

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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MUNICIPAL SANITATION.

In a contribution to the current number of the *Forum*, Dr. John S. Billings endeavors to explain the relations traceable between the mortality statistics for New York city and Brooklyn and the sanitary arrangements of those cities. Variations in death rates are, of course, not necessarily due to differences in the sanitary conditions of the locality. They arise from mere differences of race, which account for some of the variations in figures relating to negroes and to whites. Among the whites they arise from differences of nationality, of occupation, of density of population. While, therefore, the causes of varying mortality tables cannot be ascribed to sanitation alone, yet that sanitation has much to do with the variations can and has been readily shown by comparing the statistics for the same race and nationally located in city and country and in different parts of the same city.

According to Dr. Billings, the influences of the ancient topography of these two cities, long since modified by artificial means, are still plainly discernible. Old marshes and streams, the very existence of which has for years been forgotten by those who pass daily over their former sites, still indicate their effects upon the healthfulness of the people who dwell in their neighborhood. More thorough drainage and reconstruction of such silted-in streams could not but react favorably upon the death rates of the residents.

In other directions the sanitary work of the municipal government is positive and constantly repeated, although as yet far from that perfection which it should by this time have attained. The water supply is one of the most important branches. In this purity is the first requisite and abundance the second. Our large cities are almost all sewerage cities, but the complaint is made in regard to New York sewers that they are in many places of faulty construction, are too low, or are leaky and pollute the soil. Hospital accommodations for contagious diseases are fair and the health departments are well equipped with disinfecting apparatus, which they attempt to put to systematic use. They also employ a large number of sanitary inspectors who are chiefly employed in examining the dwellings of the tenement house district. Yet many, many forms of uncleanliness defy their most strenuous efforts at repression. A final field of sanitary activity of the municipality consists in cleaning the streets. How far neglect or defective work in this regard has an influence upon the mortality rate is not ascertainable from the statistics at hand. That accumulations of decaying organic matter to be blown hither and thither by the winds tend to increase the death rate is most certain even if it has not been proven.

When we read that the annual death rate in New York city is about 26 per 1,000 we are wont to accept it as an immutable law that about twenty-six persons in each 1,000 of the inhabitants must die each year. But there is no law that any particular twenty-six shall die nor is that law so immutable that the average may not be reduced by man's exertions. It is the duty of each person to see, so far as he is able, that he is not one of the twenty-six, and it becomes the duty of the city government to endeavor to reduce the number below twenty-six. As a matter of fact the death rate in New York has decreased from 1886 to 1890 from twenty-seven to twenty-six, and it is fair to assume that improved sanitation has had some influence in bringing about that result. May we not expect the sanitary science of the near future to make residence in the city on the whole no less healthy than residence in the country?

MEMBERSHIP in the receivership of the Union Pacific is said on good authority to be worth about \$20,000 per year to each of the fortunate quartette who participates in it. Forcing the court to increase the number of receivers savors very much of creating places to reward the favorite followers of the democratic administration.

IT IS encouraging to observe the hopeful view of business affairs which is taken by those Colorado newspapers which were loudest in their predictions of untold distress in case the repeal bill passed. Not only have their fears been disappointed, but they claim to see a bright outlook ahead. This is good evidence of the persistence of the true western spirit.

SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES of the New York police is of the opinion that pocketbook snatchers continue to ply their vocation only because of the insane fashion which requires women to carry their purses in their hands. This is an open invitation to men with weak morals. By having pockets put in their dresses and keeping their purses in their pockets when on the streets women could do much to assist the police to prevent thievery of this kind. Purses lost in this way are for the most part voluntary offerings to the idol of fashion.

THE difficulties encountered by the United States officials who have been engaged in securing the extradition of embezzlers who have fled to the Central American states ought to impress upon the State department the importance of concluding treaties of extradition with those powers as soon as possible. It is a matter for congratulation that international comity has prevented the refusal of any request for the surrender of fugitives that has been made to the governments south of us, but a treaty would enable us to demand what we now can only request.

A MAGAZINE writer, who claims to speak from personal experience, asserts that the attractions offered by Nebraska to the members of the tramp army are in no way comparable with the hospitality of other states east and west. We can scarcely expect tramps to purchase and read the magazine in question, but we hope the good word will be passed along the line. Nebraska has enough to take care of the tramps who are unavoidably thrust upon her. She willingly leaves to other states the honor of most generously providing for the tramp element.

THE Municipal league of Philadelphia is already commencing activity in relation to the municipal election which is to occur in that city in February next. The league, which is organized in the interest of good city government, lays down the following as one plank in its platform: "A close adherence to the principle that neither the use of our streets or street railways nor any other municipal privilege should ever be parted with except to the highest and best bidder, and for a limited period, and upon such terms and restrictions as will promote the comfort and convenience of the people and enrich the public treasury." The pertinency of this to local affairs in Omaha is most apparent at the present moment.

care and training will fit them to become good and useful citizens at the earliest possible period of their lives. That many of the institutions fail to come up to the desired standard is one of the complaints of those who took part in the recent charities conference.

The incentive to extravagance is increased in New York by the fact that the public aid is distributed among the charitable institutions in the ratio of the number of dependents within their walls. This operates to relax the strictness that should prevail in receiving children applying for admission, because each child, as it were, brings with him the means of his own support. It also gives the management an interest in keeping those committed to its charge longer than is absolutely necessary or advisable, because his support does not trench upon the revenue from its private endowment. This willingness to receive applicants encourages parents to throw their children upon charity, when perhaps a little extra effort would enable them to support them themselves. They are assured of the good treatment of their children, and the fact that the institutions are nominally private avoids the stigma of pauperism which would otherwise attach to such proceedings.

The remedy for these defects is not to be pointed out in a word, but must be gathered from careful investigation and experience. They exist at the same time in purely private and purely public institutions as well as in those which partake of the characteristics of both. The best system will be that which gives to dependent children care at least as good as that they would receive at the hands of dutiful parents in institutions economically managed at the smallest expense to the state.

VILLAGE AND RURAL FREE DELIVERY.
The villages and small towns of the west which for two years past have been enjoying the advantage of a free mail delivery are likely to be deprived of this service in the near future. Among the economies to be instituted by the present administration this will be one. In the annual report of the postmaster general for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the country was informed that the experiment of village free delivery had been both popular and profitable. The report said: "The experiments have mainly related to villages, to be sure, but it has been a daily service and it has cleared a profit. It is easy enough, therefore, to say that the free delivery can be inexpensively extended further and further, and it ought to be done, whether it pays a profit to the department or not." The then postmaster general also said: "It hardly goes to show the service can justly be discontinued. On the contrary it would be wise to increase the number of country free delivery offices by at least 1,000 each year for the next ten years. With the added privilege would come a new impetus, and all of the cities, which are all so much dependent upon the country neighborhoods, as well as the towns and the farming districts, would be supplied the sooner with a simple, business-like, almost necessary postal facility." The present administration of the Postoffice department does not concur in this view.

That portion of the annual report of the first assistant postmaster general which refers to the experiment of free delivery in towns and villages says, in effect, that it has been a failure and advises that it be suspended at the close of the current year. It is admitted that at first the service "not only seemed to prove of real benefit to the patrons of the local postoffices, but resulted in an apparent increase in the postal receipts," but it is said that as soon as the novelty of "the resident of the village again found it more convenient to call at the village postoffice to get his mail. The intelligent reader of the report will be very likely to pause at this point and ask himself whether it is probable that a person receiving mail would find it more convenient to travel to the postoffice in all kinds of weather, with the chance of not getting anything when he called, than to have his mail delivered at his home by a carrier. Is not such a statement a self-evident absurdity? It will certainly be so regarded by city people who have been long used to free delivery. The report urges that village free delivery should not be extended "merely because the free delivery in cities is maintained at the expense of the general public," to which the advocates of village free delivery will reply with reason that the urban populations have no better right to the best conveniences and advantages of the postal service than have the rural populations, the design of that service being to give all the people, as nearly as practicable, equal benefits. The complaint has been made for years that in the improvement of postal facilities the cities secured pretty much all the advantages, and the complaint has been well founded. The last administration undertook to remedy this, not by reducing the facilities in the cities, but by improving and extending them in the country. The present administration proposes to abandon this reform and return to the old condition of things, and it is not to be doubted that this will be done. Of course rural delivery will be out of the question.

There are only forty-six towns in villages, ranging in population from 800 to 4,000, in which the free delivery experiment has been tried, so that depriving them of this service will not be a hardship to a great number of people, but the abandonment of this movement for extending better postal facilities to the country populations will postpone indefinitely the improvement. In this direction which hundreds of small communities have been looking for, and in this respect would be unfortunate. If the government cannot prudently at this time make any further advance in this matter it should at any rate maintain what progress has been made.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.
The care of dependent children has become of such importance in the larger cities and more thickly settled regions of the east that it has been made the exclusive subject of a charities conference held in New York last week. Particularly in New York City has this problem attained an ever-increasing importance, and it is estimated that in the metropolis alone the dependent children supported by public or private charity number 18,000, or one in every 100 of the population. This has resulted in bringing out more sharply the evils attendant upon so great a public burden as is here involved, as also the imperfections and defects of the system by which the dependent children are supported. The great number of these children are committed to the care of institutions administered by private persons, but deriving the principal portion of their revenues from appropriations out of the public treasury. This method, it is claimed, has many advantages in its favor, but it also offers temptations to abuse that have not always been resisted. The aim of every system for the care of dependent children must be to avoid, on the one hand, any extravagant cost to society, and on the other to repress any tendency to parental neglect, while at the same time giving the children such

care and training as will fit them to become good and useful citizens at the earliest possible period of their lives. That many of the institutions fail to come up to the desired standard is one of the complaints of those who took part in the recent charities conference.

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ACQUITTAL POLICY.
Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, in a letter to the editor of the *New York Tribune*, presents his view of the "true continental policy of the United States," which he says will be the policy of the progressive republican party. It will contemplate, says the senator, the eventual admission to the American union of the whole North American continent, the Sandwich islands and a reasonable and sufficient number of the West Indies. It will not be a policy of aggression and may require decades and perhaps a century for its full fruition. It does not propose, says Mr. Chandler, to urge affirmative movements for the acquisition of Canada or Mexico, or the other central states, or Hawaii or any islands on our western coast. It will await the movement of public opinion in the countries which are viewed as possible future additions to the United States, being a policy "merely of attention and willingness for voluntary annexation when other peoples within reasonable distance desire to share our protection, our prosperity and our freedom." In the meanwhile we shall continue to assert the Monroe doctrine in reference to the whole of South America, and still seek to cultivate the closest and most friendly relations with all the South American nations.

Senator Chandler is not alone in his views regarding the "manifest destiny" of the United States, though he is far more moderate in defining the continental policy of this country than most of those who believe that in time the entire continent will be under one government, acknowledging the flag of the union as its emblem and having as its outposts the islands of the Atlantic and the Pacific that may be deemed necessary to its interests and welfare. Many, perhaps the majority, of those who hold this faith are not disposed to await the movement of public opinion in the countries which are viewed as possible future additions to our own, but would make their policy of territorial aggrandizement aggressive to at least the extent of fostering and encouraging the public opinion in other countries favorable to incorporation in the American union. The advocates of Canadian annexation have been pursuing this course for years and those who believe that the United States should possess Cuba have from time to time for decades sought to further that object by fostering among the Cuban people hostility to the authority of Spain. Believers in the destiny of the United States to absorb the continent are not all disposed to be as patient as Mr. Chandler and allow decades that may run into a century to pass before the full fruition of their hopes can be attained. An eminent senator said on the floor of the national senate not very long ago that within ten years Canada, or the greater part of it, ought to be under the American flag, and it is hardly likely that he thought this possible as the result of a natural movement of public opinion in that direction. There should be an aggressive effort on our part to stimulate or force Canadian public opinion in that direction, and pretty nearly all the advocates of further territorial acquisition are similarly actuated. They want the "true continental policy" pushed with all the vigor that can properly or decently be applied to it.

That there is plausibility in the idea of an American union extending over the whole North American continent must be admitted, and it must be confessed, also, that there is much in the idea that is attractive. It appeals to patriotic pride and aspiration. It inspires thoughts of boundless wealth and unlimited power. The fathers of the republic had no conception of the nation that was to be created upon the narrow foundation they laid. We of today may be equally unable to conceive of the possibilities of a continental American republic, with an enlightened, progressive and united people under one government and one flag. Surely such a nation would dominate the world and become the arbiter whose judgment all other nations would respect. But there is another view. It costs hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the union we have. It is, in other words, a very costly thing to maintain. There are no elements of its population that now threaten its perpetuity and it is in no danger from exter-

nal enemies. What assurance is there that these happy conditions would prevail if the continental policy were to be realized? Who can say that sectional antagonisms would not arise to disturb the peace and menace the existence of the union, or that foreign foes would not combine to destroy the republic or to weaken its growing power? Does not history teach that the beginning of the downfall of republics has been coeval with the development of the desire for territorial aggrandizement? The domain of the United States is capable of supporting several hundred millions of people. We are at this moment the greatest commercial nation of the world. Our influence upon the politics and the civilization of the world is greater than that of any other nation. These considerations ought to amply satisfy the pride and patriotism of the present generation. We can wisely and safely leave the question of a continental policy to be passed upon by our posterity.

THE termination of the coal miners' strike in England, the most formidable and damaging ever known in that country, will speedily bring about, it is to be expected, a much needed improvement in general business. Tens of thousands of miners were involved in the strike, which was maintained for many weeks, and as the short supply of coal compelled many manufacturing industries to shut down or curtail operations the labor employed in these industries suffered. In fact all interests were more or less injuriously affected by the great strike, and it is estimated that nearly 2,000,000 people have been deprived of their usual support in consequence of it. In the communities mainly dependent on mining there is much destitution and great hardship, and it is easy to understand the great rejoicing in these places which greeted the announcement that the long contest was ended and the men would return to work at the old wages. The settlement of this destructive struggle was brought about by the intervention of Mr. Gladstone, who proposed a conference of employers and employes, which was promptly acceded to by both parties. Dignity was given to the conference by the fact that it was presided over by Lord Rosebery, a member of the government, and through his judicious influence little difficulty was found in reaching an amicable settlement, under conditions which promise that there will not be a recurrence of trouble between the miners and the mine owners for years to come. An excellent spirit was shown on both sides and the example of the conference will undoubtedly be followed in future misunderstandings between employers and employes. The result cannot fail to greatly strengthen Mr. Gladstone's hold upon the hearts of the working classes of England.

THE editor of the World-Herald regards his readers with an account of the Municipal League of Philadelphia and of its good work. But he fails to mention its prime object, which is to prevent the free grant of valuable franchise rights to private corporations. The W-H views with silent approval every attempt to enrich the franchised corporations at the expense of the taxpayers.

PHILADELPHIA is the center of a determined crusade against expectation on the floors of the street cars. When the object is accomplished in Philadelphia the crusaders can find a free field for their operations in any city of the west in which they may choose to work.

At the First Table.
Rocky Mountain News.
Verily the trusts and corporations are represented in high places these days, while the people plead in vain for relief from insufferable industrial conditions.

Too Much Government.
Financial Commercial.
If there could be no session of congress inside of two or three years the business of the country would revive fast enough. This is an evidence that the people are governed too much.

Will Cleveland Be Called In?
Atlanta Constitution.
The first thing to be done when congress meets is for democrats to get together in caucus, settle their differences and outline their whole legislative policy, so that it may be carried through without a break or jar.

Is Prohibition a Winner?
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
Although the Iowa republicans conducted their state campaign on an anti-prohibition platform, a majority of the members of the republican legislature elected appear to be pledged to prohibition. It is now a question with the party leaders which of the two pledges is to count. But the legislative members are not likely to desert their colors, and so it is possible that prohibition has not been beaten in the state after all.

Chinese Quackery.
San Francisco Chronicle.
That old fraud of the Chinese medicine company, has emerged in Chicago. About four years ago it was thoroughly broken up in St. Louis, after causing several deaths by its quackery. Now large advertisements appear in the Chicago papers celebrating the remarkable cures of Geo. W. Chan. The curious thing is that several people will give their money to Chinese quackery, when it is notorious that the Mongolians are as deficient in medical knowledge as the savages of the Congo.

Squeezing a Swindle.
American Investor.
Good for Postmaster General Bissell. He has taken hold of the infamous Guaranty Investment Company of Nevada, Mo., and Chicago, Ill., and proposes to shut the swindle clean out of it. He decides that it is a lottery scheme, pure and simple, and that its deceptive literature shall not pass through the mails. The federal grant which has also made its respects to the swindling concern. When the institution is closed up, what will the bondholders holding unmatured notes receive for their foolish investment? Nothing whatever.

Practical and Ornamental Education.
New York Evening Sun.
The community is under no obligation to prepare boys and girls for college free of expense to themselves and their parents. The sole justification for compulsory education is that the community wishes to preserve the continuity of the race in intelligence and devotedness to the principles upon which our republic is founded. Included in this is the principle of true equality, as far as a fair share of the material goods of this world is concerned. The primary education can make the children and the weak children, equally able to fight the battle of life when circumstances compel their removal from the public schools at the age of say 14. The schoolmaster who teaches a boy to read, write and cipher gives him a set of tools with which he can pick the lock of every safe containing knowledge. The man—who cannot call him a true schoolmaster—who endeavor to stuff a boy's memory with useless snatches of Latin and Greek before and degrades him in manhood to the commonplace level of a person who has vain aspirations without the means or abilities to realize them.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The silence of Claus Spreckels is significant and golden.
What's the matter with the Hawaiian Lily as the national flower?
The restoration of Don M. Dickinson to a seat near the throne is painfully prolonged.
Down in Missouri friends of the administration are taking office. The others are taking cold.

A few more cold waves and an advance of 50 cents per ton are reasonable certainties before the year vanishes.
The professional train robber cannot hope to outwit himself by the traveling public while he ignores the existence of the porter.
A traveler asserts that to the German emperor Emperor William's three dearest things in the world seem to be his wife, war and walking.

It is presumed that as soon as the fracas is over, Queen Lily will give the royal salute and sweetly whisper to Grover: "Hawaii with me."
If the administration is committed to the restoration of thrown, probably some attention will be given to the democratic party long. The late ticket returned seriously affected the party's extremists.
San Francisco grew tired of feeding the "unemployed" gratis and inaugurated the policy of "No work, no grub." Employment was reduced the hungry and out of 450 only eighteen were willing to work. In fact, the army of "unemployed" melted away with the free grub.

The oddest living representative of the aristocratic creole regime in Louisiana is Judge Gayerre of New Orleans. He will be 89 years old next January, but there are no traces of senescence, mental or physical, in him. He is erect and sprightly, and his memory is very clear.
Richard Harding Davis wants to murder a critic, having challenged him to mortal combat. The late Davis recently returned from abroad and it is feared the ocean voyage seriously disturbed his liver. If his hunger for glory continues he should be taken to an abattoir and given a quick death.

There is a new trick in foot ball. It is to grab an opposing player, throw him down and fasten your teeth in the back of his neck. This trick was tried on Dartmouth by Yale by one of the Pennsylvanians and is said to have been very effective. It is called the flying wedge as opposed to the flying wedge.
Mrs. John G. Carlisle has joined the circle of women who have stopped in the middle of busy and famous lines to set the seal of authority on kitchen chemistry. Mrs. Carlisle will soon publish a cook book, as Mrs. ex-Senator Henderson, "Marian Harland" from Mrs. Bayard Taylor have done before her.

Miss Ella Knowles, who was defeated for the attorney generalship at Montana by a small majority and then was appointed an assistant by her successful competitor, recently secured, in favor of her state, before the interior department in Washington, a decision involving a sum of \$200,000 worth of school lands in Montana.
An appeal has been issued by the McClellan Memorial association of Philadelphia to request the republican senators to be placed on the north plaza of the city hall. The state of Pennsylvania appropriated \$5,000 to erect the pedestal, which has been completed and is in place. The bronze equestrian statue is now completed and should be placed in position in ten days. The amount necessary to make all payments on it is \$7,000.

BLASPHEMOUS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Preaching aimed at the head seldom strikes the heart.
A goltah in brains is sometimes not over the knee high in grace.
When the devil goes to church he does not always sit on a back seat.
If you are praying for growth in grace don't keep your hands in your pockets.
Faith without love is omnipotence without a heart. It is the power of Jove with the blindness of a bat.
Some men have an idea they will some day walk in the streets of glory because they now and then give away an old coat.
Putting sand in sugar is no worse than claiming on Sunday to love the Lord and doing nothing through the week to show it.
When some folks pray "Thy kingdom come," they do it with a mental proviso that somebody else has got to stand all the expense.

IT'S FEARFUL, EITHER WAY.

Diablo Hanson has been lying very low for the past few days with inflammation of the bowels. We understand that the doctors have pronounced his condition as being very critical and fears are entertained as to whether or not he will recover.
HITCHCOCK'S FISHED FOR PUFFS.
How the We-Do-Like-Enterprise Editor Gets Other People to Boom Him.
Plattsmouth News.
The News, in common with the daily press generally, received a letter from the editor of a metropolitan newspaper a few days ago, saying if certain improvements in the paper were noted to kindly send a clipping of the same to him. That night the Journal slithered all over the editor, and about Sunday next will get its reward by seeing its name in print.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Indianaapolis Journal: That the world over a man a living is a pernicious heresy to proclaim, and it is equally pernicious when announced from a pulpit as when given by a thief as an excuse for pocket picking.
Somerville Journal: There are a good many hundred different religious beliefs in this world, but the old question, "What is religion?" should be answered to everybody's satisfaction.
Minneapolis Tribune: "Escape for The" before he had finished his discourse a fire of different kind from the one from which he was advising his congregation to flee broke out in the church. The minister was cool and succeeded in dismissing the congregation that every one of its hearers escaped without even a scratch or a scorch. The benediction and the collection were omitted.

St. Paul Globe: Chicago indulges in falls in profusion, as it does in everything else. A few years ago Prof. Swing and Dr. Thomas, the famous heretics, were all the rage. Now these are discarded, and a new herd of through the claims of the press, while Mangansarian, Gungstus and Jenkin Lloyd Jones are riding on the crest of the popular wave. Those who will have a brief notoriety, which they should improve to the utmost for every year passes they, too, will follow their predecessors into the realm of oblivion. Public popularity in the Windy City is of a mushroom growth, and fades as does the bloom of the poppy.

Chicago Herald: Having bounced Dr. Briggs out of fellowship and communion the Presbyterians have another run on their hands, and as a woman is mixed up in this one the fight is likely to be unusually bitter and prolonged. Sadie Means is a telephone operator—a hello girl—in the exchange at Charleston, S. C. She was required to work on Sunday, and for so doing was expelled from membership in the Second Presbyterian church. She applied to the Charleston presbytery, which sustained the expulsion, but the South Carolina synod reversed the decree and restored Sadie to membership. Now the matter is to be taken to the general assembly, and all the D.D.s and theological lawyers are rolling up their sleeves and anticipating the fray. Meantime Sadie continues to chew gum and inquire, "Whattampluse?" conscious of the recitation of her intentions and her good standing under the ruling of the synod.

BRIGHT IN THEY MAKE 'EM.

Galveston News: If a man will keep on grinding he will make his point in the end.
Rochester Democrat: The coal dealer is an expert in making a little go a great weight.
Cleveland Plain Dealer: The most pathetic cases are those of the youth whose reluctance failed to arrive.
Detroit Tribune: Hagley—I see that your friend Trotter was badly shown under in the election. Now the matter is to be taken to the U. S. with Trotter on the side.

Atchison Globe: When a man has a plain sickness there is seldom any danger of foul results, but when the doctors call "complications" it means that the time is to be inquired. "Whattampluse?" conscious of the recitation of her intentions and her good standing under the ruling of the synod.
Boston Transcript: Maud—And, pa, what did Prof. Crotchet say of my piano playing?
Pa—He was quite extravagant in his praise. He said you possessed an originality in execution that was truly remarkable. He said he had heard some of your pieces performed by the greatest masters, and not one of them performed them as you did.
Puck: Parko Rowe—What 'ye think of the suit? Election bet yer own suit in the fall?
Hoffman Howe's—That's too bad! How long do you have to wear it?

Detroit Free Press: Mrs. Mettlo—Next month, the 13th, we will have been married twenty years. Shall we celebrate our silver wedding?
Mr. M—That Scott, love! After what we have suffered for three months from the United States senate?

OPTIONAL.
Washington Star.
Oh, your car partners why lift up your voice in doleful wail?
O'er these oppressions that befall The traveler by rail.
Do you not know that if you'll rise Pa—He was quite extravagant in his praise. You will not find the crowded cars Which seem to agitate?

And even if a crowd you find, There's no excuse to talk.
For, if you do not like the place Just stop the car and walk.
THERE IS NO TIME.
New Orleans Times.
There is no time such fault to find, No time for every vain,
There is no time for words unkind, Nor giving needless pain.
There is no time on coming days To speculate and plot,
No time for burping, blinding tears O'er things we value not.
There is no time to fret and scold, To fling the taunting jest,
No time to be so hoarse and bold With those you love the best.
There is no time to criticize The acts of others so;
No time your rant thus to revise: As written, it must go.

There is no time on doubt to waste, No time for petty strife;
To do the best you can make haste, For short, so short, is life.

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Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

Pay to get in

And, as a usual thing, you won't have to pay to get out. We won't charge you a cent to get in our store, though it may cost you something, but not very much, to get out. We won't bleed you—we don't do that kind of business; The best suits made, for \$10. Tailors don't make any better clothes than our \$20 to \$25 suits or overcoats. They certainly don't make them fit any better, and everybody says they don't wear any longer. Saves from \$15 to \$25. What a whole lot of cirouses you could go to, or better still, what a lot of underwear you can buy—our \$1 kind is 75c now, for a few days. Save enough on underwear to get a pretty good hat of us. We're the best hatters in town.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 8-31 Saturday till 11.

S. W. Cor. 10th and Douglas Sts.