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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of September, 1894.

Notary Public, N. P. PEHL.

We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility and exacting that none (pretend) that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough and unsparring.

And still Toburrlington Pastor's resignation cometh not.

Chairman Martin seems exceedingly loath to let go so long as Toburrlington is permitted to hang on.

Chairman Wilson is receiving conclusive proof of the saying that one has to go away from home to be appreciated.

Another letter from Mr. Pullman in reply to Governor Altgeld's arraignment of his company as a tax shirker may be hourly expected.

Chicago is talking about annexing the asteroid that was recently named after her, but hesitates only for fear the expense of lighting the new suburb might be too great.

The question is not, would Secretary of State Allen like to insist upon foisting the rump democratic ticket on to the ballots as the genuine article, but will he dare to attempt it?

Mr. MacVeagh, the candidate of the Illinois democracy for the United States senate, has not yet had the audacity to challenge Governor McKinley to debate the tariff question with him.

As between Senator Hill and Levi P. Morton the New York mugwump, according to the Chicago Herald, is strongly inclined to take to the woods. Yes, but how about the cuckoos? On this question the Herald ought to be eminent authority.

Having been divested of his yellow jacket, Li Hung Chang has girded on his armor and proposes to wreak vengeance by divesting some of his Japanese opponents of their heads. When Li gets his cholera up those who stand in his path should beware.

Attention is called to the fact that Tilden of New York was a bachelor, Cleveland of New York was a bachelor and Hill of New York is a bachelor, all of which indicates that New York bachelors are lucky in politics. It also indicates that a man need not necessarily be married to participate in the good things of politics.

The South American countries, which are relieved by the new tariff of the retaliatory duties imposed upon imports from Venezuela, Colombia and Hayti into the United States under the McKinley law, ought also to show their gratitude to Chairman Wilson by inviting him to be the guest at a banquet arranged in his honor.

The reappearance of Dr. Parkhurst in the arena of municipal reform in New York is the signal for the reappearance of the host of imitators in all the cities of the country. There is no demand for deploring that this is so, because much good may possibly be obtained by copying his goods, but it is not out of place to remind the public that every minister of the gospel is not fitted for the role of Parkhurst. Some of them should curb their craze for notoriety.

If the Princeton students who have unanimously resolved to refrain henceforth from indulging in hazing practices are really in earnest and live up to their promises the result cannot but be of benefit to themselves, as also to their alma mater. Hazing has of late years come more and more into disrepute and all the larger colleges and universities have taken action looking toward its complete abolition. Princeton, in joining this movement, gives evidence of a gratifying progressive spirit.

Congressman Harter, the democratic champion of sound money, writes to the New York Evening Post that because of the position taken by the Ohio democratic state convention on the question of free silver he does not intend to lend any active support to the campaign in his state. He therefore announces that he will not make a single speech during the canvass. The disgust of Mr. Harter is shared by the Post to such an extent that it declares that what the democrats in Ohio need is a good thrashing. The prospect is very good just at present for satisfying their needs in this respect.

CREATING CITIZENS.

A Pennsylvania judge has invited attention to the subject of naturalization and gained some notoriety for himself by formulating some stringent rules governing the admission of aliens to American citizenship which are to be observed in his court. Among these rules the most important require public notice of application for citizenship, with opportunity for the filing of remonstrances against the petition of any applicant; ability to speak and read understandingly the English language, and proof that the applicant has read understandingly the constitution of the United States and of the state. In short, this judge proposes that applicants for naturalization before his court shall furnish positive proof that they know enough to be intelligent citizens of the United States before he consents that they shall become citizens. In taking the oath to support and defend the constitution of the United States he expects them to understand the obligation they assume.

Everybody will agree that in admitting aliens to American citizenship every proper and reasonable care should be taken to ascertain their fitness to assume the obligations of citizens. It is unquestionably true that the want of this care very generally throughout the country, but especially in the larger cities, has had a tendency to cheapen citizenship in the estimation of those acquiring it, and when this is the effect there is wanting that feeling of patriotic interest which should be inspired by admission to the rights and duties of an American citizen. When a man can have the franchise conferred upon him simply for the asking, which has long been the common practice, it is not to be expected that he will think very highly of it. Obtained cheaply, without attendant conditions to give it special significance or sacredness, it may be disposed of cheaply, as in tens of thousands of cases it is at every election. The man who is made an American citizen without having the least knowledge of the constitution he swears to support and defend will be very likely to conclude, if the matter should ever be presented to his attention, that that instrument cannot be held in very high regard when citizens can be created in pursuance of its authority without being required to possess any knowledge of it, and so concluding he will perforce become wholly indifferent to the constitution. It is not to be doubted that this is the case now with perhaps a majority of naturalized citizens. Having taken the oath to support and defend the constitution, without the least idea as to what that instrument is, they have never troubled themselves since to learn its character. It is something that has no meaning or significance to them. Such men are certainly not citizens in the best sense, and this applies as well to native born citizens as to aliens who become citizens through naturalization. There are far too many native Americans who know little or nothing about the organic law of the republic.

While it is, therefore, confessedly most important that admission to a political membership in the republic should be attended by such conditions and requirements as will impress the person admitted with its value, the requirements must be just and reasonable. The danger is that judges may go to extremes, as we are inclined to think the Pennsylvania judge has done in requiring public notice of application for citizenship with opportunity for the filing of remonstrances against the petition of any applicant. There is no warrant in our naturalization laws for this. It is therefore necessary for congress to clearly define what shall be required of persons applying for citizenship and not leave this matter to be determined by judges. By all means let the great boon of American citizenship be surrounded by every just and reasonable safeguard and given a character that will lead those who acquire it to properly appreciate its significance and value, but there must be no harsh or arbitrary demands upon those who desire to become American citizens.

PRACTICABILITY OF THE BICYCLE.

The rapidity with which bicycle riding has of late sprung into more general favor as a means of healthy exercise and convenient transit to and from business has stimulated both the bicycle manufacturers and the bicyclists themselves to attempt to devise new ways in which their favorite machine may be turned to practical account. Not that mere pleasure riding is not a practical use for the bicycle, for healthful recreation is a most practical diversion, but the idea is to apply it to the different occupations to supersede other methods of locomotion.

There have been recently some very persistent efforts made to demonstrate the utility of the bicycle as an auxiliary in the army. Experiments made both in this country and abroad have shown what can be done in the way of carrying messages safely and speedily. The great relay race, less than two months back, by which a dispatch was taken from the white house in Washington to the governor of Colorado in Denver, beat the schedule that had been promulgated for it, much to the surprise of well-meaning everywhere. A club of cyclists proposed a similar race in England, but were refused the co-operation of the war office. Nothing daunted, however, the men arranged to carry a letter from the office of the Pall Mall Gazette in London to its office in Edinburgh, the riding to be done in relays by bicyclists riding in pairs to avoid loss of time by accident. Although the weather was very bad, the rain falling in torrents and a head wind being encountered all the way, the distance of 800 miles was covered in fifty-two hours and twenty-seven minutes, an average of fifteen and one-fourth miles per hour. This compares well with the time of forty-two and one-half hours made under most favorable circumstances in the best days of coaching between the two cities. The late extraordinary ride of Lieutenant Donovan from Fort Russell to Omaha, 530 miles, in five and one-half days, on a wheel carrying the entire equipment of a soldier on the march, was intended to illustrate the availability of the bicycle for the common soldier. A little different still have been the experiments with bicycles fitted with type-writing machines for the convenience of war correspondents and field secretaries of commanding officers.

Other branches of the public service for which bicycles are being advocated are the city police forces and the letter carriers' department of the postoffice. In some of the suburbs of Boston several of the officers on long routes have begun to make their rounds on their wheels, and if the results meet expectations the same plan is to be tried in other places. In a number of cities individual letters carriers have sought to make use of bicycles to lighten their labors, more especially when they have long distances to traverse between their districts and the central office. There is really no reason why bicycles should not be used in both these services, in so far as they will enable the men to economize time by getting over the ground much faster. For collecting mail in the suburbs of cities where the letter boxes are widely scattered the bicycle ought to be an improvement on the carts now in use. On the same principle, it doubtless has a wide field open to it in the delivery of daily newspapers and the delivery service of smaller shops.

Instead of being a mere curiosity or toy, as the first bicycles were regarded, bicycles have become the object of a permanent demand, which has from the beginning been steadily expanding. Their introduction into new channels in which their practicability is now being tested promises before long a still wider and more general use.

STRIKES A NECESSARY EVIL.

"When we come to review industrial history," writes Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin in explanation of the fundamental beliefs of his social philosophy in the current Forum, "it is scarcely possible to avoid the conclusion that strikes have been a necessary evil." Strikes are regarded by this thoughtful economist as a species of warfare to be viewed somewhat in the same light in which we look at war in general. War has frequently been preferable to other evils, and likewise strikes, with all their train of hardship, misery and want, may often be preferable to the industrial situation against which they constitute a rebellion. The analogy is capable of considerable expansion. The unsuccessful belligerent may, in particular instances, in the long run derive just as much benefit from the contest as the victorious opponent, who reaps the more immediate advantages that fall to the victor's lot. Then, too, the parties directly concerned in a strike, as in a war, are not the only ones who have to bear the brunt of the conflict, nor are they the only ones who secure permanent results from it.

One point of resemblance between strikes and wars is too commonly overlooked. It is that the strength of both lies rather in their potentiality than in the actual force exerted by them. Every one remembers seeing at various times computations purporting to furnish data for a comparison of gains and losses resulting from a strike. On the one side we have the amount of money which has been dissipated in idleness, the wages which would have been earned, the interest on the dead capital invested. Against this is set off the additional wages which the strikers would obtain if they succeeded in gaining their point at the end of the contest. The balance, it would hardly be stated, is generally overwhelmingly on the loss side. The accuracy of such comparisons, however, may, with some reason, be questioned. Not all strikes are failures, nor are all concessions won by labor organizations won by a resort to strikes. One successful strike may be the means of frustrating a dozen reductions of wages. The apprehension of a strike may prevent an employer from taking advantage of his control of the situation or even secure concessions that a strike could not possibly bring. The very knowledge that laborers have it in their power to inaugurate strikes is a restraining influence the strength of which is not to be underestimated.

Sufficient weight is not given to this consideration. Prof. Ely himself, in the article to which we have alluded, thinks that conditions have so changed in the past few years that the very foundation on which the old-fashioned striking trades unions rested has given way and that henceforth labor organizations must make more of other features than heretofore and less of strikes. This may be their true policy, but we are by no means warranted in expecting the extinction of the strike on such short notice. The success of the recent tailors' strikes in New York and Boston is evidence that this necessary evil is still in a limited sphere necessary. War, we are all convinced, will remain with us until some less costly machinery for attaining the same object is introduced. The same is true of strikes. Strikes will continue until a more economical method of adjusting labor difficulties is devised and tested by experience.

INCOME TAX UNIFORMITY.

A Philadelphia lawyer, writing to the Press of that city, calls attention to what he thinks is a new way of successfully attacking the constitutionality of the income tax law. Hitherto it has been urged that the tax is unconstitutional because being a direct tax it is not apportioned as required among the several states. It has, however, been repeatedly held by the United States supreme court that an income tax imposed by congress is not a direct tax, but partakes of the nature of an excise or duty. It does not, therefore, come within the provision that all direct taxes must be levied in proportion to the number of inhabitants of each state respectively. In popular nomenclature the income tax is unquestionably a direct tax, and the fact that it cannot generally be easily shifted is one of the principal arguments that have been advanced in its support. But the popular conception and the legal conception do not coincide, and to declare the tax unconstitutional because not apportioned the court would have to reverse completely all of its previous rulings on this subject.

The point which it is now sought to

make is that the income tax is unconstitutional because it is not "uniform throughout the United States." The present income tax law proposes to exempt all incomes under \$4,000 and taxes those over it. At the same time where the income of less than \$4,000 is derived entirely from corporate investments there is no exemption whatever, as the corporation is bound to pay the tax on its entire net earnings, thus decreasing by the tax the dividend of the investor. All building and loan associations, mutual insurance companies and various other corporations and associations are entirely exempt from its provisions. Can a law with these discriminations, as it is asked, be said to accord with the constitutional requirement that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States?"

The answer must depend upon the definition which the supreme court will adopt for the term "uniformity of taxation." In the Head Money cases the court has already declared that the uniformity referred to in this clause consists in the operation of the tax with the same force and effect in every place where the subject of it is found. All that is demanded is that the same rate of taxation shall apply to the same article in Maine as in California. We hardly think that this would be construed to mean that the rate must be uniform upon all articles of the same class, because we have always had discriminating tariff duties which applied different rates to different grades of the same class of goods. For example, clothing wools and carpet wools have been taxed at different rates, but so long as all wools of each kind are subjected to the same duty, whether imported through Boston, New York or New Orleans, the rule of uniformity is not violated. So with the income tax uniformity within the constitutional provision will be maintained if incomes derived from the same source pay the same rate of taxation wherever found. The constitution does not seem to prohibit such a discriminating rate of taxation according to the source of the income, nor does it seem to prohibit different rates according to the size of the income. If it did a graduated income tax would be altogether proscribed under our form of government, since it would be impossible to apportion it among the states and unconstitutional if levied directly by the federal government. The point that the new income tax is unconstitutional because it lacks uniformity is not very well taken.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION.

The great progress which industrial co-operation has made in England ought to be a matter of very considerable interest to American workmen. At the co-operative festival recently in London Hon. T. A. Brassey presented some highly interesting statistics, comparing the condition of things in 1871 and in 1891. In the former year there were 746 co-operative societies in Great Britain, with 262,188 members and having a capital of \$12,907,000, making sales of \$47,318,000 and showing a profit of \$3,321,000. Twenty years later, or in 1891, the movement had advanced so far that there were 1,657 societies in existence, with a capital of \$88,111,170, making sales of \$244,908,485 and showing a profit of \$23,571,400. These figures show that co-operation has been a great success in England and the benefits which the working people have derived from it have been very great.

Efforts to establish the English system in the United States have not met with much success. There are co-operative societies in the eastern states, some of which are fairly prosperous and are of benefit to their members, but there has been here nothing approaching the development of this system in England. The reason why it is less successful here is doubtless the difference in social conditions. The American people like greater freedom in their buying and are not so much attached to places as the English. But it is suggested that, as this country becomes more settled and the population more homogeneous, co-operation will have a fairer field and then it will achieve a larger degree of success here than in England, because it will be conducted on a more intelligent basis. There is unquestionably force in this view, yet it does seem that in the older states, and especially in New England, the conditions ought to be as favorable now as they probably ever will be for the success of industrial co-operation. So far as becoming more settled is concerned, it is not easy to see what further advance in this direction can be made in such states as Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut, for example, that would create more favorable conditions than now prevail for the successful application of the principle of co-operation. The older communities, those states are as homogeneous as they are ever likely to be. Worcester and Concord and New Haven are, it would seem, as good fields now for a fair trial of industrial co-operation as they will ever be, and indeed the same is true of many other cities outside of New England. The fact which perhaps supplies the best reason why co-operation on the English plan has not been more successful in this country is that the American working classes have not hitherto felt the necessity for economy and prudence as urgently as the working classes of England have. Under the new conditions of reduced earnings and less certain employment this necessity will be more generally realized and then co-operation will receive greater attention.

The south is the fortunate section of the country this year so far as crops are concerned. She has one of the largest cotton crops ever grown there, while the corn crop is estimated at about 200,000,000 bushels more this year than the yield of the same grain in the same states in 1893. The large cotton crop may have to be disposed of at somewhat reduced figures, but whatever this reduction may be, it will be more than off set by the increased price for corn, which is pretty certain to command considerably higher figures than at present before the new crop is grown. The south has felt the effects of the business depression comparatively little. The mills and factories of

that section have very generally been kept in operation, and, on the whole, business affairs there have moved along quite smoothly and prosperously, considering the condition of other parts of the country. With abundant crops of cotton and corn, the immediate prospect for the south is bright, and such a condition may do a great deal in attracting capital and immigration to that section, for which her progressive and enterprising people seem anxious. It is a fact that southern prosperity is attracting attention in the financial centers of the north and that southern investments were never regarded with more favor at any time since the civil war. If the people of the south will improve their opportunities, and they are manifesting a disposition to do this, they can do much within the next year to put their interests on a better foundation than they have ever had.

Judge Ross of the federal court of California keeps up his record in imposing the most severe sentences upon the railroad strikers who have been arraigned for violating the injunction which he had issued. One of his latest performances in this direction is to sentence two members of the American Railway union to imprisonment for eight months and to pay fines of \$3,000. He does this under his supposed unlimited power to punish offenders for contempt. That such severity never contemplated by those who conferred equity jurisdiction upon the federal courts goes without saying, and it is open to question whether these punishments are not cruel and unusual within the prohibition of the United States constitution. California labor leaders have for some time been calling for the impeachment of Judge Ross for exceeding his powers, and they have been industriously circulating petitions asking congress to take action in the matter. The conduct of Judge Ross in these injunction proceedings is very apt to be the subject of a congressional investigation.

Explorer Peary explains that he is not seeking the north pole, except perhaps as he might stumble across it in pursuit of his real object. What he proposes is merely to define more exactly the north line of the coast of Greenland and to follow it as far northward as it is possible to do. Of course, he has no precise knowledge as to how near this would bring him to the pole, but he must expect it to take him further north than any other explorer has attained. The distinction, then, is practically one without a difference. All the arctic explorers are on the lookout for new lands and the discovery of other scientific data among which they hope to have the highest latitude ever trodden by man. Peary, despite his protest, really belongs to the horde of north pole searchers.

A letter of inquiry sent out by the War department to the various department commanders elicited the information that out of the 975 soldiers whose terms will expire within the next six months 754, or more than 80 per cent of them, have made up their minds to re-enlist and to remain in the army. Since the ranks are now quite full this means that less than 200 new recruits can be accommodated during the coming half year. It also means that to the average soldier life in American army posts is particularly agreeable and that there is no widespread disposition to escape the demands that their positions make upon them. There will be no difficulty in keeping the army up to the legal limit of numbers by voluntary enlistments for some time to come.

The latest discovery of the scientists who have been laboring in conjunction with the students of biblical lore is that Moses was the first of our long series of great electricians. This is decidedly interesting if true. It may be the means of illuminating that great question that has long puzzled so many master minds, Where was Moses when the light went out?

We suggest that Eugene Field transfer his controversy over the correct use and spelling of the English language to the columns of the New York Sun. The Sun manages to employ more outlandish expressions and to justify its use of them when taken to task than any other great paper that we know of.

Model Missouri Justice.

Kansas City Journal.

The postmaster of Lebanon, Mo., was so unfortunate as to lose an ear last Tuesday, having lost it entangled in the teeth of an acquaintance. The offender, however, did not escape justice. He was caught and sent to jail. Justice in Missouri is prompt and inexorable.

Heresy on Both Sides.

Philadelphia Record.

Ohio has always been the prolific breeding mother of financial heresies and unscrupulousness. The free silver plank in the democratic platform is not a surprise. The state has not outgrown the taint of copperheadism. And the republicans of Ohio are as deep in the mire as the democrats are in the mud.

The Trying Watch for News.

Louisville Courier Journal.

The outside public finds the scarcity of reliable information about the Chinese-Japanese war very trying. Let the outside public wait for details until the belligerents or their funds are exhausted. Meanwhile, keep your eyes on Forsythe Li Hung Chang's buttons; the popping of them off is always a sure sign of Japanese success.

Queen Li's Damage Bill.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

An ex-queen suing a republic for alleged collision in an act depicting her from sovereignty will constitute another of the innumerable farces that from time to time promote the safety of nations. Of course the plaintiff in this problematic case is Li-Hungchang, and Cleveland virtually stands as a sort of witness for the prosecution.

Deliberation and Castigation.

Chicago Democrat.

It is related in the volume containing the diplomatic recollections of Lord Augustus Loftus that when a Chinese army was ordered to re-establish authority in one of the outlying provinces the march was delayed for three years, as troops had to be cultivated on the route to serve as rations. The world must make allowance for the deliberate side of the Chinese character.

A Long Drawn Out Job.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The completion of the census is once more announced. This time October 1 is set as the period. It is time the census was completed. More than five years have passed since 1890, the work was commenced. The statistical part of the work will have nearly lost its value by the lapse of time, and its integrity may be impeached, when it is known that careful editing has been its sole virtue in the census bureau since directly after the advent of this administration.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

By a new German law, which will go into effect on October 1, trade marks must be entered in the Imperial register at Berlin. The foreign trade marks now recorded at Berlin will be disregarded unless they are re-registered.

The Gaekwar of Baroda is on a visit to Scotland, and being a "twenty-one-gun" honorary prince, with the largest revenue, £7,000,000, of any of the independent rulers in India, is much much of the "sillier" loving Highlanders.

Maurice Joliet, the great novelist of Hungary, has attempted in a fit of melancholy to kill himself. He used a charcoal fire. His servants burst open the door of his room when the fumes had almost suffocated him, and his condition is grave.

Judge Heath of Hackensack, N. J., has discharged a man arrested for making an emphatic remark that seemed to have some reference to a mill or a coffee, and has ruled that the term in question does not come within the laws relating to profanity.

A live camel was discovered at Bradstock Pa., the county of Camille Mercaderes, who after having extensively estates near Vienna, Austria, and from whom until quite recently the son has been estranged. The young man is heard of draughtsman at Carnegie's Elmer Thompson Steel works.

Judge Charles A. Gaylor, the venerable historian of Louisiana, who has been seriously ill, died on the 27th inst. He was 70 years old on the 1st of January. His home on Front street, New Orleans, is one of the most attractive spots in the lower parts of the city.

After many repaintings and alterations, Alma Tadema has finished his marianum opus, a picture of ancient Rome in festival, which has already been bought by a dealer in Berlin for 100,000 marks. It is called "Spring." The picture contains more than 100 figures of celebrants and spectators, a magnificent array of the gods of flowers and fertility, moving along toward the temple.

J. P. Winner, who years ago and merely as a diversion wrote the words and music of "Little Brown Jug," took the precaution to copyright the production, which sold up in the hundreds of thousands and realized a tidy sum for its author. Mr. Winner's brother, "Sep," is the composer of "The Mocking Bird," which made for him a small fortune. Curiously, the author of "The Jug," one of the most popular of drinking songs, always has been a total abstainer.

Naturium Solpe, the eccentric citizen of New York, who goes about with a horse and open buggy, but never gets inside the vehicle, either riding on the horse or leading it, has secured from a dealer in a huge Chinese vase of light blue porcelain. This new acquisition is the front seat of the buggy, and out of it comes a pole, on top of which is chained a large pink and white cat. Mr. Solpe, under the circumstances, now attracts more notice than ever on his daily shopping tours.

The sword worn by General Wolfe at the capture of Quebec in 1759 has been purchased in London from its owner, Major Dunn, who used it in the charge of Balaklava, by J. C. Patterson, Canadian Minister of Militia, and it will be taken to Canada, where it rightly belongs. French-Canadian papers, such as La Minerve of Montreal, are asking that the sword may be placed with honor in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, while the English journals are respectfully wishing that the sword of the gallant French commander, Montcalm, should now be sought for and placed in the same cabinet as the sword of General Wolfe, to emphasize the union of two races under one flag. For nearly a century the sword lay in a chest underground on the heights of Abraham, where Wolfe fell mortally wounded.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Francis Lynde, formerly of this city, well known in railway circles, has a notable story in Gleanings of Europe, under the caption "A Question of Courage." It is a complete novel, possessing high literary merit, and will enhance the reputation of the brilliant young author.

The Pathfinder this week contains a prize story by Frank Howard Stoly entitled "Chesapeake." It is the first story of a promising young author who resided in Omaha a few months last year, during which time he assisted in the topographical survey of Douglas county. There were many competitors for the prize, and the award was made by a bench of judges, among whom were Congressman W. J. Bryan, Kate Field and Henry Cabot Lodge. Mr. Stoly gives evidence of an originality of style that will lead him out of the conventional rut in telling a good story well. In the same issue of the Pathfinder Mr. W. Reed Danroy of Omaha has a poem, "Nebraska in Autumn."

A lady at Spearfish, S. D., asks The Bee to send her the names and addresses of one or more playwrights, and the graduating class of the State normal school intends to present a play next year, and the lady wants some one to produce a drama specially for that occasion.

Miss Mary J. Salter, a lady of talent, who was unfortunately enough to be stricken blind in her maiden years, at the age of 23, and who has since spent some time at the school for the blind, has written two small volumes which she is now engaged in canvassing. One is a novel, and the other a collection of very readable short stories.

The happiest heart. John Vance Cheney, in Harper's Magazine, who drives the horses of the sun, shall ride it but a day; Better not sooty dew were done, And kept the humble way.

The rust will find the sword of fame; The dust will hide the crown; Ah, none shall nail so high his name True will not lose it down.

The happiest heart that ever beat Was in some quiet breast That found the common daylight sweet And left to heaven the rest.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE.

OMAHA, Sept. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: I regret to learn that the late order of the secretary of war in respect to certain extensions and troops of this department has led to a renewal of apprehensions in military and other circles that the Department of the Platte is still in danger of being extinguished. I beg to say that there is no ground whatever for these apprehensions. The committee that visited Washington respecting the matter of the Department of the Platte has been changed. Upon this subject, since the committee returned from Washington, and before the late order of Secretary Limont was issued, I received information which gives me absolute warrant for assuring everybody that the only danger to this department is that within no very long time it will be both enlarged and "strengthened." GEORGE L. MILLER.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Spiritual dyspepsia is harder to cure than the other kind. The devil soon finds out when the preacher has nothing but powder in his gun. There are plenty of people who are very pleasant while they can have their own way. Unless a Christian has poor health he slanders God when he goes to church with a long face.

How would we ever find out that some folks are religious if they didn't make so much noise about it? "Well? Jacket? I placed him he will soon be traveling toward the juniper tree.

SMALL BITS OF RANTER.

Syracuse Post: Chapple—Call me birdie! She—Come off the perch!

Brooklyn Life: "How did Oldenrich start in life, the way?" "He was born."

Yonkers Gazette: "When a retired railroad magnate dies, what is the first thing his business agent does?" "He sends a notice to him to announce a great run on the stock."

Detroit Free Press: Katherine—He is such an artistic man, isn't he? Janet—He should say so. He can draw a larger check than any man in town.

Indianapolis Journal: "Did you make a hit with that red tennis blazer of yours down on the farm?" "Did I? It struck the bull's eye the first time I wore it."

Boston Gazette: Friend—That villain in your new play is a masterpiece. Where did you get the character? Dramatist: I imagined a man possessed of all the varieties of wickedness which my wife ascribes to me when she is mad.

Brooklyn Life: Shackleton (in the diamond business)—I had a man in my place this morning who had a wonderful eye. He could tell how much a diamond weighed by just looking at it. Wiberley—He must have been my leechman.

Truth: Mrs. Lyon-Hunter—Do you play the kind with da handle? Humboldt—Onia da kind with da handle.

Samerville Journal: People seldom criticize a man's bad handwriting when it comes to them at the bottom of a good sized check.

New York Sun: "What is that mapping noise over there at the other end of the hotel porch?" "That is a heavy of summer girls breaking their engagements."

Detroit Free Press: Visitor (discovering acquaintance)—Hello, what are you here for? Prisoner (briefly)—For six months.

Cincinnati Tribune: "Aren't you afraid that statue will shrink if it be left out in the rain?" asked the cheerful idiot. "Shrink," said his host. "What an idea!" "I didn't know, you know, I thought it might become a statue yet."

Chicago Tribune: "You are so worried with business affairs these days, Billie," said Mrs. McSwat, laying her soft hand on his throbbing brow. "That I'm afraid even your home words would give you precious little comfort."

"I don't, Labelle; it does!" fervently responded Mrs. McSwat, uttering his precious little comfort in his arms.

THE COMMERCIAL VIEW OF IT.

Chicago Record.

A rose, a rose, a rich red rose, Which grows on her own soft hand, Its petals large, its calyx deep, Its stem with green leaves drest.

'Tis rich with beauty; in color, rare— Oh! what a combination! The same has she whose smile on me, I see in adoration.

But the rose, the rose, the rich red rose, Which grows on her own soft hand, Is very scarce this time of year— It cost my last week's pay.

THE HAPPIEST HEART.

John Vance Cheney, in Harper's Magazine, who drives the horses of the sun, shall ride it but a day; Better not sooty dew were done, And kept the humble way.

The rust will find the sword of fame; The dust will hide the crown; Ah, none shall nail so high his name True will not lose it down.

The happiest heart that ever beat Was in some quiet breast That found the common daylight sweet And left to heaven the rest.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

Is all that's needed to stir up the people to a wild scramble for our Low Tariff Suits, 'specially our \$10, \$12.50 and \$15.00 suits. Notice the way they're made—coats out long collar all one piece—the doubling one piece all the way down—edges double stitched—all seams sewed with silk thread—linings snug up to the cloth—trimmings of the best materials—pants in the latest cut. No merchant tailor ever made better suits