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Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Date, and Total. Rows include Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and Total for various dates in October.

Total copies... 64,477. Total sold... 63,530. Daily average net circulation... 21,149.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of November, 1894. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The living pictures are fighting back just to show the crusaders that they are alive.

It may yet come to a receivership for the receivers of the defunct Order of the Iron Hall.

Congress is compelled by the constitution to meet tomorrow. It wouldn't if it could help it.

It is to be hoped that the free silver delegates to the Transmississippi congress at St. Louis feel better now.

It is quite possible that some people may read all of the reports of the different executive departments of the government.

Why not abolish rules against brutality in foot ball games? Dead letter rules do not seem to have any very material effect on the play.

Tom Reed is not the man to shirk the responsibilities which victory brings. He will cheerfully accept all the victories within reach on those terms.

That up-to-date farce, "Of the Face of the Earth," is being enacted with wonderful solemnity in that section of Tacoma which is disappearing into the water on the installment plan.

The sugar trust seems to have come to the conclusion that it is cheaper to close down temporarily than to put up for another campaign in so high-priced a field as the United States senate.

Kind, isn't it, in the various members of the cabinet to give the public their annual reports in advance of the opening of congress in order that the president may have a clear field for his own little essay.

Tom Reed will be on hand without fail to remind Speaker Crisp of the exquisite pleasure in store for him as soon as the man from Maine and the man from Georgia shall once more have exchanged places.

Senator Hill will be on hand at the reconvening of congress, and he won't be worried over deciding the question whether it is necessary for him to hold the two offices of senator and governor at the same time.

Chicago will have her municipal election in the spring, when the irrepressible Frank Lawler will be expected to reappear in quest of some new office to which he has not yet aspired either by petition or at the polls.

There are a few eminent Nebraska republicans who don't have to announce their candidacy for the United States senatorship to be filled at the coming session of the legislature. Actions often speak louder than words.

The people of Washington will be almost alone in welcoming the reappearance of congress. A congressional session means life in Washington society and money in Washington business. No wonder all Washington is glad when it comes.

New York City has no representation of her own in the United States senate. Why, then, should Chicago have a United States senator? It is not just as well to let other places furnish the senators and then capture them after they have been elected?

Governor Flower has quite naturally refused to honor requisition papers from Texas for the arrest of the officers of the Standard Oil company. If the Texas authorities expected any different action they must have been in dense ignorance as to the associations of Mr. Flower.

The best citizenship of Omaha must give the Douglas county legislative delegation to understand just what is wanted and not wanted in the way of charter amendments. Our representatives will be pulled and hauled by interested parties and led into error if they are not instructed by the people who elected them to office.

There are lawyers in this judicial district who receive rebates on all legal notices published on behalf of their clients. These rebates are offered by publishers of readerless papers who can get business in no other way. Such rebates are reprehensible and should be prohibited, but if paid should go to litigants and not to lawyers.

BRING THE SETTLERS BACK.

The conference of representatives of the various commercial bodies of Texas and of the officials of railroads having connections in that state, recently held in St. Louis, to devise measures by which immigrants could be drawn toward Texas during the coming year, is a forcible reminder that Nebraska cannot afford to remain passive toward the people who will be seeking new homes during the year 1895.

There are two lines along which the people of Nebraska can operate. It is notorious that we have lost during the autumn months several thousand settlers from the drought-ridden regions. The estimate of the most careful observers is that 50,000 people, including the men, women and children, have left their homes to live through the winter in more prosperous communities. Not all of these are outside the state, nor do all of those outside the state intend to remain away permanently. There are, however, doubtless many who are undecided whether they should go back or should seek new homes in places that offer the most flattering prospects. Now it is improbable that we are to have successive droughts annually in the same region. Much of the abandoned land is better than that open to settlers in any other state, and if the proper effort is made will be again taken up by the owners next spring. In addition to persuading the emigrant drought sufferers to return much can be accomplished with new immigration. In this latter field the railroad, if favorably disposed, can be of no inconsiderable service.

Some organized effort to attract men and money to Nebraska next year is most urgent, and now is none too early for our business men and commercial bodies to consider the question seriously.

FOREIGN MARKETS AND FARMERS.

In his annual report the secretary of agriculture very properly gives first consideration to the foreign markets for American farm products, his treatment of the subject showing that he has given it the careful and thoughtful attention. As he says, there is nothing of greater or more vital importance to the farmers of the United States than the widening of the markets for their products. Our principal foreign market for beef is Great Britain, and it is the opinion of the secretary that there is no danger of this market being restricted by legislation. A great deal of American beef is sold there as home raised, bringing the same prices as the best English and Scotch meats, and it is believed that any law which might be enacted would fail to repress the sale of American meat in English markets. Legislation might curtail the profits of butchers, but selling imported beef at a lower price than the home raised would tend to increase the consumption of the former and thus to make more demand for the American product. Great Britain is also a most important market for our hog products, large quantities of which are sent from there to the continent. Our exports of dairy products to that country also constitute a considerable item in our foreign trade.

But it is in regard to the foreign markets for breadstuffs that the farmers of the United States are most concerned, for it is in this direction they are encountering a competition that promises to steadily grow, and which, having already depressed prices, is likely to still further do so if American farmers keep production up to the average prior to the development of the competition. It appears from the report of the secretary of agriculture that during the first nine months of the current year the United States did not maintain its position as a wheat seller in England, owing to the fact that there was imported into the United Kingdom from other countries than this in that period 9,000,000 bushels more wheat than for the corresponding time in the previous year. Russia, the Argentine Republic and Australasia were the countries that supplied the increased shipments into England, and these are the countries, more especially the last two, from which our wheat producers have to fear the most damaging competition in the future. The development of wheat production in Argentina within the past few years has been very marked, and as the cost of lands and of farming in that country is considerably less than here the wheat growers of Argentina can profitably sell their product at a less price than American farmers. The same is true of Australasia and of Russia, the secretary of agriculture remarking as to the latter country that its capabilities as a bread-producer are beyond computation. Besides, these countries have an advantage in the transportation of their wheat from the fields of production to the seaboard.

The obvious fact is that competition in wheat in the European and all other foreign markets is constantly increasing and intensifying, and this suggests the question to the farmers of America as to what course they shall pursue regarding this cereal. In the last report of the late Secretary Rusk he urged upon our farmers that the only way by which they could make wheat growing profitable was to curtail production. The present secretary evidently inclines to the same view. He says that wheat will not hereafter be our staple cereal product, and that corn is constantly advancing in importance because of an ever-growing demand for that cereal which is evolved from the various new uses to which it is being constantly appropriated. He also suggests that there are many subsidiary crops to which the American farmer may profitably turn his attention.

These facts and suggestions should claim the most careful consideration of the intelligent agriculturists of the United States. Subjected to a competition in foreign markets for their staple

cereal which makes its production unprofitable, there are but two remedies, a curtailment of production and the building up of the home market. The latter is a matter of years, while the other remedy can be applied at once. Experience has shown, however, that it is an almost hopeless task to convince the American wheat grower that his only proper course, to quote the late Secretary Rusk, "lies in a reduction of acreage and production to meet the demand of domestic consumption and a normal requirement for exportation," that his hope of remunerative prices "depends upon his bringing his areas in cultivation more closely to the normal demand, and not vying in competition with the peasant and serf labor of the entire world," and that "something else is wanted besides wheat and corn, or cotton and tobacco." Having long followed a certain policy and gotten into a rut, the farmers of the United States, but little less conservative than those of other countries, are extremely reluctant to change from their established course.

One remarkable fact about the heavy losses which several banks have reported having suffered from defalcation or embezzlement of trusted employees during the past two weeks, and one which cannot but invite criticism as well as attract notice, is that in several instances the bank officials have withheld from the public as long as they could with safety all knowledge of the wrongdoing. In the case of the Chemical National bank of New York the disclosure was delayed several months, but in the case of the Shoe and Leather bank of the same city a statement was given to the public only after the whole question had been carefully considered for about two weeks by the board of directors. In the last case just referred to the public was perhaps made cognizant of the condition of the bank as early as it was reasonably safe to do so, but how many banks have suffered losses of moderate amount from time to time that have intentionally and deliberately kept their depositors and creditors in ignorance of it? It is indeed safe to say that banks almost without exception take every precaution to cover up all minor acts of either dishonesty or neglect among their employees and often prefer to suffer financially rather than to let the public have the faintest suspicion that there has been anything amiss.

Credit, we all know, is a very delicate and substantial matter. Many bankers will doubtless maintain that if their depositors and creditors were told of every mishap and loss that occurred within a bank's counters they would in their ignorance of financial methods be kept in a state of constant fear, if not on the verge of panic. Rums have often been precipitated by false rumors of this character. What, then, would be expected if similar stories were regularly circulated from bank headquarters themselves? The success of a banking institution may at times be as much in the sense of security prevailing among depositors as in the size of the reserves. On the other hand, we know that much of the greater confidence reposed in this country in national banks is due to the publicity that is required of them in periodical statements of their financial condition. We have, too, the example of the Shoe and Leather bank, which, although boldly announcing that it had been defrauded of \$55,000 and that the stockholders would make good the amount, has gone the even tenor of its way. We are firmly of the opinion that the course which the officers of that bank have pursued has in reality added to the confidence in which its creditors hold it and that its reputation as a safe and sound institution is actually the gainer.

The lesson should not go altogether unheeded by bankers throughout the country. There is really nothing to be lost by sound banks through publicity. Concealing the real condition of a bank is running a double risk so soon as the honesty is found out. In other words, deception with bank creditors is the best policy.

It appears that the last discovered bank defalcation in New York City has had the effect to arouse bank officials to the expediency of adopting greater precautions for the protection of their institutions against such damaging losses. A leading financial journal of that city states that there has been a general shifting of clerks in the large banks, and reports interviews with a number of prominent bank officials who agreed on the proposition that frequent and unexpected shifting of clerks in connection with thorough and independent examinations is the best safeguard that can be obtained. It seems that this has been the system always with some of the banks, and such institutions have never had any trouble, which is all the evidence needed that the plan is a good one and therefore ought to be generally adopted. Obviously, the fact that the employees of a bank know that they may at any time be shifted without notice operates as a check upon dishonest schemes and also as an incentive to do their work in a thoroughly efficient and acceptable way.

One bank officer interviewed came to the defense of the examiners and placed the whole responsibility for defalcations upon the bank officials. The bank examiners, he said, do not detect, and it would be impossible for them to go over all the transactions of a bank for a length of time, and if a defalcation can be concealed from the officers and directors for a series of years it can hardly be expected that a bank examiner in the course of an examination made once or twice a year will unearth it. "The officers and directors of a bank are responsible if anything goes wrong," said this official, "and the blame must rest upon them." If the view expressed regarding bank examiners is correct it is pertinent to inquire of what use they are. The common impression is, and it is founded upon the obvious intent of the law, that the object of bank examinations is to see that the business of the banks is being properly and honestly conducted, that the law is being complied with, and that the interests of depositors are not being jeopardized. It may not be necessary to the full per-

formance of their duty that examiners should go into every little detail of the business, but to make their services of any value to the public, in whose interest they are appointed, they should acquaint themselves so thoroughly with the business of a bank that it would be next to impossible for any wrong transaction of consequence to escape their detection. No fault is to be found with the view that the bank officials are to be held responsible, but this does not release the examiner, whose duty it is to know that the officials themselves, as well as the employees, are conducting the business properly and honestly. If they fail to do this or cannot do it they are useless and bank examinations are worse than worthless, since they create a feeling of confidence in the public having dealings with the banks that is misleading.

Bills were introduced at the last session of congress providing for amendments to the national banking law intended to reform some of the practices now quite general and to hold bank officials to a more rigid responsibility and accountability for the management of the institutions under their control. Very likely the matter will be considered at the coming session and some action taken. There should also be something done to improve the system of bank examinations. In the meantime the plan of shifting clerks adopted by the banks of New York may be found worthy of consideration by bank officials in other cities where such a plan can be made practicable.

An item is to be observed in various journals which devote some attention to educational matters to the effect that Prof. Ira Remsen of the Johns Hopkins university faculty and one of the leading spirits in the educational congress at the World's fair has come out for a lowering of the standard of qualification for admission to colleges and that President Gilman of the same institution heartily agrees with him in this view. The complaint of Prof. Remsen is that the age of admission to leading American colleges is now too high. A student should, according to his idea, enter at 16 years and be graduated at 20, whereas at present the average age for matriculation is 18 and the average of those who receive their bachelor's degree is 22.

There is nothing so very novel in this position either as to the remedy suggested or the facts upon which it is based. It is not necessary to bring out the figures for particular colleges to establish the college age to be between 18 and 22, because nearly every one has access to the statistics prepared annually by the graduating classes of some such institution.

A glance at these statistics, however, will show that while these are the limits for the great body of college students they are by no means invariable for all. Every graduating class has a small number of members who conform as regards age to the schedule which we are told is so desirable. The student entering college at 16 and graduating at 20 is by no means exceptional. He is not referred to along with the infant prodigies, but is merely regarded as having made the best use of ordinary brightness and intelligence. Ask one of them how it comes that he is younger than the average of his fellows and he will disclaim any natural superiority and insist that the others might have done as well had they applied themselves to their studies as faithfully. On the other hand, there is usually a small number in each class whose age is far above the average, principally because their college education is an afterthought, something to which they have turned after an interval of interruption or after meager success in some vocation.

These stragglers who bring the average age up could not be affected by any change in the requirements for admission and must continue to raise the average unless they are excluded altogether.

What is really wanted then to readjust the college age is a plan that will make the student who now enters at 16 and graduates at 20 typical. Will this be best secured by lowering the standard of admission to American colleges?

The tendency with us has from the very first been to raise that standard, and as much is now required for entrance to the better colleges as was formerly required for graduation from the smaller ones. If this standard should now be lowered it would simply open the way for the well-prepared student to enter at 15 or 14, but would not narrow the distance between him and the average. It would also mark a deterioration of the college education. For this the American public is hardly prepared.

No backward step will be tolerated. But anything that will force the college student to apply himself more earnestly to his work will be enthusiastically welcomed. There is but one way to acquire an education before reaching a prescribed age, and that is to fritter away none of the valuable and limited time at your disposal.

What Might Have Been. Chicago Inter-Ocean. If the Chicago had hired half a dozen regiments of the boys in blue, or the boys in gray, and posted them around the guns at Fort Arthur, the Japs might have pounded away all winter and not got in.

Worse Than the Night-horse. Courier-Journal. The appalling thing about this announcement that Emperor William has taken writing comic operas is the possibility that he may choose to exercise his "divine right" by compelling his subjects to hear his operas performed.

No Chance for the People. New York World. While Secretary Carlisle may have been bound to give preference to the Steward bill, the fact that such a syndicate is able to monopolize the entire issue of bonds shows how hopeless it is for small capital to attempt to compete with combinations.

Progress in the Holy Land. New York Tribune. So great has been the success of the railroad line opened about two years ago between Jaffa and Jerusalem that the company has been encouraged to propose to the Ottoman authorities to build at its own expense an entire system of railroads that of Jaffa, besides a new custom house. That such an offer should be made, and that there should exist a railroad company in Palestine capable of carrying it out, are favorable evidences of the progress of railroad enterprise in the holy land.

Prior to its inception state associations were almost overwhelmed by unscrupulous drummers from abroad. Laws designed to encourage co-operation were unenforced and the state was overrun with speculative concerns, whose reckless operations and false pretenses legitimated the usefulness of honest and legitimate co-operative associations. The league attacked the pseudo concerns by demanding the enforcement of the state law. It waged an aggressive campaign in favor of official regulation and inspection, realizing that therein was the sole hope of restoring public confidence in mutual associations. It contended that associations organized in other states seeking business in Nebraska should conform with the law and be subject to the restrictions imposed on local associations. The demands of the league were so reasonable and just that success was prompt and emphatic. The State Banking Board seconded its efforts and gave vitality to a law hitherto a dead letter. The result of these efforts is seen in a clearing out of the speculative concerns which refused to comply with the law and the fostering supervision exercised over the operations of state associations.

The Nebraska league does not seek to restrict the growth or number of mutual associations. On the contrary, it encourages their development, believing the larger the number the greater the benefits. In insisting on official regulation and examination of the general good. Eighty per cent of the membership is composed of wage earners, hence the necessity for safeguarding the savings of those who could ill afford the loss of a dollar. There are not less than 10,000 shareholders in the eighty-four Nebraska associations, and their combined assets exceeded \$3,500,000 at the close of 1893. Although the movement in this state is scarcely twelve years of age it has been instrumental in securing for its members up to and including 1892 2,800 homes and 292 buildings not classified as homes. The record for ten years is certainly flattering. It illustrates with impressive force the possibilities of a movement based on sound co-operative principles and honestly and economically managed.

Chicago capitalists have organized two elevated railroad corporations which will in due time become part of the Chicago street railway octopus. One of these corporations is capitalized at \$3,000,000, the other at \$5,000,000. It is safe to predict that the actual investment will not reach one-fourth of \$8,000,000, and it is also safe to predict that the "Chicago Elevated Loop," as this new venture is called, will be funded for at least \$10,000,000 more. After the construction company composed of the friends of the promoters has reimbursed them for every dollar they have advanced and left them a snug surplus for preparing their franchises and right-of-way, the company will be reorganized, and the line will be operated on the well-established methods whereby the earnings are adjusted so as to pay the interest on the bonded debt and a reasonable dividend on the capital invested. In this, as in nearly every similar enterprise, the bonds represent double or triple the actual outlay and the stock is double distilled water, which in due time becomes a source of extortion and imposition, and finally terminates in liquidation or a smash-up.

One of the announcements for the convention called to organize a Nebraska state federation of woman's clubs next week is a two-minute report which each club will be called upon to present. This number of the program will, we imagine, furnish one of the best tests that could be desired to show what has been accomplished by the various woman's organizations. We are sure that few women who do not belong to clubs would be able to make a two-minute report. We are not certain that club women have been educated up to the point where they can restrict themselves to two minutes in saying what they wish to say, but the length of time that they overstep the limit will be a fair indication of how much progress they have still to make in this direction.

We have it now that the Duke of Veragua felt that he was snubbed by the intonation of the president and other dignitaries in high official life when he was visiting this country as the invited guest of the United States government. He did not, however, feel insulted when it was proposed to raise a fund of American money to help him tide over his financial embarrassments. Far from resenting the proposition, he went as far as he could to encourage it. We are inclined to believe that the duke would think twice before refusing another similar invitation to visit the United States should he be so fortunate as to secure one.

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Chicago Record: It has taken a lifetime with General Booth to complete a cycle from contempt and ridicule to recognition, and to demonstrate that the work his organization has accomplished was not to be done by conventional methods. General Booth saw the way to reach the "submerged tenth." Perceiving the value of the military form of organization, the shout and the tambourine securing influence with this class, he freely made use of them. The grotesqueness of certain features of the Salvation army yet remains to appeal to the indifferent by their very oddity, but the days of perambulation in the streets are over. General Booth, like Dr. Parkhurst, stands out as a man to whom honor is due for accomplishing what he attempted despite all discouraging opposition and hindrances.

Minneapolis Times: General Booth, who is now honoring this city with a visit, is unquestionably one of the greatest characters of the times. He has won his position by the practical features of the Christianity which he expounds, more than by the wording of his creed or the system of his theology, and this has given him his hold on the masses. He knows that the great Teacher first fed the multitude with loaves and fishes before he began his lessons, and that mankind cares little for the beauties of heaven when he is too painfully conscious of the discomforts of earth. Practical Christianity as expounded by the general is what the masses of the people want more than they do dogma or creed or theory, and it is his sincere and conscientious devotion to this that has given him his peculiar hold and his unusual position.

Chicago Tribune: It is but a few years ago that the Salvation army was a term of reproach and its members were the victims of the rabble's insults, mud-slinging and persecution. But times have changed. Its soldiers have borne their persecutions patiently and heroically and have never swerved from their purpose. They have at last forced the recognition of the world and commanded it to respect them. Men and women who devote their lives to work in the slums, who care for the sick, makes themselves the savings of those who could ill afford the loss of a dollar. There are not less than 10,000 shareholders in the eighty-four Nebraska associations, and their combined assets exceeded \$3,500,000 at the close of 1893. Although the movement in this state is scarcely twelve years of age it has been instrumental in securing for its members up to and including 1892 2,800 homes and 292 buildings not classified as homes. The record for ten years is certainly flattering. It illustrates with impressive force the possibilities of a movement based on sound co-operative principles and honestly and economically managed.

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General Booth. Faith always has a shining face. If you would feel right, believe right and do right. When the devil goes out to deceive, he puts on his best coat. It is well to hope for success, but much better to deserve it. Have nothing to do with the thing that bad men are in favor of. The thing most dangerous is the one that does most to make us selfish. The worldly prosperity of a wicked man is a chariot in which he rides to ruin all the faster. It is hard to convince the man who will steal chickens that there is any sense in theology. The people most in danger of going to hell are those who expect to start for heaven tomorrow.

SALE FOR LONGSERMONS. Richmond Dispatch: When a man is charged with arson as it to be wondered at if he fires up? Philadelphia Record: Mrs. Price—'Tis China silk, you know. Harper's Bazar: "I understand that Wil-loughby was half seas over at the Smeer-well dinner. He was sailing into the port when I left."

Good News: Teacher—What is an agnostic? Observing Boy—It's a man who believes in "most everything except religion." Buffalo Courier: "There is trouble in store for Longwell." "Trouble in store?" "Yes, or in several of them. His wife gave him a sample of dress goods to match today."

Boston Bulletin: Mr. A.—Just look at that doll of a man! What a charming wife he has! How true it is that the big, great fools always marry the prettiest girls. Mrs. A.—Oh, father! Boston Commercial: Jillson says he has learned by careful research that the American Indian was the original tulip hunter. Indianapolis Journal: "Great reforms are seldom accomplished without bloodshed." "What a wonderful thought!" "If the world were ruled by the thought of the man who decided to do his own shaving."

Detroit Free Press: He—She is a woman of strong mentality. She—To what respect, pray? He—She thinks before she speaks. Boston Transcript: Flag—Do you really think that fruit is healthful? Fog—Of course it is. Look at the police officers who have their pockets stuffed with their beats. Aren't they as healthy looking as a set of men as you'll find anywhere?

Washington Star: "An' tho' a chrysanthemum," said Mr. Dolan, deeply interested. "It is," replied his wife, who had been indulging in some floral purchase. "What a wonderful flower it is. If the 'cine could only bark it 'ud be as fine as a skye terrier ez y'd want to see."

HAPLESS LI HUNG CHANG. Ah, Li Hung Chang! Oh, Li Hung Chang! Brevet of buttons, jacket, rank. You only have yourself to thank. We thought at first you did your best. To try to save, at least your vest; But now it seems you worked your gas. For some time past you've been in a funk. And for a somewhat lengthy season Have been immersed in lanky treason. Your former losses count for naught. Beside the loss the future's got. For you've been rattled, so 'tis said, Which is to say, "You've lost your head."

BEN BOLT. Thomas Dunn English. Oh! don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt. Sweet Alice whose hair was so brown, Who wept with delight when you gave her a smile. And trembled with fear at your frown? In the old church yard in the valley, Ben Bolt. In a corner obscure and alone, They have flitted a slab of the granite so gray. And sweet Alice lies under the stone.

Under the hickory tree, Ben Bolt, Which stood at the foot of the hill, Together we've lain in the moonday shade And listened to Appleton's mill. The mill wheel has fallen to pieces, Ben Bolt. The rafters have tumbled in, And a quiet that crawls round the walls as you gaze. Has followed the olden din. And don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt. With the master so cruel and grim, And the shaded desks in the running brook, Where the children went to swim? Grass grows on the master's grave, Ben Bolt. The spring of the brook is dry, And of all the boys who were schoolmates Are there only you and I.

There is change in the things I loved, Ben Bolt; They have changed from the old to the new. But I feel in the depths of my spirit the truth. There never was change in you. Twelve months, twenty, have passed, Ben Bolt. Since first we were friends—yet I hail This presence a blessing, thy presence Ben Bolt of the salt sea gale.

"Money's Worth or Money Back." Two of 'Em. Either of 'em will be a lucky strike for you if it happens to be what you need. We mean the two special things we offer Monday—No. 1 is a fine \$20 Cheviot overcoat, oxford mixed color, silk piped facing, with embroidered relief work down inside of facing, heavy silk lined all through. It's an extra heavy lining, and this, combined with the tight weave of the cloth, gives a very warm garment with light weight—it has fly front, five buttons on each sleeve—it's not long [only 41 inches]—In fact it's a very stylish all around garment for fall, winter and spring wear. We always sold it for \$18 and \$20. There are 41 left and you get pick for \$12.50—nearly all sizes in the lot. A neat brown Cheviot, flannel lined, well made—Sold Saturday for \$7.50—Balances of the lot, only 27 left, Monday for \$5 each. Browning, King & Co., Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.