

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...

OFFICES. Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, Street B, Corner N and 26th Sts.

Business Letters. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor.

Statement of Circulation. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee...

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, and Total. Rows include dates from 1895 to 1894.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23 day of March, 1895. Notary Public.

The depository law must stay.

And Mr. Springer didn't circulate a petition either!

Think of \$1,500 for the meat inspector! How much for the horse?

Thomasville now appears on the map to be considerably larger than it was two weeks ago.

Every one can have at least another week to make his guess as to the outcome of the income tax decision.

The legislator who failed to get a place on the sifting committee missed the opportunity of his legislative career.

If John M. Egan doesn't get a soft recommendation he will not be the fault of too little persistence or too much modesty.

Now let the relief appropriation be put into seed and the seed be put into ground with the least possible unnecessary delay.

Why should the meat inspectorship be a charter office? While about it, why not also provide for the city hall janitors in the charter?

It's a crusade against hypnotism now. The surplus energy of the woman agitators can have some vent through which it can escape.

Secretary Carlisle is to be congratulated on having at length found the man who is willing to assume the duties of supervising architect of the treasury.

Those sifting committees certainly have a queer idea of what constitutes legislation of real importance to the people whom its members are supposed to represent.

The belted detectives must be hard at work again, judging from the frequent burglaries reported the past week. What this town needs is a few "unknown detectives."

The meeting at Bennington Monday in interest of the proposed electric tramway is not the least important event now claiming attention at the hands of Douglas county capitalists.

Give a man power over another and you will be unable to enumerate the ridiculous purposes to which he will put it. For illustrations consult the records of the two legislative houses.

The A. P. A. Iowa state council is busy making the next governor of the Hawkeye state. But the people of Iowa must be expected to say just a little word before the next governor is elected.

Judge Dundy ought to have appointed some one other than his son as master commissioner in the maximum freight rate case and the bill for services rendered would have had more respectful consideration.

Applicants for the position of state engineer of irrigation are beginning to hustle as the final stage of the irrigation law leaves in sight. The state will be full of irrigation engineers for the next few months.

It is quite evident that the people—the dear people—did not demand the repeal of the state depository law. Those who clamored for its repeal would be the only beneficiaries of such repeal, while the people held the sack.

The Hon. Buck Kilgore ought to fall right in with the current of Oklahoma affairs. Buck carried a kind of Oklahoma breeze about with him all the time he was in congress and a cyclone will come just as natural to him as handling a six-shooter.

Under the constitution a city official cannot be legislated out of office during the term for which the people elected him. It would have been a wise provision to prohibit the law making body from extending the term for which any official had been elected.

The terrible mine disaster near Evanson, Wyo., carrying death to over sixty human beings, is the result of one of those awful accidents which it is practically impossible to effectually guard against. The families of the victims deserve not only sympathy but also material assistance in their misfortune.

PRESS THE CASE AGAINST HILL.

The time to which the trial of the suit against ex-Treasurer Hill and his bondsmen was last set is rapidly approaching and as yet there is nothing in view to give the attorneys for the defense new excuse for demanding further delay. The people of Nebraska have been greatly disappointed from time to time for two years past at the success of the specious pleas and cunning devices that have been advanced to obstruct the progress of justice in these cases. The sum of money involved in this controversy is of no small moment to the state treasury, especially at the present time, when the demands upon it for money are in excess of the resources at its command. The defendants have all along endeavored to take advantage of every possible technicality to relieve themselves of their responsibility to make good the state's loss of over \$236,000 in connection with the Capital National bank failure and to delay trial, and it is not to be expected that they will now change their course.

The object for which the state has been striving from the very first has been a speedy trial before a jury, free from prejudice in favor of the bank wreckers and their accomplices. For this reason suit was instituted in Douglas county and the ruling of the district court adverse to its jurisdiction carried through to a decision of the supreme court. For this reason, too, application was made to the supreme court to take original jurisdiction over the cases and the consent of the court secured to a rule prescribing the manner in which a jury might be drawn from a district comprising the whole state. This will obviate the necessity of submitting the questions involved to a jury drawn from Lancaster county only, as would have been the case had the suits been reinstated in the district court leaving jurisdiction. The last delay was occasioned by the death of John Fitzgerald, one of the bondsmen, and the absence of a duly appointed administrator to represent his estate. This has since been remedied. If the attorneys for the state will press their cases firmly to a trial the court will not be in a position to refuse to hear them. In fact, the judges of the supreme court have displayed a very commendable disposition to expedite the matter and to assist the attorneys in forcing it to an issue.

These suits have dragged along now for over two years. The people are getting restless. They want to know whether or not they are to have any redress against Hill and his bondsmen for the money which the treasurer failed to account for, and they want to know this at the earliest possible moment.

LEAVE THE COMPTROLLERSHIP ALONE.

The citizens of Omaha have been electing a city comptroller every two years since 1887 and they have not encountered any appreciable difficulties in turning the office over from one incumbent to his successor at the same time that changes have occurred in other municipal offices. There is no reason whatever why the term of the city comptroller should be now altered as proposed by the schemers and charter tinkers who are operating in Omaha and Lincoln. The men engineering this trick have tried to justify their action by but one alleged argument, and this a bare unfounded pretense. They urge that duties of the comptroller are entirely different in kind from those of other city officers, that his work is to check up and verify the accounts of all the city officers, and that he should therefore hold over the first year of each new municipal administration in order to give the incoming officers the benefit of his experience. This may seem plausible, but it is nothing more. The duties of the comptroller are no more different in kind from those of the other city officers than the latter are from one another. If any experienced instructor is needed for the newly elected officers there are always plenty of hold-over deputies willing and anxious to offer their services. There is nothing to prevent each newly installed city comptroller from retaining the deputy of his predecessor until he is thoroughly qualified to undertake the work himself.

One of the chief objects attained by fixing the election of all city officers for odd years was the separation of municipal from state and federal elections. The present scheme proposes to defeat this object by injecting the contest for the comptrollership into the campaign for state and federal offices. In the heat of a gubernatorial and presidential fight it will be absolutely impossible to center public attention upon securing competent and honest city officials. If the comptroller is of so great importance in preventing fraud in other departments of the city government, that is all the more reason why he should be selected at a time when due regard can be had to the character and integrity of the candidates. The movement for municipal reform has started out almost universally as a movement for separate municipal elections. Does the legislature mean to compel Omaha to take a step backward?

TAKING CARE OF HIS FRIENDS.

Mr. Cleveland has not always been considerate of the claims upon his favor of political friends. He has been charged with gross ingratitude toward some of those who labored assiduously and loyally for his political advancement, and there are men, plenty of them, who will say that Mr. Cleveland has no conception of the sentiment of gratitude. But there are a few notable examples of his interest in his political friends and adherents which may be cited as attesting the incorrectness of this opinion. Conspicuous among these is the case of Secretary Lamont, whose loyalty and devotion Mr. Cleveland has repaid by an equally hearty manifestation of friendship. Postmaster General Bissell is another example. He was formerly a law partner of Mr. Cleveland and has been his earnest supporter at every step of his progress from sheriff to president. But for the favor of Cleveland perhaps neither Lamont nor Bissell would ever have been known in public life, and now their names are assured immortality in the archives of the republic. Still another example is that of ex-Representative

Wilson, soon to assume the duties of postmaster general. Mr. Cleveland has had no more faithful adherent than the West Virginia statesman, who has at all times manifested the utmost willingness and readiness to champion the policy and wishes of the president. This fidelity cost Mr. Wilson his seat in congress, but Mr. Cleveland has shown his appreciation of it by raising him up higher to a cabinet position. General Black of Illinois said some years ago in referring to Mr. Cleveland, "We love him for the enemies he has made," and he subsequently gave ample attestation of the sincerity of the declaration, so that when Black was defeated for reelection to congress at the last election the president provided him with the comfortable job of United States district attorney. A staunch friend of the president in the last congress was Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas. He failed of reelection, but Mr. Cleveland showed appreciation of his loyalty by sending him as minister to Russia.

Two of the most loyal adherents of the president in the Fifty-third congress were William M. Springer of Illinois and Constantine Buckley (famously called "Buck") Kilgore of Texas. Both of these gentlemen were the very personification of the "cuckoo," and both of them were turned down by their constituents when they sought reelection. Mr. Cleveland, however, was not unmindful of the loyalty they had shown toward him, and they are to occupy the two judicial positions in the Indian territory created by the last congress. Moreover, they are good appointments, and it is to be hoped and expected will do much to free that territory from the army of criminals and desperadoes who infest it.

There are more democrats of the Cleveland brand who are out of a job by reason of the republican sweep of last November, and doubtless the president will take care of them in good time. But in any event it is only fair to him to say that he is not altogether ungrateful for the services of faithful political adherents.

THEY FAVOR PROTECTION.

A number of former democrats in Atlanta, Ga., have organized a club which they call the Southern Republican club, the chief object of which is to promote the cause of protection to American industries. It is expected that this organization will be the nucleus of a number of others in cities of the south where manufacturing industries are developing, and it is highly probable that before the national campaign of next year opens there will be many such clubs composed of men who have hitherto acted with the democratic party, but have been convinced that the economic policy of that party is not favorable to the progress and prosperity of the United States. Every member of the Atlanta club has until now acted with the democracy, and they will hereafter affiliate with the republican party, because it stands for a reasonable protection of our home industries and labor.

Manufacturing developed rapidly in the south under protection. Iron mills, cotton mills and other industrial enterprises sprang up in every available location, and with them there came other sources of wealth and prosperity. Mining and transportation were largely developed and in every way the industrial advancement of the south was rapid. During the decade covered by the last census the growth of manufacturing in that section was almost phenomenal. The democratic assault on the protective policy has not worked so great an injury to southern industries as to those of the north, chiefly because of the cheaper labor in the south. Some of the industries there, that of cotton manufacturing especially, also enjoy the advantage of proximity to raw materials and cheap fuel. These are the considerations which have led some of the cotton manufacturers of New England to consider the question of removing their plants to the south. But while the southern manufacturing industries were not hurt so seriously as those of the north by the depression which the tariff policy of the democratic party brought on, they did not wholly escape the baleful effects. It is true that very few of the industries of that section found it necessary to shut down, but all of them, it is not to be doubted, experienced a decline in their profits. They have been compelled to share in some degree the ill effects of a heavily reduced consumption for their products and the consequent fall in prices that almost if not quite swept away profits.

The experience with the operation of democratic economic policy, resulting as it has in checking the material development of the country, creating general depression, driving out population and depriving the government of sufficient revenue to meet expenditures, has unquestionably convinced many voters in the south, and especially in the manufacturing portions, that it is against their interests and the welfare of their section and the country to continue their support of that party, and all such naturally turn to the republican party. The movement thus started in the metropolis of the south, which has been built up by its manufacturing industries, cannot fail to spread. It may be expected to speedily manifest itself in the manufacturing districts of Tennessee, Alabama and elsewhere, until wherever there are industries demanding protection there will be strong and influential organizations to advocate and promote that policy. It is a movement that will command the interest and encouragement of republicans everywhere.

In the early days of telephony the Bell company made a covenant with the Western Union to the effect that each must attend strictly to its own business—the one not to transgress the province of the other. The Western Union has repeatedly protested that the Bell company, through its long distance lines, has violated the compact, yet it has not retaliated. The contract expires in 1897. It is stated that the Western Union is preparing, in view of the expiration of the Bell patents, to operate a system of telephony co-equal with its vast telegraph system. The plan contemplates long distance telephones

which can be operated on wires used at the same time for telegraph service, connecting cities within which the Western Union proposes to establish local telephone systems. Thus will two giant corporations lock horns in competition for business. The halcyon days of the Bell monopoly are rapidly approaching the end.

If it were proposed to legislate one year off of the term of the city comptroller such a howl would be raised about legislative interference with the mandates of the people that it would be heard all the way from Omaha to Lincoln. We should be told that the people chose the present comptroller for a full term and that it would be subversive of all popular government to overturn their decision. But here we have the comptroller assuming to have himself legislated into office for a new term, for which he has not been chosen by the people. If the citizens of Omaha want to retain him in office they will not hesitate to demand his re-election. His anxiety to secure a legislative extension of office betrays a painful want of confidence in the appreciation of the people whom he is serving.

Even if the bill passes to permit guarantee companies to furnish official bonds for men chosen to public office that will not relieve the officers charged with approving such bonds of the responsibility of deciding whether they afford adequate security. Under the present law the surety is supposed to have real property to the amount of the penal sum in which he qualifies within the jurisdiction of the state and attachable in the state courts. The guarantee companies do not occupy precisely the same position as the surety on an individual bond. The legislature must not omit to provide ample means of enforcing the guarantee in case the company should take it upon itself to contest its validity.

According to the reports sent to eastern newspapers from Lincoln, the lobbyists have not yet given up hope of removing "the to them obnoxious depository law." Perhaps so, but for whom is the legislature making laws—the people or the banker lobbyists? The legislature that takes out of the pockets of the taxpayers the thousands of dollars interest accruing on deposits of public funds and gives them to state and county treasurers to be divided with political bankers will dig the political graves of nine-tenths of its members. Every attempt made to resuscitate the defunct repeal bill must be killed in the germ.

It is to be hoped that labor organizations will cultivate a spirit of conciliation in matters pertaining to craftsmen this spring. Should the building season open up with a fair promise of protracted controversies between contractors and labor leaders many men who now expect to invest in brick and mortar will be dissuaded and let their money lie idle in the safety vaults.

Any officer who resorts to legislative wire pulling to have his term at the public crib prolonged will reap but a transitory advantage by the operation. Let him try to secure another office at the hands of the people and he will drop with a cold, dull thud.

Sorrow Comes Too Late.

Chicago Tribune. Probably there are times when Spain almost regrets the prominent part it took in discovering this country.

What Can't Be Cured, Etc.

Indianapolis Journal. Ex-Queen Elizabeth is reported to be reconciled to her sentence of five years' imprisonment. After what she has philosophically endured in the last few years, it is not surprising that she should not mind a little thing like that.

Japan's Rivaled Clinch.

Philadelphia Press. Japan is in no danger from interference from any European power, and heretofore no two of them have been able to unite on any policy. France can not unite with England, and Russia with Germany, and it is not likely that they will unite in objecting to continental annexation.

Comparisons Are Odious.

Globe-Democrat. England's opinion of the efficiency of her navy is shown by the fact that she has built 200 of them to swarm into the bay of San Francisco, and that she has sent 200 of them to the coast of Mexico. The United States at present has but three swift torpedo boats ready for active service, and only three are building. The disparity is striking and decidedly unsatisfactory.

A Costly Dependency.

New York Tribune. Spain has spent upward of \$100,000,000 in supporting a revolutionary government in Cuba in the last thirty-five years, and there is abundant evidence that she will have to make a considerable addition to her expenditures in that line during the present year. The cost of maintaining her supremacy in Cuba is great enough to warrant Spain in seriously asking herself whether she didn't make a mistake in declining the \$200,000,000 which this government offered for the island during the administration of President Polk.

No Place Like Home.

Chicago Times-Herald. By actual count—voiced for by veracious correspondents—the bridges across the Missouri 300 families a day are returning to Nebraska. They are the unfortunate who were starved out last fall and can't spend the winter with their more fortunate folks. One of all they report that, hard as life was in starving Nebraska, it is harder still in the unsympathetic east. Congratulate the state of John M. Thurston and George Francis Train. In these times it is no small praise to a state when no people discover there are other states, this side of a state of perdition, which are worse than itself.

The Lesson of the Ford Case.

Washington Correspondence Times-Herald. The supreme court's most rigorous measures to prevent its decisions leaking out prematurely. Since the decision in the case of Nebraska was rendered, it was printed in the newspapers in advance of the court's announcement. The most scrupulous care has been observed to prevent a recurrence of such incidents. The chief source of danger is in the transcripts of the clerks to justices to tell what they know, and as each clerk knows what his superior's opinion is in a particular case, he may accidentally know the opinions of other justices. Now all the clerks are sworn to secrecy and are kept under constant espionage.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

None of the conflicts between civil and military authority in Spain, and there have been many since the deposition of Queen Isabella, has been so serious and as far-reaching in possible consequences as the crisis which led to the resignation of the Sagasta ministry on Sunday last. It is possible that the editors of the Madrid journals may have been indiscreet, or let us say, criminally negligent, for argument's sake, in admitting to the columns of their newspapers articles which reflected upon the courage and discipline of the Spanish army, but it might be supposed that the ordinary tribunals of civil and criminal jurisdiction would have been competent to deal with such offenses. What consideration can be devised enough, therefore, for the invasion of the cabinet of the prime minister by a rabble of military officers demanding that the editors be handed over to a military tribunal? What can be said in defense of the riotous attack of the gentlemen of the Spanish army on the publication offices of the offending newspapers? The reason for such cases is a familiar one in continental Europe, and the drawing of lots among the soldiers to determine who should challenge the indiscreet editors has excited little comment, but that a cabinet minister should have stood up in the Cortes and defended the riotous spirit displayed by the army, as did General Lopez Dominguez, Spanish minister of war, was certainly shocking.

The rejoicing of the Poles over the supposed new and more liberal Russian policy evidently was premature. A letter from Warsaw, published in a German newspaper, says that the sanguine hopes which after General Gurko's death had been kindled in Poland had not been fulfilled, and will not be. The Poles have ceased to rave about the new governor general, especially as the persecution of the Unitarians continues. Count Schuvaloff, of course, less rough and peremptory than the late, but he is, for all that, a Russian from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, and in material things will not make the least concession to the Poles. The lower Russian officials in Poland, who on Gurko's fall did not quite know in what direction the wind would blow, for a time ceased to be zealous Russophobes, but now they are convinced that everything remains practically unaltered in Poland, they quietly have resumed the unattractive work of General Gurko, with the one difference that they are less open to bribes, as they know that in this respect Count Schuvaloff is a strict master. Economically, however, the outlook in Poland is declared to be bad. Agriculture, trade and commerce are completely at a standstill, while emigration, which during the last year had fallen off considerably, ably, seems this spring to be assuming greater proportions.

Very drastic are the new laws which the Austro-Hungarian government has just enacted for the regulation of the various stock and produce exchanges of the empire—laws identical with those which the German chancellor and minister of finance are now endeavoring to pass through the Reichstag at Berlin. They provide that no claims shall be recognized against persons whose ignorance of the law of dealing on the bourse has been taken advantage of. They prohibit all dealings in "futures" as far as the shares of companies with a capital of less than \$4,000 are concerned, and such shares may only be dealt in for cash. Strict conditions for admission to membership of the exchanges are imposed, with a view to keeping away outsiders belonging to non-commercial classes, and not only supervision, but also severe legal penalties are decreed against those who, in technical phraseology, "deal in futures." And similar regulations are made in the capacity of brokers and jobbers, or who lend themselves to fictitious transactions with the object of unduly influencing official quotations. And similar regulations are decreed against persons encouraging persons to enter into broker speculations who do not belong to the trading classes, and who carry out either not to be in independent circumstances, but to have a competent understanding of the nature of the transaction or to be risking money that does not belong to them.

A SUGGESTION.

Detroit Free Press. I think I'd like my barber's touch when I'm in a mood which I don't want to see. If he would not devote so much attention to the chin.

THE FIRST CHAIR OF EGYPTOLOGY.

Dr. James Brasted to Open His Class at Chicago in a Few Weeks. NEW YORK, March 22.—Dr. James Brasted, who is to fill the newly established chair of Egyptology at the Chicago university, was a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn. In company with his wife he left Bremen on March 12, after an absence from this country of three years. According to Dr. Brasted the subject has never before been taught in any of the colleges in this country and he will be the first American to begin a regular course of lectures on Egyptology. Dr. Brasted will form a class early in April. President Harper will talk. LAWRENCE, Kan., March 22.—President William R. Harper of Chicago university has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual commencement address at Kansas university in June.

Shimonoseki, which has been selected as the spot where the negotiations are to take place between the Chinese plenipotentiary, Li Hung Chang, and the Mikado's prime minister, Ito, with a view to the termination of the war now raging between their respective countries, is a city the past associations of which are quite the reverse of peaceful. For it was there that the final stand was made some thirty-two years ago by the Japanese against the navy of that western civilization by which they have now been enabled to achieve such a rapid succession of brilliant victories in China. Shimonoseki was the last stronghold of the old feudal and anti foreign party, and it was not until it had been twice bombarded, once in 1863 and again about twelve months afterward, by a combined English, French and American naval squadron, as a punishment for its failure to open its ports to defenseless foreign shipping, that Japan may be said to have finally abandoned that disastrous policy of seclusion from the outer world which has been one of the principal causes of the ignominious defeat of China.

Signs are not wanting that the pretensions which are being put forward by Japan with regard to the conditions of peace with China may bring her into collision with two of the great powers of Europe, if not more. Not only has the English press of every shade of political opinion emphatically protested against the surrender of any territory of the Chinese to the Mikado, but the Russian newspapers have now followed suit. Indeed, their utterances are distinctly menacing in tone, and the Moscow Gazette, which is known to reflect more than any other journal the views of the czar and of his government, has published a manifestly inspired article, in which it declared that under no circumstances will

TALK ON IOWA MATTERS.

Democrat. It is suggested that the Iowa National guard be organized in the form of the United States army, with the officers of the regular army as its officers, and the Iowa National guard as its rank and file. This would be a great improvement upon the present organization, and would be a great benefit to the state. It would be a great improvement upon the present organization, and would be a great benefit to the state.

Philadelphia Record: In the river cities of the state, on the contrary, where the prohibitionists have no influence, social or political, the saloon keepers pay the mullets that are imposed upon them and carry on the liquor traffic without interruption. In those cities the sale of liquor is as free as if no law for its restraint and regulation had ever been passed. Yet a prohibitory liquor law still stands in the statute book of Iowa. This brace of laws, so contradictory and so abhorrent to each other, constitute a public scandal.

Fort Madison Democrat: The most important state issue in Iowa at the next election will be whether or not we shall so amend our constitution as to forever prohibit the manufacture and sale in the state of whisky, beer, wine, cider and alcoholic product. If a republican legislature is elected the amendment will pass; if a democratic, it will not pass. If it passes the next legislature it will become a part of the constitution, for it is not a mere statute, but a part of the constitution. It will be voted for, and especially on a matter so well understood by all the voters.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Harlem Life: Because a young man came in in a dark house, it is no sign that he is developing a negative.

Philadelphia Record: The silent watches of the night—those that are run down.

Smith's Monthly: Pipkin—I want money, and I want it bad. Potts—Then you'll have to get it from a counterfeiter.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Rentier—Is there water on the top floor of this house? Honest Agent—Yes, ma'am; when it rains.

St. Louis Republic: First Chorus Girl—You're a brazen-faced thing. Second One—Economically speaking, you're right. That's right; hesitate about it. If you say that I am I'll mussy your wig.

Somerville Journal: What a horrible thing that is! That some rascal should take a progressive organization and come around with a hand organ loaded full with gospel hymns.

Life: Withyherby—If I had known that you were going to drop in on us so unexpectedly I would have had more for dinner.

Chicago Record: First Spectator (in the gallery of the state legislature)—Great Scott! who's that creature in the iron cage and carriage belt just sneaking past the door?

Second Spectator—Oh, that's the messenger bringing a veto from the governor.

Brooklyn Life: Penelope—Well, bishop, after all there's only a difference of a syllable between salvation and perdition.

The Bishop—Why, my dear, how can you say that?

Penelope—It's merely a question of eternal bliss or eternal damnation.

Indianapolis Journal: "Colonel, what would you do if a man called you a liar? I mean a friend?"

"Well, sah, if he were a real near and dear friend, I would show him the respect of attending his funeral, after it all were over, sah."

Philadelphia Record: "You have a lovely daughter," remarked the eligible young man. "Yes," replied the father, who had never before been taught in any of the colleges in this country and he will be the first American to begin a regular course of lectures on Egyptology. Dr. Brasted will form a class early in April.

Washington Star: "Eff" folks "early" after all the devils, de generosity of de human race in tryin' ter red one anudder ob de ways ter make ebery man poosty clus ter a saint."

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

MA, GET ME THAT--

We hear it every day—it's no trouble to sell them at all—the boys fairly cry for them—and Ma—well, she knows the value of them—even if they're not all wool, they cover up one of our all wool suits so nicely—these boys' overalls do—that we sell for 50c—that's a special price—they have front and hip pockets, patent elastic suspenders attached, and are strong and well made—an exclusive novelty of our own in boys' overalls at 50c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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SHEDDING WARLIKE INK.

New York Sun: We congratulate the administration upon the first success which it has ever achieved in its management of the country's foreign affairs. The secret of it is no secret at all. The policy so suddenly and unexpectedly adopted by the administration may be summed up in two words: Be American!

New York World: It is no part of the business of the United States to interfere with the American people to foment quarrels anywhere or to interfere in them. But if the Cubans can win local self-government by their own efforts the American people will heartily rejoice at it, not from any selfish motive, but for the sake of progress and humanity.

Boston Globe: The Cuban insurgents appear to have been successful against the government troops in a considerable battle. In the present unsettled state of affairs in Spain the rebels might follow up their victory with advantage. But the report comes that they do not propose to renew military operations until the crops are gathered in June. It looks as if the leader of the Cuban insurgents was not exactly a thunderbolt of war.

Minneapolis Times: At Secretary Gresham's sharp trumpet call of national dignity and determination the whole country leaped to its feet, vital, responsive and ready for action. The insult to the American flag by a Spanish war ship in the windward passage called for just such a prompt and energetic note from the custodians of our national rights and honor. The directness and lucidity of the American principle as laid down by Mr. Gresham lends dignity to his demand.

A FEMINE PROBLEM.

Chicago Post. There were just two, As neighbors knew Both fair and of the right; Each had such grace Of form and face Some works were noted—The other liked a beau.

Each had a chance Of being chosen, And also learned to play. The other learned to sew. Her praises rang, And man would each obey.

But one could speak, And fame would seek—The other learned to sew. The first one wrote Some works were noted—The other liked a beau.

One talked at length Of woman's strength, The other learned to dance. But that was taught The other thought—She'd complete the cook.

One learned the tricks Of politics, In that way sought for fame. The other learned to roam, To make a home—Was all the other's aim.

With virtues rare Each maiden fair We started, as here said, Now which, think you—Some works were noted—Which one was soonest wed?

SYRUP OF FIGS

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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

MA, GET ME THAT--

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