Maine and New Hampshire reported slight losses of population for the decade ended in 1870 and Vermont's gains in 1860, 1880 and 1890 were imperceptible. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, the manufacturing states of New England, are growing as steadily as such substantial western commonwealths as Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa.

The record increases of population since 1850 have been made in the west. In 1860 Minnesota was the banner state with 270.7 per cent, California second with 310.3 per cent and Oregon third with 294.7 per cent. In 1870 Nevada took the lead with 239 per cent, Dakota in 1880 with 734.2 per cent, Washington in 1890 with 265.1 per cent; Idaho, of the strictly western states, led in 1900 with 91.7 per cent. In 1840 the center of population in the United States was sixteen miles south of Clarksville, W. Va., and in 1860 four and a half miles west of Columbus, Ind. Between 1840 and 1900 the center of population moved westward 299 miles. The longest march was eighty-one miles between 1850 and 1860, and the smallest fifteen miles between 1890 and 1900. "When we manufacture interestingly, we really the west—that part of the country west of the Mississippi—are conducted on as large a scale as they are on the Atlantic seaboard, the geographical distribution of population will be more even, and the center of population will move to a point near the geographical center of the country."

BITTS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Scenes and Incidents Around the National Capital.

The real estate capitalist, as seen at short range in the corn belt, is a mild and sedate individual compared with the pusher of lots and plats at Washington. The latter is now camping on the trail of the new attorney general, Mr. Knox. Mr. Knox is credited with an abundance of the coin of the realm, and, having nearly a four-year lease of a cabinet position, the real estate man desires to see him in possession in a manner commensurate with his influential post in the government. Armed with maps and photographs he lies in wait in the judicial department for a chance to get the attorney's ear and tell him how the real estate market is doing. Nothing short of a \$50,000 mansion will do, while \$250,000 is regarded the proper figure to introduce him into swivel circles. The gentleman from Pittsburg has been assured, suitable he decline to buy, that he can lease a suitable palace for about \$10,000 a month. This price is considerably beyond the salary of the attorney general. But salaries do not count with the real estate boomer. He banks on the opportunities of the job.

The Department of Agriculture next year will vary the garden seed distribution with several packings of "A" and "B" seeds. This new department was secured at a recent session of congress and an appropriation was made in the budget for the coming year.

The garden seed distribution has been the subject of no end of ridicule, and there is no doubt that a great deal of money is wasted in that way, but it is nevertheless one of the most popular features of our paternal government, and members of congress recognize its political importance to such an extent that no arguments can induce them to abolish or abridge it. The distribution of trees, however, is Secretary Wilson's own idea.

The people of this country have been cutting down the natural forests with so much recklessness that it has become necessary to start artificial ones. The division of forestry of the Agricultural department has made a survey of the country and has ascertained the particular trees which thrive best and are most useful in each locality. According to the program for the distribution of trees, next year a given number of seedlings will be allotted to each member of the house of representatives, who will be asked to furnish a list of constituents to whom he would like to have them sent. The Agricultural department will do the rest. The seedlings will be grown in the propagating houses and forwarded to their destination, with specific instructions as to how they should be planted and cared for. In this way Mr. Wilson expects to start several million new trees growing throughout this country every year.

When Secretary Gage was on his way to the White House to attend cabinet meeting the other morning, relates the Boston Transcript, he was accosted by a man in the garb of a tourist. "Begging your pardon, sir," said the stranger in a strong English accent, and at the same time pointing toward the Washington monument, "could you tell me what is that stone needle?" Mr. Gage, who is always most courteous and delights to point out objects of interest to travelers, replied in a strong English accent, and at the same time pointing toward the Washington monument, "Yes, sir. That is a monument to a man named Washington—George Washington. He had something to do with the early history of this country." To which the Eng-

BREEZY CHAFF.

Boston Transcript: Mr. Mann—You talk about fashionable trimming for a bonnet! Why, anything you can stick on to a bonnet is the fashion. I don't know what you mean. Mr. Mann—Anything, dear, but what you have on hand.

Chicago Tribune: "What is the price of these gloves?" "Two dollars." "You had some last week just like them that you were selling for \$1.50. I saw these gloves, man. That was a special sale."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "That great Italian tenor told me he had a mattress stuffed full of laurel wreaths that have been given him." "A mattress full! Then he ought to retire on them."

Indianapolis Press: "If I were you I would take Mr. Thurston with a grain of salt." "I'd be willing to take him any way at all," replied Miss Swayback, who was much in love.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "John," said the long-suffering wife, as John began brushing his overcoat, "I don't know how to be out again tonight, I hope." "I hope not," replied absently, "but there's every prospect of it. The car has been running pretty bad for no lately."

Chicago Tribune: "This idea of your telling the 'I've saved \$500' is a little bit of a bore." "When I've saved \$500 in the last ten years on one item alone, by a little self-denial." "What item is that?" demanded Mrs. Chugwater. "Cutting down my life insurance from \$5,000 to \$1,000."

Turn on the Light. Denver Post. Oh! Mr. Weather Bureau Man, whatever can be all this fussing about a storm? To hold the golden weather back and give us but the dross? Do you not know the people all indignantly are nailing you? With spikes of angry language to the figure of the cross? Have pity, please, on silt-becked and shivering humanity! And let the sunshine ripple down in bright and welcome flood, And let us know the earth and stop this rank profanity! That's showered without limit on the Darned Mud!

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY. Ella Wheeler Wilcox in New York Journal. Mother says, "Be in no hurry. Marriage oft means care and worry." Auntie says, with manner grave, "Wife is synonyme for slave."

Father asks, in tones commanding, "How does Bradstreet rate his standing?" Sister, crooning to her twins, Sighs, "With marriage care begins."

Grandma, near life's closing days, Murmurs, "Sweet are girlhood's ways." Maud, twice widowed ("god and grass"), Looks at me and moans "Alas!"

They are six, and I am one, Life for me has just begun. They are older, calmer, wiser, Age should say be youth's adviser.

They must know—and yet, dear me, When in Harry's eyes I see All the world of love there burning— On my six advisors turning.

I make answer, "Oh, but Harry Is not like most men who marry, "Fate has offered me a prize, Life with love means paradise.

"Life without it is not worth, All the foolish joys of earth."

So in spite of all they say I shall name the wedding day.

A FINE THING

Its a fine thing to not cheapen, but rather to see how much value can be put into a garment at a given price.

Its not the common custom but its ours. Our spring suits at \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25, are values that it would be hard to duplicate in the present market.

No Clothing Fits Like Ours.

Browning, King & Co. Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers.

R. S. Wilcox, Manager.