

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00...

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Parties leaving the city. Parties leaving the city at any time may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business Office, in person or by mail.

Why not make Omaha an autumn resort? The Omaha retail grocers' motto is, "Six times and out."

"Harmony" is the watchword among Douglas county republicans. Why is Tom Johnson like a postage stamp? Because he never knows when he is licked.

The Omaha jobbers and manufacturers have chosen a most propitious time for their Iowa trade excursion.

From now on until snow flies Omaha mechanics employed in the building trades will have no excuse for enforced idleness.

"This is the day we long have sought and mourned because we found it not," has been the exclamation of the pious retail grocer.

While King Edward is polishing the slate for his new cabinet the liberals are mustering their forces for driving the revised cabinet from power and place.

There is no more reason why Senator Hanna should resign from the national committee chairmanship than there is for his resigning from the United States senate.

There is just 40 cents left uninvested in the state treasury credited to the permanent school fund. Shades of Bartley and Meserve, what are we coming to?

While the new supervisor of schools is supervising the duties properly devolving upon Superintendent Pearse, Superintendent Pearse is devoting most of his time to the supervision of county politics.

A telegraph line that can talk back by phone while telegraphic messages are being transmitted by dot and dash flashes is the latest fad, but what is the use of talking over a wire when you can do your gossiping by wireless through the air?

The time in which Columbia can ratify the Panama canal treaty expires with this day. But Columbia has been such a pet with Uncle Sam that he will probably indulge her in a few more weeks' parleying in order to enable her to pacify her unruly household.

Last week Wall street experienced a frost scare that made the magnates shiver for fear that there would be no corn crop worth mowing. Now the magnates are shivering over the reports that the insignificant frost damage would create a heavy drain of money for mowing the corn crop.

President Roosevelt is not likely to change his attitude with regard to the "open door" at the government printing office. Under our form of government every position in the government employ is open to all citizens, and the only test that can be applied is that of competency and integrity.

The relation of a government employe to his trades union cannot affect his right to hold a position so long as he faithfully performs the duties devolving on him, any more than would his relations to his church or secret benevolent societies.

EXPECTING DEFEAT. According to a report from the Canadian capital it is the general expectation there that the Alaskan Boundary commission will decide in favor of the contention of this country. It is stated that men in the highest positions expect that the United States is to receive the award and are resigned to it. It is regarded as inevitable and the burlings of British statesmanship are blamed for it.

It is pretty clearly understood that the determination of the matter will rest with the British member of the commission, who is its chairman, Lord Alverstone, who is regarded as a fair and impartial man. The Canadian commissioners, it is not doubted, will steadfastly adhere to their contention, and it is no less certain that there will be no yielding on the part of the American commissioners. Having unbounded confidence in the soundness and justice of this country's position, under the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, Messrs. Root, Lodge and Turner may be depended upon to make no concession that would involve the alienation of a foot of American territory or give to Canada any right or privilege not clearly and unmistakably warranted by the treaty.

The argument before the commission in support of the Canadian claim has certainly not strengthened the position of that country, even if it cannot be said to have weakened it. It presented nothing new and gave no fresh force to what had previously been urged. The labored effort of the Dominion attorney general was in reality as strong an illustration as could have been given of the inherent weakness of the Canadian contention and there was some indication that it did not make a favorable impression upon the British member of the commission. It would also seem from the Ottawa report that it was distinctly discouraging to the public men at the Dominion capital. A very important responsibility, it is apparent, rests upon Lord Alverstone and there is reason to expect that he will meet it as his sense of right and justice dictates. It now appears probable that a decision will be reached sooner than was expected when the commission convened.

WHAT OF THE TREATY. The time within which the ratification of the Panama canal treaty were to be exchanged expires today and if no arrangement has been made for an extension the treaty will of course die. Advises of a few days ago stated that the representatives of Colombia at Washington had received no instruction to request an extension of time for ratification, nor had our government intimated any anxiety to grant an extension. The State department was simply waiting. Still the belief was that a request from Colombia for an extension would be granted, if a reasonable time were named for exchanging ratifications. There is still opportunity to make the request by cable, but it appears improbable that it will be done.

Reports regarding the sentiments and motives that are influencing the situation at Bogota continue numerous, but there is no longer any doubt that the chief and controlling motive is mercenary. The bill reported to the Colombian senate has a provision calling for \$10,000,000 of the money to be paid by the United States to the Panama Canal company for its rights, franchises and property along the route of the proposed canal. The government of Colombia had already asked this of the company, which refused to make any such payment and so informed our government. There is other evidence of the utterly mercenary spirit of that element in Colombia which has prevented ratification of the treaty.

There is no intimation of what the intention of the Washington authorities is in the event of Colombia not asking for an extension of time. The administration has authority to negotiate with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but there seems to be no disposition at present to do this.

WE SHOULD KEEP OUT OF IT. The Turkish atrocities are horrible and many of our people, in common with those of all civilized nations, feel that something ought to be done to put a stop to the barbarous massacre of women and children. Therefore our State department is being appealed to to take some action with a view to ending the terrible situation. This was to be expected, but the Balkan trouble is of a kind which our government should keep out of. There can be no reasonable objection to any popular expression of protest. It is the unquestionable right of the American people to assemble and declare their views concerning occurrences in other lands which are of general human interest. The government, however, may not properly take any part in it.

A Washington dispatch says that officials at the State department are reticent about the probability of the United States giving expression to the feeling with which the alleged Turkish atrocities are viewed by our people. We can see no good reason for reticence in the matter. The department should let it be understood that the policy of the United States is to observe a strict neutrality and avoid anything that might however remotely involve it in this European trouble. It is most unlikely that any expression of feeling on our part would have any effect upon the situation, while it may possibly

operate in some way to our detriment. It is the duty of the Christian powers of Europe to call a halt to atrocities in the Balkans. They are immediately concerned. The United States is not.

NEEDS TO AMERICAN EXPORTS. It is said that the growth of the protective sentiment the world over is causing some disquietude for the future of the American export trade. France's increase in meat duties is expected to do us some damage, and it is remarked that such a change, taken in connection with the fact that our country is alone among the commercial nations, except for little Portugal, in having to pay France's maximum tariff schedule, shows that our trade outlook in that quarter is not good. The new German tariff is a marked step in the same direction. In order to get lower than its conventional rates there must be a special arrangement—Germany leaving a way open for a reciprocity agreement. Nearly all American exports to Russia pay the maximum schedules. In South America the tendency is toward higher duties because of the need of most of the southern countries for increased revenue.

These facts are interesting in their bearing upon the tariff question in this country. The worldwide growth of protective sentiment naturally suggests whether it is expedient at this time for the United States to make any radical change from the policy under which its industries have grown to their vast proportions and which safeguards our great home market. Certainly those who advocate such a change should carefully study the conditions in other commercial nations which are our competitors in the world's trade and seriously ask themselves if there is not at least a possibility that the adoption of their view would have results detrimental to our industrial strength and therefore to our prosperity. With other countries increasing the protection to their industries and thereby menacing American exports it is obviously important to very carefully consider whether it would be the part of wisdom to make any great departure from a course which has had such eminently satisfactory results. This is a subject that will be more prominent than any other a few months hence in the attention of the country and the popular response will be of far-reaching effect.

The all-absorbing topic in Kansas City is the proposed issue of \$2,175,000 of public improvement bonds that have been submitted to popular vote for ratification at a special election. This enormous bond issue contemplates the expenditure of \$1,100,000 for improving the water works system, which has been found entirely inadequate for the necessities of Kansas City; \$225,000 for hospital improvement, \$500,000 for park improvements, \$250,000 for market house improvements and \$100,000 for the enlargement of the fire fighting facilities. The movement for the issue of these bonds originated with the Commercial club, which after full discussion decided that the proposed increase of municipal debt is imperative in order to secure the proposed public improvements. That the bond issue will be ratified is almost a foregone conclusion. Kansas City acquired its water works plant, which was formerly owned and operated by a private corporation, about ten years ago, but the recent flood has demonstrated that the plant is entirely inadequate for the necessities of the present day. Kansas City has already expended between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 on its park system, and the proposed expenditure of \$500,000 is designed for the improvement and embellishment of these public grounds. The proposed expenditure of \$250,000 for market house improvements affords tangible proof that the ideal market house of Omaha, as illustrated in the monumental structure on Capitol avenue, has not been taken as the model for Kansas City.

The marked increase in the movement of grain to the gulf ports is attracting more than passing attention. Wheat shipments by way of the Chicago-Buffalo route this year show a heavy shrinkage and the gulf ports are now taking a large share of the export grain which formerly was carried to the eastern seaports by way of Buffalo. During the first six months of the present year the increase of grain exports to Europe by way of Galveston aggregated 10,500,000, as compared with less than 2,000,000 bushels all told during the same period last year. Even greater gains are recorded at the port of New Orleans, where the total for seven months ending August 1 reached 10,500,000 bushels, as compared with 6,800,000 bushels during the same months of 1902. Inasmuch as Omaha is 500 miles nearer to the gulf ports than it is to Baltimore, New York and Boston, the diversion of the grain shipments to the gulf ports is significant.

The assistant postmaster of Chicago has evolved a plan by which he expects to increase the stamp sales of the Chicago postoffice by \$2,000,000. According to his statement the mail order business of Chicago receives annually \$2,000,000 worth of stamps in payment from various customers in the country for which the Chicago postoffice receives no credit. To counteract these mail order stamp deals it is proposed that in place of the stamps certificates redeemable in money or stamps be issued by the Postoffice department to mail order houses. In other words, it is proposed to create a mail order postal currency, but the question is where would Uncle Sam gain anything by such a scheme and how would the people profit by it?

If the retail grocers succeed in securing ideal weather for their annual picnic, it will be because they antic-

ipated the trade excursion of the wholesale grocers.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE. St. Louis Republic. The number of instances in which physicians cut out the human heart, and slice it up by way of repairing it, are but demonstrations that the much-talked-of heartless man is one of the possibilities of the future.

PREVENTION FOR A FIGHT. Kansas City Star. Last week's German army maneuvers were intended, the cablegram explains, to "make the people warlike." The spectacle of so vast an expenditure for gold and other fiery metal would be calculated to make the peasant want to fight.

TROUBLE'S SAFETY VALVE. Baltimore American. The Philadelphia correspondent has on a sort of safe deposit for troubles of various sorts. When all is going well in this country one may as well depend upon a revival of the bubonic plague or some other pestilence in that tropical resort.

SKINNING PROCESS DISCOURAGED. Indianapolis News. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers frowns on the proposition to form a trust of the operators and miners for the purpose of skinning the public. Mr. Mitchell realizes that popular esteem and approval are a valuable part of the assets of a labor organization.

HAPPY DISAPPOINTMENT. Springfield Republican. The wheat bureau's frost scare of three days' duration seems to have failed of serious materialization. Some damage has been done to corn and other late crops, but nothing like what was feared. The drop of prices in the corn market tells the story of a generally happy disappointment.

BUSINESS INTEGRITY OF WOMEN. San Francisco Call. An insolvent woman has applied for relief from her debts in one of the United States courts. Her appeal, so unusual as to excite general comment, speaks well for the fair sex in general. Last night of financial obligations. As a rule in insolvency proceedings woman is generally the cause of man's predicament, but is kept discreetly in the background.

TROUBLE FOR GRADERS. Springfield Republican. No other lawyer in the country is so full of business just now as Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, for he has accepted the task of directing the investigation of alleged frauds in the Indian Territory for the government, additional to his present work of prosecuting the cases against raceality in the Postoffice department.

TAMMANY'S NEW FOGHORN. Minneapolis Times. Mr. Towne will write some good planks for Tammany—planks that will excite the admiration of all good New York democrats—but wait till he jumps on the stump and elucidates those planks. Why, the alleged wisdom and understanding of Tammany's Tammany, in the air, Mr. Towne can talk all around anything there is in the state of New York, to say nothing of the city, and he won't stop to mop his face or tilt the pitcher.

GRAFT IS NONPARTISAN. Crime Has No Politics when the Opportunity Presents Itself. Chicago Inter Ocean. From the beginning of the disclosures of graft in the Postoffice department there has been an attempt on the part of some republicans and republican newspapers to minimize the scandal. For this reason, all of the department commanders in their annual reports, it is noted, contribute arguments in favor of target practice, and an increased amount of ammunition. It is estimated that the present supply should be quadrupled, at least.

ARMY OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN IN JOLO do not treat with much respect the announcement from Manila that the sultan of Sulu has abandoned his prerogatives of a subsidized royalty and died himself to Singapore, where he is described as intending to nurse himself back to health. The attack of consumption, with which he is said to be suffering, is not credited to any of those who have seen the stockily built man who is carried on the government pay rolls as a means of preserving peace in his ostensible domain. The sultan of Sulu is a very wily person, who was able to keep General Bates waiting for two months before he would confer, and then compelled the army authorities to hunt him up. His excuses were plausible, but they were probably of the simple art of deception which the sultan practiced with equal impartiality on his friend and foe. The sultan holds down a pretty good job in Jolo, receiving from this government \$125 a month as salary, in addition to which he gets \$5,000 a year from the North Borneo company and a substantial tribute from the Chinese pearl fishers, and he receives contributions from his subjects who are systematically bled by his relentless dattos. It is estimated that the sultan's wage is no less than \$10,000 per year, say nothing of innumerable other perquisites. He is already a millionaire, and he would hardly be a very real authority he exercises in Jolo, despite the nominal American supervision exercised by the military government in that section. There is no more interesting personage on the government pay rolls than the sultan, but it is more interesting to the dattos, who also receive monthly salaries for no greater tax upon them than the keeping of the peace. It is an altogether unique situation which finds this government paying for this sort of service.

SETTLERS MOVING WEST. Kansas City Times. The extraordinary westward movement of homeseekers this year may be traced to two general causes. The greatest of these, perhaps, is the exceptional crop of the last few seasons. The prosperity of the western farmer must have a great influence on the eastern plodder, who has pretty nearly tilted out the smaller farms of many sections, and who looks with envy on the great and still more agricultural belt of the country where a man's work counts for so much more. Then, too, the railroads have made a special effort the last year to dispose of their unoccupied lands. They have had special agents in many states, and even in Europe look for homesteaders. A great deal of railroad land, some of it very valuable, is still unoccupied, and the several companies have regarded the last year as especially propitious for the selling or the renting of it. All this movement of easterners to the west means better things for this section of the country.

ART IN MODERN MAGAZINES. Washington Post. From some of the illustrations which are indicated upon us in the modern monthly magazines we turn with relief to the varied and interesting advertisements. Their pictures are sane, appealing and satisfying. The man in the union underwear, the woman in the straightest correct or the notes can easily climbing a hill are at least true to life and to nature. The artists who work for the other part of the magazines are working in a realm which is to the great majority of us as unknown world.

DOINGS IN THE ARMY.

Trend of Affairs Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register. An important revision of the substance rates on board army transports has been effected. It is a return to the former rate and will be appreciated by those who are under expense by reason of this sort of traveling. Hereafter cabin passengers will pay \$1 instead of \$1.50 per day, ship's officers 75 cents instead of \$1 and petty officers 50 cents instead of 75 cents.

The army board, composed of Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Smith, Major James A. Irons and Captain F. DeW. Ramsey, is in session in Washington engaged in making a complete revision of the military drill regulations. In 1902 a tentative text of new regulations was prepared by General Ruger and sent out to the officers in the field with requests for suggestions. These comments have now been received and the board of final revision has begun its important task. The task will be finished as soon as possible.

It is proposed to manufacture a number of entrenching tools of a pattern designed by General J. B. Babcock, U. S. A., retired. This is a combination spade and hatchet type, which met with much success in the field. The War department has authorized the construction of three different sizes of the Babcock entrenching tool, and this work will probably be done at the Springfield (Mass.) arsenal. The tool will be used for experimental trial, to troops in the field.

The examination of candidates for the army medical department has begun. The first of the two classes, for which there are sufficient applicants, was examined last September 14 at the Army Medical school in Washington. There will be two classes of ten candidates each, the second class being called for September 23. There are twenty-one vacancies in the junior grade of the army medical department, but of course it is not to be expected that all of the candidates who have presented themselves, or who have been notified of the privilege to participate, will pass. Still, it is expected that this year's examination will appreciably decrease the number of vacancies.

The War department has made an allotment for the construction of a six-inch wire-wound gun, designed by General William Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army. This is the gun the plans and the patent rights of which General Crozier recently presented to the government. The fact that the adoption of the gun and its use in the service will entail upon the government no expense in the way of royalties. It is, of course, intended to test this gun at the Sandy Hook proving ground. Interest naturally attaches to the trial, which is not to be expected to be without an outburst when under the influence of spirits or sprits at the Crown and Anchor, but it is a serious business for a patriot to get through it with a serene face. That we should have to take this old drinking song for a national anthem illustrates the poverty of our military invention as compared with other nations. Better, however, a national anthem which is not national than none.

PERSONAL NOTES. King Alfonso of Spain recently slaughtered his first wild bull, but has he ever busted a broncho? Joseph Chamberlain seems to be the Roscoe Conkling of British statesmanship. Has he a "Me too"?

The Coffin trust's advance of 15 per cent in the price of its products shows that it, at least, is no "dead end." Edwin Billewicz has been chosen professor of romance languages in Williams college. He has a romantic name.

Henry Watterson might reload that gun and express his contemptibility of a British nobility that marries American girls for money.

Rumors are renewed that President Roosevelt carries a gun. But even that won't renew his popularity in certain southern circles.

The duke of Roxburgh says he is rich in his own right and wholly independent of Miss Goelt's millions. What a good time these young people will have spending each other's money.

Few men go to church more regularly than Pierpont Morgan, who is very fond of religious exercises. When at home he invariably passes his Sunday evenings in singing hymns, but is characteristically arbitrary in his selections.

The vote of Colonel R. T. Jacob, who has just returned from his home in Louisville, Ky., prevented the accession of the Blue Guard state from the union during the stormy times of 1861. He was then a member of the legislature. On the outbreak of the war he joined the union army and fought valiantly till peace was declared.

Stuart Robson's personal estate has been appraised at \$1,500,000, mostly cash in bank. The surrogate's appraisers doubt if the rights owned by Mr. Robson in plays written for him by Bronson Howard, Charles Gibson and Augustus Thomas have any appreciable value. May Dougherty Stuart, the widow, is the administratrix.

John J. Goodwin, who has just been elected grand sire of the Grand Order of Odd Fellows, was born in Georgia, September 22, 1850. In early life he engaged in the newspaper business and later devoted his time to the practice of law.

NATIONAL ANTHEM AT LAST.

"The Star Spangled Banner" Officially Honored by the Navy. Chicago Tribune. It will probably be news to most patriotic Americans that the United States has never had a national anthem, officially speaking, until Saturday last, when the Navy department issued an order declaring "The Star Spangled Banner" to be the national anthem and directing, whenever that composition is played, all officers and men shall stand at attention unless they are engaged in duty that will not permit them to do so. As to the good taste displayed in selecting "The Star Spangled Banner" there will be a variety of opinions.

The Navy department had quite a shock from the fact that it was not possible to find a single tune of a national anthem, but this did not make selection any easier, for the reason that some of them have only a local application and most of the others are not "national." There is "America," for instance, a melody of English origin, already doing duty as an English national hymn, set to some rather commonplace lines by Rev. Samuel T. Smith. There is "Yankee Doodle," of which both words and tune are guesseswork so far as origin is concerned, though neither is American. There is "Hail Columbia," which comes the nearest of all to being a national anthem, as its melody is the president's march, composed in 1789, and its words were written by Joseph Hopkinson in 1798 when war with France was expected. It is noteworthy that "Hail Columbia" has always been selected by foreign nations when they wish to salute this country. The melody, however, is thin and commonplace and was worn out long ago. There is "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," but that is English and is known over there as "Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean." There are others which only apply to a certain event or period, such as "Dixie," which is thoroughly American. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "John Brown's Body," "The Battle Cry of Freedom," which has been made a national anthem by Japan, and "Marching Through Georgia."

All of these have been ruled out and "The Star Spangled Banner" selected, though its lyrics are English and its antecedents are not undignified. It is not a drinking song, "To Anacron in Heaven" and was a favorite with a bacchanalian crew which used to meet at the Crown and Anchor in London between 1770 and 1775.

Then, set to other words, it did duty in Masonic lodges. Soon it traveled across the water and its first patriotic setting was made by Robert Trent Paine in 1798 to words entitled "Adams and Liberty." We next find it illustrating another campaign song, "Jefferson and Liberty," and in 1814 Francis Scott Key set the present words to it on the eve of the bombardment of Fort Mifflin.

It is fortunate that the sailors of the navy are not obliged to sing it. It is much easier for the bands to play it. It was not difficult for roisters to catch its abrupt intervals and to execute it in their singings and clouting outbursts when under the influence of spirits or sprits at the Crown and Anchor, but it is a serious business for a patriot to get through it with a serene face. That we should have to take this old drinking song for a national anthem illustrates the poverty of our military invention as compared with other nations. Better, however, a national anthem which is not national than none.

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EXCLUDING CHILD LABOR.

Beneficial Effect of a New Law in Illinois. Chicago Record-Herald. The glass manufacturers of Illinois are not going to move out of the state because of the new child labor law. The corporations are now getting ahead making glass at the same old plants. More than this, they are availing a determination to comply with the requirements of the law to the letter, a tendency, we regret to say, which is not common to all the manufacturing industries in the state.

Revelation of this gratifying fact is made by Chief Factory Inspector Davies as a result of an investigation of the glass factories at Alton and East St. Louis. Fifteen violations of the law were found at Alton, but in each case the Illinois Glass company discharged the boy complained of. In East St. Louis a girl who could not answer the questions of the inspector satisfactorily and one boy who to all appearances was not even 14 years of age were discharged by the glass company on complaint of the inspector.

In other lines of manufacturing at East St. Louis where violations of the law were found and where there was no disposition to discharge employes complained of by Mr. Davies the companies will be vigorously prosecuted. As the most serious opposition to the strengthening of the child labor law at the last session of the legislature came from the glassmakers, their disposition to comply with its requirements is significant and encouraging. Where manufacturers show a willingness to promptly get rid of employes designated by the inspector as being under the age limit it is obvious that they are unwilling to start prosecutions. The manufacturers are doubtless imposed upon in many instances, and hence are not intentional violators of the law. In such cases they should be given every reasonable chance to conform to its restrictions, while the rule of firms should be sternly enforced wherever there is a disposition toward rebellion or evasion.

LETTERS TO A LAUGH.

"Don't you sometimes regret the manner in which you were used money to investigate?" "No, sir," answered Senator Borghum. "I had a little iricky, but I'm not stingy."—Washington Star.

Peters—There goes a man who has successfully revived one of the lost arts. Parr—What's that? Peters—The art of not meddling with other people's affairs.—Baltimore American.

"You seem to think a great deal of that monkey," said the little girl. "Yes," replied the organ grinder. "He good a monkey as any other monkey." "Do you think he'll go to heaven?" "No," when she asked he go to Newport."—Chicago Tribune.

"Strange how medical authorities differ. Now I understand it, favor a more mobilizing, while Dr. Bolus strongly opposes it." "That's not strange, Dr. Kutz is a surgeon and Dr. Bolus is not."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hostess—Won't you sing something for us, Miss Srecherer—Why—er—most of the guests have gone home, have they not? Hostess—Yes, they have, but I've been inclined to stay here tonight.—Chicago Tribune.

Muggsy de Newboy—Wot ye turnin' yer pockets inside out fur? Swoopsey de Bootblack—I'm lookin' over me change. De say dere's a new course—feet \$3 bill out.—Chicago Tribune.

"There's a mosquito on the back of your hand." "I know it." "Why don't you crush it?" "I will, presently, I am waiting till it gets its stinger all the way in." "Why don't you crush it?" "I will, presently, I am waiting till it gets its stinger all the way in." "I want the poor thing to die happy."—Chicago Tribune.

"Aren't you ambitious to rank as a captain of industry?" "No," answered Senator Borghum. "I'm satisfied to keep connected with the paymaster's department."—Washington Star.

"The government would do well to secure her services." "In what capacity?" "As a diplomat. Why, I've known her to keep five men devoted to her for a whole summer season, and she would be engaged to a single one of them."—Chicago Post.

THE CONTENTED MODISTE. W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune. I'm not the one to grumble and complain. It's just as money making to rejoice. If "They" dress the women in gros grain, Gros grain's my choice!

It doesn't matter how things look. Or whether they are thick or thin. Or if they're fastened with a hook. Or puckered with a doubtful pin. If "They" say out things high or low, Or I trust that such things shall be so. Why, I must say that as for me, That's just the way the things must be.

If "They" say elbows must be puffed, Or shoulders shive a size and slant, I'm not the one for getting buffed. And telling "Them" I'll do "They" can't talk show, full and broad, breadths dimpled.

If "They" say applique and gimp, If "They" say what is what, I guess That that's the way I'll make the dress.

If "They" say skirts must drag the street And sweep the sidewalks free of dust, I simply say long skirts are best. When coming fashions are discussed, Or high or round—or as to that, If "They" say make them like a boot I know the new style must be cute.

If "They" say streamers must be fopped From bonnets, then I let them flop. If "They" say dropstitch must be dropped, Then I'll say, "I'll do it, and I'll stop." If "They" say yellow, blue, or pink Shall lead—why, that's just what I'll think.

"They" can decide on what is nice. So long as I may set the price.

I'm not the one to grumble and be grim. The balance is the same if I rejoice. If "They" say all women must be slim, Why, ah'm's my choice.

Advertisement for BROWNING, KING & CO. BRAND. Yesterday We noticed quite a number of our fall suits on the street, and they certainly looked the style, quality and finish that distinguishes the BROWNING, KING & CO. BRAND of clothes from the common kinds that most stores represent as the only kind for you to buy. We make in our own factory our own clothes—for our sixteen retail stores, in that many big cities, for a big variety of different men—and we please them all. We know the wants of the people through dealing with them direct, and can give them what they want at the price they want to pay—be it \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 or \$25.00. "NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS." Browning, King & Co. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.