

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

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Tuesday, May 16, 23,720

Wednesday, May 17, 23,720

Thursday, May 18, 23,720

Friday, May 19, 23,720

Saturday, May 20, 23,720

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of May, 1893.

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,281

THE people of Omaha can show their interest in the home patronage movement in no better way than by visiting the manufacturers exposition the coming two weeks.

The testimony of John Allen before the court of impeachment would seem to indicate that he takes more pride in his record as a mailing clerk than in his work as a member of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

IT is to be hoped that the arrangements for the proper reception of the Railway Surgeons association will not go by default. Omaha can afford to show an appreciation of the visit of so many distinguished visitors.

THE national health authorities believe that every reasonable precaution has been taken to prevent the cholera from landing in this country. Eternal vigilance, however, is the price of health this year, and much may be done by individual effort.

THE extreme bitterness of English politics is illustrated by the personal attacks upon the venerable prime minister. If jeers, hisses and stones are the most effective arguments left to the conservatives Gladstone and home rule are destined to triumph.

THE proposition to call the republican state central committee together to make some formal expression in regard to the "innocence" of the impeached officials is the most impertinent piece of nonsense that has emanated from the headquarters of the boodlers' ring at Lincoln for some time.

THE BEE will not bandy words with papers that have subsisted upon public plunder and have been apologists for thieves and jobbers that have despoiled the people of this state. Between these creatures of venality and champions of rascality and THE BEE there never has been and never will be anything in common.

IF AN honest superintendent of the Norfolk insane asylum was able to save \$1,927 in three months by taking the purchase of coal out of the hands of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, how much could twelve honest superintendents save the state by buying the coal for their respective state institutions? And why is it that a superintendent can buy coal for the state without competitive bidding cheaper than could the members of the board now on trial for neglect of duty?

AMERICAN workmen will be interested in a projected expedition of British artisans to the World's fair which is being arranged for by the publishers of a Scottish news paper, the Dundee Weekly News, who propose to pay all the expense. Only bona fide workmen will be included in the expedition and they will be selected with reference to their intelligence and representative character. The plan is to not only give them an opportunity to learn what they can of mechanics and industrial achievement from a thorough inspection of the exposition, but also to investigate the conditions surrounding the wage earners in this country and other matters that will be interesting and instructive to the working classes of Great Britain. The project is one illustration of the great interest that is felt abroad in the World's fair.

IN SOME of the eastern cities the question of a more than ordinarily elaborate celebration of the coming anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is already being discussed. It is proposed in Philadelphia to have an observance of the day that will be memorable, and in other cities a desire is being manifested to make the Fourth of July this year an occasion for showing the world an extraordinary object lesson in American patriotism. The idea is most commendable, for at this time the United States is receiving more of the attention of the world than ever before and every opportunity should be improved that will enable the American people to impress upon mankind their devotion to free institutions and their patriotic determination to maintain them. It would be well if every city and town in the country could be animated by this spirit, so that from one end of the republic to the other and in every section of it there would go out to the world on Independence day such a greeting from American freemen as would strengthen and stimulate the friends of popular government everywhere.

DISREPUTABLE JOURNALISM.

OMAHA, May 20.—I have just returned from a ten days' tour, covering a circuit of 3,400 miles, which carried me through St. Louis to Louisville, thence to Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, Washington and back to Omaha, by way of Chicago. During this rapid transit, Washington was the only place where I was detained for forty-eight hours.

I had brought home a copy of last Sunday's New York Herald, which devotes two pages to the men who edit and manage the great papers of the American metropolis. These pages are superbly illustrated with the portraits of Joseph Pulitzer, Whitelaw Reid, Charles A. Dana, John A. Cockerill, Edwin L. Godkin, Oswald Ottendorfer and a dozen other great lights of journalism. In the very center of this galaxy appears a magnificent sketch of the monumental World building that looms above New York with its gilded dome.

This splendid tribute to its rivals on the part of the Herald exemplifies the spirit of comity that subsists among the greatest of American dailies whose rivalries are exhibited in the race for excellence, but ever ready to glory in the achievements of the most enterprising and successful. This spirit of appreciation and professional comity is extended by the great New York dailies beyond the confines of the metropolis to editors and papers that have taken rank in American journalism.

Two years ago I called on the late George Jones, proprietor of the New York Times. After extending to me a cordial welcome he pulled out of his desk drawer a souvenir card of THE BEE building, saying: "I never fail to show this to people who call on me as a striking proof of what opportunities America affords to enterprise, brains and pluck. It is a monument that any great city might be proud of."

This was by no means exceptional. THE BEE is better known abroad than Omaha. James Gordon Bennett, Whitelaw Reid, John A. Cockerill, George W. Childs, Henry Watterson, Horace White and scores of men who stand highest in newspaper circles of leading American cities have frequently complimented and assured me of their appreciation of THE BEE and its marked success.

The very first thing that greets me on my return to Omaha is a scurrilous, contemptible tirade of personal abuse from a local paper published by a monomaniac whose sole ambition in life is to tear down what has taken me over twenty years of the hardest of hard work to build up. Now I have time and again said in private and in public that Omaha is large enough for two good newspapers, and I should feel gratified if the paper that represents the democracy were as well patronized and prosperous as THE BEE has been. There is no reason why such a paper, ably and honorably conducted, should not flourish and make money for its proprietor. In fact I hope that the day is not distant when THE BEE will be compelled to run a race for excellence and enterprise with a paper managed and edited with a view to building up Omaha, Nebraska and the west, instead of being steered by wreckers whose policy is to oppose what THE BEE advocates, right or wrong, to side with thieves and plunderers when THE BEE fights for good government and honest methods in public affairs.

And this brings me to the unprofessional and disreputable personal assaults that have been made by the Omaha and Lincoln organs of boodlerism and jobbery whenever I happen to be out of the state. In 1890, when the proprietor of the Omaha World-Herald was abroad, not a word appeared in THE BEE concerning him and no controversy was attempted into which he was sought to be dragged. Within twenty-four hours after his return to Omaha and right in the midst of the prohibition campaign he belched forth with a broadside of vituperation, in which he pronounced me the Jonah that must be thrown overboard to save the city and demanded that I be deposed as chairman of the executive committee of the Bankers' and Business Men's association.

A year later, while I was on the other side of the Atlantic, this monomaniac and his satellites kept up a constant fusillade of abuse and slander, charging me individually with responsibility for matters I did not even dream of, 4,000 miles away. The same despicable and dirty methods were pursued during my recent absence, when the man and the whippersnappers at Omaha and Lincoln well knew that I was not prompting the impeachment managers or fighting their battles personally in the editorial columns. Not only that, but the spirit of vindictive mediocrity hounded me clear to the national capital, misrepresenting every step I had taken in the perfectly legitimate business that called me there.

This morning I find myself arraigned as a scoundrel, hypocrite and impostor because I treated as campaign slander the charges made against impeached members of the state board, which they then denied and pronounced baseless. In this instance I acted exactly as I did in 1870 when the Omaha Herald charged David Butler, then the republican candidate for governor, with corruptly appropriating \$17,000 of school money. Butler denounced the charge as campaign slander and republicans, including myself, took no stock in the charge. I voted for Butler and was elected to the legislature on the same ticket. But when Butler failed to account for the school money to the legislature I started an investigation that ended in his impeachment and conviction. The course THE BEE has pursued toward the impeached state officials is perfectly honorable and consistent. When they were accused of criminal negligence and collusion with dishonest supply contractors their denial was accepted as against the assertions of political opponents. But when the charges were found to be true by a legislative investigating committee and pronounced to be impeachable offenses by a commission of able jurists, with such convincing proof of criminal negligence and reckless disregard of a sacred trust, partisanship had to yield to good citizenship. THE BEE stood up for Nebraska and demanded in the name

of the people that the law be vindicated and that faithless officials be deposed from power and place. In performing this stern duty I have neither sought to shield a friend nor punish an enemy. The impeached officials cannot truthfully assert that I have a grievance against any one of them. They have never refused me a favor and never had a chance to refuse one. They received the earnest support of THE BEE in two campaigns and never have been asked to contribute a dollar directly or indirectly. They have themselves, and themselves only, to blame for the disgrace that has overtaken them. They have scandalized the party that honored them and have no right to ask or expect that the party shall be sacrificed and ruined in order that they may escape the penalty which they justly merit.

It is a disgraceful commentary that these republican state officials have as their chief defender the editor of a bastard democratic paper who is shameless enough to boast that his sheet first made public the crookedness and rank jobbery of the Dorgan cell-house contract and who parades before the public the charges of peculation and grand larceny at the state institutions that were under their management and supervision. What a spectacle this self-confessed apologist for boodlerism and official delinquency makes of himself when he claims the credit for exposing all these frauds last summer and when they were called to account by the legislature and before the courts pettifog and pleads their cases under pretext that they are victims of persecution instituted by myself.

But I am not surprised in the least. More than a year ago J. W. Johnson, secretary of the railroad commission and manager of the railroad literary bureau, made me the proposition that for the sake of harmony he would muzzle all the little brass-collared curs that were then barking at my heels, and he also offered to silence the World-Herald if I so desired. Later on the offer was repeated by a prominent republican whose name I deem best to withhold. Both propositions were declined with thanks, coupled with the information that I was able to cope with my local competitor without outside assistance. But these offers were a revelation. They afforded tangible proof that the gang at Lincoln had a string to the demo-pop organist which they could pull at pleasure. They pulled that string very effectively when the impeachment was pending before the legislature and they will not let go their grip until the trial is over.

E. ROSEWATER.

EXPENSIVE DECISIONS.

Recent decisions of the supreme court in cases under the tariff law will compel the treasury to refund money obtained from customs to the amount of between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. Under rulings of the Treasury department importers of hat trimmings have been required to pay a duty of 50 per cent on these goods, which were classed as silk materials. As long ago as the Arthur administration Secretary Folger, who made the first ruling on this question, held that silk ribbons were silk goods, and as such were dutiable at 50 per cent, even though they were imported and used as hat trimmings, the duty prescribed for hat trimmings being 20 per cent. The government has ever since adhered to this view.

The importers took the question to the courts and got decisions in their favor in the lower tribunals. The government appealed to the supreme court and a few days ago the decisions of the lower courts were affirmed. It is estimated that the amount which the treasury has improperly collected and must refund, practically at once, is from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The supreme court also recently decided what is known as the Sumatra tobacco cases against the government, involving not less than \$5,000,000, which must be refunded to the importers. The justice of these decisions is perhaps not to be questioned; but they are at a most unfortunate time for the treasury, every resource of which is required to meet current obligations. As the government received gold from the importers, it will, of course, be expected to return gold to them, and the question is, where will it get the gold? It may take it from the reserve fund of \$100,000,000, but will the secretary of the treasury venture to do this under existing conditions? It would obviously be hazardous to impair this fund for a purpose of this kind to the extent of say \$20,000,000, yet it is not apparent what else the secretary can do. There would be nothing gained by paying out legal tender notes, for these could be at once presented for redemption in gold. It will be seen that these decisions must inevitably aggravate very seriously the difficulties and perplexities of the treasury situation, which, during the past two or three weeks, had been slowly improving.

The effect of these decisions is to practically make a gift to the importers of the amount of money which the treasury will have to refund, for they, of course, repaid themselves by adding the higher duty to the price of the goods. Having in this way received back what they had paid to the government, the refund will come as an additional profit and is in effect a present to them out of the public treasury. It is difficult to regard the matter with entire complacency from this point of view. If there is anything instructive in this costly lesson it is that greater care be taken in defining articles embraced in the tariff as to which there is a possibility of diverse rulings.

DISHONEST INDIAN AGENTS.

Colorado has had its full proportion of troubles with the Indians and the people there are very well qualified to discern the causes that have led up to them. Almost without exception in all the outbreaks of the aborigines in that country, since it was settled as a territory down to the late Navajo disturbances, the origin of the various outbreaks can be traced to either the incompetency or dishonesty of the agents—incapacity to exercise wise authority over the Indians or to protect them from trespass of dishonest men, and sometimes dishonest themselves, in direct dealings with their wards.

Governor Walts has been investigating the causes of the last troubles that have distracted the people of the region surrounding the reservation of the Navajos. His conclusions are contained in a communication addressed to President Cleveland. He attributes the blame in this instance again to the Indian agents, whom he shows to have been guilty of not only reprehensible carelessness and negligence, but to have peculiarly profited thereby. They allowed these Indians to wander away from the reservations on the plea of hunting, thus losing all opportunity for exercising what control they might have had over their savage inclinations for murderous attacks on the settlers. While the Indians are absent their rations are appropriated to the pecuniary advantage of the agents, and when they return these enterprising agents purchase the annual hides they bring in for a mere pit-

ance, the profitable margin thereon going further to increase the income of the agent. The governor's urgent request for a presidential order prohibiting Indians from leaving their reservation will doubtless receive the executive consideration its wisdom suggests. But it affords little satisfaction to apprehend that the agents who have rendered necessary the establishment of some such precautionary rule, and have profited for years by their dishonest practices, are in no way likely to be brought to account thereby.

THEN AND NOW.

The agitation caused by the decision of the United States supreme court sustaining the constitutionality of the Geary law causes attention to revert to the somewhat similar excitement that followed the passage of the alien and sedition law of 1798. The purposes of this law were to some extent similar to those of the law for the exclusion of the Chinese. The alien and sedition law gave the president authority "to order all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States within such time as shall be expressed in such order."

The provisions for the enforcement of this law were drastic as those enacted for the operation of the Geary law. The act was to continue in force for two years. This law, in connection with the naturalization law, which was part and parcel of the same act, was passed by the federalists for the purpose of perpetuating their power. The political resentments which it created eventually proved a dangerous menace to the life of the nation. They were the immediate cause of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 that originated the doctrine of nullification and the promulgation of which finally ended in the war of the rebellion.

Instead of strengthening the party in administration the unpopular act broke its power and the immediate succeeding congress established a uniform system of naturalization and so modified the law as to make the required residence of aliens five years instead of fourteen as in the act of 1798.

HELPING RAILROAD MEN.

At the railroad session of the international convention of the Young Men's Christian association in Indianapolis the exhibit of the relations of the organization to railway interests and railway men disclosed some surprising facts that are full of interest. The influence and magnitude of the practical work of this association since it ceased to be exclusively a religious or evangelizing agency is something enormous. According to statistics presented by C. M. Hobbs of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, president of the Colorado association, there are approximately 1,000,000 men employed in the various branches of the railway service. Another 1,000,000 are employed by the various interests dependent on the railways, and 1,000,000 other persons are the holders of railway securities. Estimating by the usual average that each of these classes represents four others dependent on each member, there are 15,000,000 people of this country dependent upon the railway interests for employment or support. It is, therefore, to the elevation of the moral and social condition of nearly one-fourth the entire population of this country that the railway branch of the work of the association is practically directed.

When it is remembered that last year 500,000,000 passengers rode upon the railways of the United States, an average of eight rides during the year for each inhabitant, it can be readily seen how vitally important becomes the effort to promote the capability and character of those upon whom the safety of the people depends. Mr. Hobbs emphasizes the fact that this work in behalf of railroad men "is not a mission work in their interest," and further gives the gratifying assurance that its demand springs "on the one hand from the recognition by railway managers that the demoralizing influences to which employees are subjected must be counteracted, and on the other hand from the just demand of the men themselves for opportunities for improvement and culture."

The work to which the association has addressed itself is a noble and grand one and must receive the commendation of every community throughout the land.

POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE REBUKED.

Washington Post. When Mr. Bascom Myrick, editor of the American (Ga.) Times-Reporter, criticized Mr. Cleveland in his newspaper a year ago he dug a deep, deep grave for his diplomatic aspirations. He did not know it at the time, perhaps, or he might not have dug so industriously, but he knows it now, and he gazes sorrowfully at his good, gray curl wishes, no doubt, that he had spent the summer of '92 sawing wood or hoeing cotton rather than in discussing candidates for the Chicago nomination.

JUDGED BY THE PEOPLE.

Wayne Democrat. The defense in the impeachment trial at Lincoln is very much all the way through, but the attempt to make the court think the officials were overworked and therefore not responsible for the stealings, would make a horse laugh. Papillon Times: The action of Judges Maxwell and Post begin to give hope to the general public that the impeached state officials may be punished for their crimes. Perhaps the judges are only fooling, but certainly their side remarks during the trial indicate that they give weight to the damaging testimony against the accused.

MAXWELL WILL BE RIGHT.

Dodge County Leader. The article in the Fremont Tribune on Judge Maxwell has been generally condemned by all classes of citizens as one of the most vicious and outrageous that has ever appeared in any of our newspapers. It seems to be the policy of the Lincoln State Journal and its automatic jumping jacks, of which the Tribune is chief, to attempt to break down the impeachment case by a furious onslaught upon all who essay to stand for honest government and the right and prerogatives of the people. It is a well-established fact that Judge Maxwell is honorable and that if the law and the evidence are against the officials on trial his great influence and power will be exerted in bringing them to a just and honorable trial. He stands in the sight of the corruptionists of the state as Mordecai Haman's vision, and to dispose of him they are ready to stoop to

any course, however vile and disreputable they fancy that the other members of the supreme bench are ready to apply the white wash brush to the dark characters they are called upon to consider and adjudge, as that Maxwell, that rock of judicial integrity, alone stands in their way. But they will win if Justice Maxwell is on one side and the other members of the bench are on the other side, that Justice Maxwell is right. Justice may be defeated, as it often has in Nebraska, but our fellow-citizen Judge Maxwell will never be a party to it and the monopoly monopolists who are now howling at his heels may take notice.

CLEVER AND CAUSTIC.

Philadelphia Record: "How 'bout you?' is the latest nonsensical salutation among those who consider themselves fly.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Washington Star: "It strikes me," said the politician reflectively, "that up to date a great many more people have been turned down than have been turned out."

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Indianapolis Journal: Maud—I told you that if he would let me go to town tomorrow I would only spend the day. Mabel—And what did he say? Maud—He was mean enough to hold me to it, and didn't give me a cent.

ATLANTIC GLOBE.

Atlantic Globe: There is nothing that so galls as the man's desire to work in the garden as the cowboy that his wife has misplaced the rake.

WASHINGTON STAR.

Washington Star: There once was a patriot Colonel, whose pleas for a place were discomfited. When he found that the door would be opened no more his feelings were somewhat infatigable.

SIMPLE THINGS.

Knows the Journal. Columbus stood an egg on end. Four hundred years ago. By slightly breaking its trail shell—down and straight out. Simple things, you know. And Mrs. Potter Palmer now and then goes to the city. By driving straight a nail into a hole already bored.

REVOLUTIONARY WIND.

San Francisco Examiner. Friends of Cuba announce that the great uprising that is to turn the island upside down and straight out. Spanish shackles has been set for June. Their thoughtfulness is equal to that of a burglar who would send word to the police that he intended at a certain hour to break into a bank by-and-by. There is reason to fear that the filibuster of the period carries his weapon poorly concealed behind his teeth.

A DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

Europe in Edition New York Herald. A YACHTING COSTUME. THE HOUSE OF NEVER.

THE HOUSE OF NEVER.

Chicago Dispatch. The house of never is built, they say. Just over the hills of the by-and-by. Its gates are reached by a devious way. Hidden from all but an angel's eye. It winds about and in and out. The hills and dells to sever. Once over the hills to the by-and-by. And you are lost in the house of never.

THE HOUSE OF NEVER.

The house of never is filled with wails; With just-in-a-minute and pretty soons; The noise of their wings as they beat the gate. Come back to me in the morning. When shadows fly across the sky. And rush—rush—rush—rush— As they ask for the house of never.

THE HOUSE OF NEVER.

The house of never was built with tears, And lost in the hills of the by-and-by. Are a million hopes and a million fears. A lady's smile and a woman's cry. The winding way seems bright today. Then dark in the by-and-by. For over the hills of the by-and-by. Sorrow waits in the house of never.

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BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. An Invitation. They came with their hatchets, their crow-bars and picks. They scraped off the plaster and knocked out the bricks; tore out the partition, the stairway and all, and at last they've completed that hole in the wall. Now we feel like expressing ourselves in a yell. For the muss that we've been in has simply been—tough.—Yes, the new store is ready, or it will be by Wednesday. We hope to be forgiven for all we've said in the papers about that hole in the wall, and we invite everybody to come and see us Wednesday evening. We're going to hold a reception and give away—just turn to page 17 of today's paper and you'll see all about it. BROWNING, KING & CO., Store open every evening till 8.30. Saturday till 10. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.