

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George H. 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, printed during the month of February, 1895, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Copies, and 2 rows of data showing circulation figures for various editions.

GEORGE H. TSCHUCK, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 28th day of March, 1895. N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

A MILDYAD WOMAN'S EDITOR.

OMAHA, March 28.—Hon. E. Rosewater, Editor of The Bee, Dept. 818.—The ladies of the Presbyterian churches of this city wish to issue a woman's edition of a daily paper for the benefit of the Presbyterian hospital.

OMAHA, March 28.—Mrs. Ida V. Tilden, Chairman of the Board.—I take pleasure in tendering to the ladies of the associated Presbyterian churches the publication facilities of The Bee, to be used in the production of the morning and evening editions on May 1, subject to any necessary conditions or restrictions.

The legislature prefers its chicory with sugar in it. An unconditional armistice does not mean an unconditional declaration of peace.

Now watch Nebraska forge ahead until it becomes the first sugar beet raising state in the union.

If foot ball is tabooed from Harvard, Harvard graduates may as well give up all ambitions of ever going to congress.

Why, certainly, we are in dire need of a State Board of Embalmers, if only to bury the political corpses annually washed to the shore of defeat.

No institution of higher education will henceforth be able to hold its own unless it offers a complete course of study for the thorough training of receivers.

If Li Hung Chang had only known that an unconditional armistice was to be so easily obtained he would without doubt have posed as a target weeks if not months ago.

The rise in the price of meat is not confined to this locality. Cities all over the United States are registering complaints at the enlarged demands of the wholesale and retail butchers.

The penitentiary bill appropriates \$55,000 "or so much thereof as may be necessary" to pay for Dorgan's prison apparatus. As if all the \$35,000 would not be made necessary and more too if it were only in sight!

Things must be at a pretty pass in the legislative halls when it becomes necessary to enact into law that no one be permitted to remove for individual use any of the legislative supplies belonging to and paid for by the state.

Any legislative measure that must destroy discipline in the fire and police force and impair the efficiency of the department is a menace to property holders who pay for the maintenance of the department. Such a measure is the Churchill-Russell police commission bill now before Governor Holcomb.

Here is the unanswerable argument that has been advanced by an ardent supporter of an important measure pending in the legislature: "Please, dear Mr. Legislature, pass the bill creating the office of supervisor of printing. I want to see if the governor will give me a job." If this doesn't insure the enactment of the bill nothing will.

Some very eminent people are undergoing a great deal of worry over the question whether the income tax can be collected by the machinery provided in the present law. The collectors are employed for the special work of collecting the tax, and they must not expect their path to be much smoother than that of the average bill collector in these days.

Albion W. Tourgee's new weekly paper, The Basis, has appeared and comes fully up to the high standard which the public has been led to expect in everything with which Judge Tourgee is connected. The field which The Basis sets before it is that of good citizenship, good government and good literature. This is a field not only unique and boundless, as the editor claims, but also one inviting cultivation.

The first number shows the impress of Judge Tourgee's strong personality, which will stamp the whole fabric of the journal. The Basis is bound to succeed because it deserves success.

INSOLVENT OFFICE HOLDERS.

The insolence of office holders has been proverbial since the days of Hamlet, who exclaimed in his immortal soliloquy: Who would bear the whips and scorns of time, the oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely, the pangs of despised love, the law's delay, the insolence of office?

The recent controversy over the police commission has given us forcible illustration of the insolence as well as the impudence of office holders. In every well regulated establishment where there is a division of labor and responsibility it is the invariable rule that every man, high or low, shall attend strictly to his own business.

Not so in the Omaha city hall and court house. There, instead of attending strictly to the performance of duties devolving upon them, the heads of departments and their subordinates devote most of their time to scheming and plotting against each other and against the taxpayers whose bread and butter they eat.

It is a matter of notoriety that the county clerk's office, the Board of Public Works rooms, and the office of the city health commissioner are hotbeds for incubating plots to undermine other public officers and promote schemes of plunder.

Well informed parties, whose veracity we have no reason to doubt, assert that the Fire and Police commission bill was typewritten in the basement of the court house, and the most active still hunt for this measure has been made by Chairman Winspear. Now, what right has the chairman of the Board of Public Works to countenance or aid and abet any scheme that will deprive the mayor of a voice in the government of the police? Why should County Clerk Sackett or his deputy clerk, Park Commissioner Redfield, meddle with the police commission, with which they have no relation whatever? And why should any clerk employed by the county treasurer be permitted to tramp around town during business hours soliciting signatures for petitions asking the approval by the governor of the Churchill-Russell bill?

The same questions might be propounded to various other county and city officials who have gone out of their way to importune the legislature to mutilate the charter. Why should not officers or city and county employees who are well paid be content with attending to the business for which they are drawing pay so long as nobody else interferes with them?

Right here it may be timely to enunciate the true principle of government. Authority must always go hand in hand with responsibility. Any officer who is responsible for any branch of government must have control of that branch. The president is commander of the army and navy because he is responsible for the public safety and enforcement of national laws. The governor is made the head of the state military forces, in order that he may be in position to repress domestic insurrection. The same is true of the mayor. As chief municipal executive he has the responsibility of suppressing riots and maintaining order. Is it rational to place this responsibility upon him unless he is clothed with such authority as will enable him to enforce law and maintain order.

PROSPECTIVE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Railway construction in 1894 reached the lowest point in twenty years, there being less than 2,000 miles of track laid. A revival on any large scale of railway building is not to be expected this year or perhaps next, but probably not for many years will there be so little done in this direction in any twelvemonth as last year. According to the last issue of the Railway Age there is a favorable prospect of increased railway construction and the present year is expected to show a considerable improvement over 1894. That journal presents a detailed statement of railway enterprises under construction, under contract, surveyed and incorporated—the latter including only such projects as seem to have reasonable prospect of realization at some time. This list shows 373 lines, representing a total of 29,547 miles, on which construction has either been commenced or appears to be proposed for the near future. The list embraces forty-six states and territories and of these it is stated that the number of miles proposed in Nebraska is 115, Iowa 123, Kansas twenty-three, Colorado 570, Utah 297, Wyoming 378, Washington 376, South Dakota 834, Montana 355.

Of course it is impossible to say how much of this projected mileage will be built this year or in the next few years, but the Railway Age says that of the roads named its records show that 101, with a total proposed length of 2,368 miles, were either wholly or partly graded or under contract at the commencement of the year, and that judgment thinks it reasonable to suppose that with the addition of other lines something like this mileage of new track may be added during 1895, with a possibility of much more if good times are restored. So far as the western states are concerned, if there should be assurance of good crops it is probable that every mile of projected new railway in that section will be built this year.

Not far from 180,000 miles of steam railways are now in operation in the United States, which is nearly half of the mileage of the rest of the world and about double that of the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Russia combined, yet the Railway Age says that if any persons conclude that railway construction has practically ceased in this country they are greatly mistaken. Doubtless this is correct, but there is a reason to believe that in future, at least for some years, railway building in the United States will be carried on upon a more conservative basis than in the past. The experience of the last few years has not been of a kind to encourage the investment of capital in railways, nor will it be so easy hereafter, at any rate for many years, as it has been down to a comparatively recent period, to enlist foreign capital in this class of enterprise, and as everybody knows foreign capital has played a large part in our railway development. That we shall go on building railroads there is

no doubt. There is a demand for them in portions of the country which will have to be supplied. But it is very likely there will never again be any such boom in this department of enterprise as the country has known in the past.

AN INTERESTING LEGAL PROBLEM.

The preliminary hearing of a complaint for criminal libel is to take place in a court of justice of this county this week which involves the whole fabric of the freedom of the press. The case is that brought against the editor of the Gretna Reporter, a little county weekly published in Gretna, Sarpy county, in this state, by the foreman of the late grand jury, called to inquire into the existence of criminal practices in Douglas county. In the course of some sarcastic comment upon the work of the grand jury the Gretna Reporter seems to have made an obnoxious reference to the activity of the foreman. The latter swore out a complaint of criminal libel in the court of a Douglas county justice of the peace, whose constabulary served the papers on the editor in the neighboring county and dragged him before the justice to be bound over for appearance at the time set for preliminary hearing.

The real question upon which this case turns is whether a man who writes or prints an alleged libel in one county can be arrested and tried for libel in another county simply because some copies of his paper may have been sent there for circulation. Is the offense of criminal libel committed where the libelous article is written or printed, or wherever it may chance to be carried and read? Is the locus of the offense fixed by the writing or the reading? Or has the person alleging that he has been libeled the option of instituting prosecution at either place, why he can prosecute at either place, why he can prosecute at a hundred different places, one after another? Like all newspapers, the Gretna Reporter doubtless exchanges with other newspapers and therefore circulates in other counties besides Sarpy and Douglas. Can its editor be carried to the most remote county that his paper enters and there prosecuted for libel? Is libel so different from other statutory offenses that the person accused of it loses all constitutional right to a speedy and impartial jury trial in the county where the libel is said to have been committed?

If the proceedings instituted against the editor of the Gretna Reporter are right and regular no editor or publisher is for a moment safe from malicious molestation and our vaunted liberty of the press is but a meaningless phrase. No editor would dare to criticize any public officer if he renders himself liable to criminal action in every jurisdiction which his paper may reach. In the same jurisdiction he could, perhaps, be arrested only once for the same offense, but what about other jurisdictions? After prosecution in Douglas county, Nebraska, for an offense committed in Sarpy county, can the accused be again prosecuted in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, because a copy of the Gretna Reporter has been carried across the bridge? The law of libel and the penalties imposed may be different in Iowa from what they are in Nebraska. Can the man who publishes a libel in Gretna violate by one and the same act the libel laws of forty-four states and subject himself to successive criminal process in each state in the union?

Every man whose reputation is injured by the publication of a libel has a remedy against the author or publisher by a civil suit for damages, which may be brought wherever process can be served. Criminal libel is an offense against the state. Every person accused of crime is guaranteed by the constitution a trial in the locality in which the offense is committed. This guarantee extends to libel as well as to other violations of the criminal code. It cannot and must not be eroded by the fiction that a libel is committed wherever the libelous article is read.

A TEXID QUESTION.

The State Relief commission has now before it the most vexed question that has been submitted to it for its consideration and action. While the distribution of supplies under the \$50,000 appropriation required much work, the task assigned it by the legislature to apportion the \$200,000 recently appropriated will bring it to a pay a very best judgment of the commission. Upon the proper distribution of this fund largely depends the success of Nebraska in the coming years. Personal desires and ambitions will have to be laid aside and the apportionment so made that the greatest good to the greatest number may be accomplished.

Fifty counties have been on the rolls of the commission since it first organized, but now thirteen additional counties have organized for the purpose of obtaining a share of the larger appropriation, and several others have expressed their intention to join the list of applicants. The law provides that on Monday all the applications that can be considered will have to be on file in the commission's office, and those counties that have not at that time placed their applications on file will not be considered. Already several counties have submitted their organization that are known to be in the enjoyment of a financial standing that would preclude the possibility of their inability to provide for their poor, but none such should be made recipients of the state appropriation. Every county in the eastern end of Nebraska that receives an apportionment out of just so much of the fund from the less fortunate residents in the western part of the state, and deprives the commonwealth at large of that amount of prosperity in the coming crops. Where it is in any way possible for a county to provide seed for its poor the county officers should refuse to organize for relief.

There is no county that could not find some needy people within its limits, but this is no reason why the state commission should consider their demands to share this special appropriation for the drought-stricken sufferers of western Ne-

braska. All such can and should be provided for by the local authorities. The prosperity of the west will directly benefit the east, and all those counties which make application for aid and receive none because of their inability to take care of their own people will be proportionately benefited in the autumn by the additional prosperity of their western neighbors. The decision of the state commission on this question of apportionment is final, and it behooves them to make the distribution just and equitable for the future financial credit of the state at large.

THE ARMISTICE.

The youth who attempted to assassinate Li Hung Chang perhaps accomplished more for China than the wounded envoy and his associates could have done but for this occurrence. The bullet that struck the veteran statesman touched a chord of sympathy by the world over, and although fired by the hand of a fanatic mankind refused to wholly relieve Japan of responsibility. And the Japanese government seems to have felt that this was not altogether unjust, or at any rate concluded that it could not afford in the face of a universal reprobation of the act to do nothing by way of attesting its own sense of the enormity of the outrage. In proclaiming an unconditional armistice, which it had before refused to do when the request for it was made by the Chinese peace commissioners, the Japanese government showed that it has respect for the opinion of the world, whether or not it thinks any consideration to be due a vanquished foe. An armistice pending the conclusion of peace negotiations means much for the Chinese people and the Celestial empire, for should the negotiations be prolonged and the Japanese armies continue to prosecute the war it is impossible to estimate the amount of injury they might do. Of course Japan can bring the armistice to an end whenever she wills to do, and doubtless there will be a great pressure upon the government to reopen hostilities. The war party is strong, influential and aggressive, and is said to be very much dissatisfied with the declaration of an armistice. But the government will doubtless be able to convince the fault-finders that it is bound to keep faith for a reasonable time and give China a fair opportunity to consider its demands.

It is said in the dispatches that there may be some difficulty in agreeing upon terms of peace, but the probability is that the Chinese envoys, who are understood to have complete authority, will make no devils opposition to any demand which Japan firmly insists upon, but will concede every condition and requirement demanded which they cannot by agreement or persuasion induce the Japanese government to abandon. Any other course under the circumstances would be suicidal, for if the present negotiations fall Japan will not listen to another proposal for peace from China, but will go on with the war until she is able to dictate terms from the capital of the Chinese empire. The business of the peace envoys of China is to save as much as possible of the empire and they will take no chances on the possibility of losing it entire and having it reduced to a dependency of Japan. Taking this view of the situation we do not think the negotiations will be prolonged or that there will be any serious difficulty in agreeing upon terms. It is pretty safe to say that the war between China and Japan, a conflict that has made a most interesting chapter in the history of the nineteenth century, is virtually at an end.

THE MADAGASCAR INCIDENT.

A great deal of persistent effort has been made to induce the administration to take action in the case of Ex-Consul Waller, who claims to be a citizen of Kansas, and who has just been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment by French court-martial in Madagascar, and it is announced that the president has decided to act in the matter and to call for a report of all the facts. This may mean a more or less serious complication with France, which has made Madagascar practically French territory. Mr. John L. Waller, a colored American citizen, was formerly our consul at Tamatave, and for years he has been carrying on a hopeless struggle against the French assertion of a protectorate over Madagascar. About a year ago Waller obtained from the Hovas, the dominant race in Madagascar, a concession of a large area in the rubber district in the southern part of the island. This was displeasing to the French authorities, and as Waller continued his opposition to the protectorate of France, a case was made out against him, he was tried by a court-martial of French officers, as a matter of course convicted, and received a sentence of imprisonment for twenty years. The matter was brought to the notice of our government very soon after the sentence, and the decision of the administration to inquire into the facts will be very generally approved.

The history of the aggressive policy of France toward Madagascar is interesting. For nearly a century French statesmen have desired to acquire the island as a counterpoise to the strength of England in the east. Their efforts to obtain control were vigorously combated by the Madagascar government, with the result that ten years ago war was brought on between the French and the Hovas. This ended by the latter conceding to France the right to conduct the relations of Madagascar with foreign governments, but with the express stipulation that this right was to imply no interference whatever with the internal affairs of the island. But notwithstanding this the French have been persistently trying to convert their partial or nominal protectorate into a full and real one, and the Madagascar government has found every sort of internal affair treated by the French as if it were a foreign affair; in other words, it has been the constant effort of the French to ignore the restraints put upon them by the treaty and to construe it for the furtherance of their purpose. Last year the French government determined to take steps to make the Hovas admit French sovereignty over the island

and sent a commissioner to the Hova capital to demand a complete recognition of French demands. The Hovas refused to yield, whereupon France resolved upon war and French troops will soon begin the march from the coast to the Hova capital. Of course France will finally conquer and possess the island.

With the policy of France toward Madagascar the United States has, of course, nothing to do. Unjustifiable as a war of conquest on the part of France unquestionably is, and earnestly as the American people may desire the success of the Hovas in their struggle for independence, this country cannot interfere. But it has a number of things to demand the facts regarding the trial and conviction of an American citizen by a court-martial of French officers, and it should firmly insist upon obtaining all the information upon this matter that is necessary to enable the government to determine what further action may be required to secure justice for Mr. Waller, if he has been unjustly dealt with.

We cite the long-drawn and bitter controversy over the location of the Omaha federal building as an indication of what may be in store for the property owners of South Omaha. We suggest to our neighbors of the Magic City that a half dozen sites for their proposed building be selected and a full description of each be published for thirty days. Then let the qualified electors vote their preferences by postal card, such cards to be addressed to a committee of responsible citizens named by the competitors. Such vote, of course, would not be decisive, but the Treasury department must obviously be largely influenced by it.

The United States is not the only country where the department of foreign affairs is monopolizing the public attention.

DIFFERENCE IN THE POINT OF VIEW.

Freemont Herald. The difference between the size Attorney General Churchill ratifies all foreign-American sentiments, and for turning our thoughts, after the manner of other nations possessed of pride and individuality, to the perpetuation of the name, the fame, and the dignity of the United States.

A PATRIOTIC SPEECH IN GOULDMAN.

New York Sun. The time has come for laying aside the policy of holding New York open for the insidious infiltration of all foreign-American sentiments, and for turning our thoughts, after the manner of other nations possessed of pride and individuality, to the perpetuation of the name, the fame, and the dignity of the United States.

BATTLE OF STEAM AND ELECTRICITY.

Philadelphia Record. The announcement that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has made a contract with a prominent electrical company for the first time its equipment with electric motors means that the passing of steam has begun in the railway system. It is a matter of time, but it will not be long. Already electricity is taking title to the succession.

THE NEW AND THE OLD WOMAN.

Cedar Rapids Republican. Every woman of our time is profoundly thankful that his mother was not a "new woman," but a sweet-faced, mild-tempered, human being who took more interest in her own children than in her neighbor's thoroughbred cats or Miss Giddygig's Bloomer. The old-fashioned women of the past and present are the ones for whom hats come off wherever they are met.

BEIGIANS COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

Philadelphia Ledger. Belgium has repudiated its discriminating duties against food products, which is cheering news for our State department. The reason for the repudiation of this restrictive policy by the Belgians is not reported. It was doubtless demanded by the commercial and industrial interests of the country, and is a step toward the maintenance of home monopolies.

EMIGRANTS ABROAD.

Boston Globe. The rapid growth throughout Europe of the emigrant trade has led to the belief that the next monetary conference will really "mean something," and it will be the precursor of a speedy restoration of sound financial conditions.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

There is no effect without a cause. The people of this country disposed of nearly 18,000,000 bunches of dynamite last year, and yet there are those who cannot account for the tumble.

The joys of spring are not confined to the poet's imagination. Many a man, as he builds the morning fire or a quiet room, slays the departed of the best days that frisked so merrily round the fireside on his shins.

The city council of Louisville and Atlanta failed to reach the collar and elbow altitude of the Indiana legislature. Like the modern pugilist they threatened and emitted sulphur, but lacked the nerve to get down to business.

Lord Randolph Churchill's ideal of a holiday was "to go to a quiet room, stay there during the day reading and dozing, dine in slippers and dressing gown in the evening and as soon as convenient thereafter go back to bed."

In view of the multiplicity of foreign complications in which the country is involved it is well to remember the common-law maxim that a man cannot be in two places at once. The country is safe. General Caxey still lives.

Some men achieve greatness, others have it thrust upon them at the christening. The Shopsy and Hinky Dink are temporarily obscured by the rising sun of northern Missouri who floats into prominence under the name of Plinky Blitz.

General Macco, the foremost leader of the Cuban insurgents, was prominent in the struggle for freedom made by Cuba twenty years ago. He is a tall man, modest and reserved in bearing. He is neat and quiet in his attire. His popularity with the Cuban patriots is great.

The industry of train robbing is perceptibly increasing, but the profits of the business have reached a hard time basis. There were twelve holdups in 1890, sixteen in 1891, sixteen in 1892, thirty-three in 1893 and thirty-four in 1894. Twenty-seven lives were lost in these encounters. The amount of money, however, has not kept pace with the increased number of raids.

Many thrilling climaxes are produced on the stage which for the moment appear startling and unreal. The productions of the authors, who are accused of straining for effect. But the real is often more thrilling and dramatic than the actual. About a week ago, in a play, a woman was strangled. Her friends were doctors, nurses, sorrowing friends and a brother. Hope of saving her had vanished. Her sands of life were diminishing rapidly. Death was a question of minutes, but she was buoyed up with the hope of seeing and accusing her betrayer.

Suddenly the door of the death chamber opens and a man enters between two officers. "There," exclaimed the dying woman, pointing toward the prisoner, "there is the man who wronged me." A momentary silence followed. Then her brother, standing on the opposite side of the bed, pulled a revolver and raised toward the accused, shouting: "Stand back, I want to shoot the wretch!" Bystanders grabbed the brother and averted the double tragedy. A few moments later the wronged woman was dead, and her betrayer in jail.

MANITOBA SCHOOL WAR.

Chicago Journal: From the American standpoint our judgment in this unfortunate controversy must be with the existing Manitoba government and its common school system, though our sympathies may admit the justice of a part of the complaint of the Catholics.

Chicago Post: The world will weep for Canada while this struggle between the bigots proceeds. But it gives to Americans new reason for the most profound gratitude that the vigorous element of religious partisanship has never been admitted to the national politics of the United States.

Chicago Times-Herald: There are separate schools in Ontario, Quebec and the northwest territories. In the other provinces of the Dominion they have been consolidated. The crucial question is whether the local legislature of Manitoba has the constitutional right to legislate on the school question without violating its obligations to obey the executive order of the crown of Great Britain.

Minneapolis Journal: Over in Manitoba the old quarrel has broken out with added bitterness. The attempt of the Ottawa government to force the people of the province to subsidize separate parochial schools of the Roman Catholic church, which the legislature has published, has fired the hearts of the non-Roman Catholic population. Revolution, rebellion, defiance, are in the air, and the Ottawa government may have an ugly piece of business on its hands.

Chicago Tribune: Outraged by the interference of the Dominion government with a law whose validity had already been passed upon by the privy council, and insulted by the manner of the presentation of the order, there is little doubt that the legislature will refuse to accept it. This will probably be followed by dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the people for the indorsement of its action. That the people will indorse goes without saying. If then the Dominion government persists in enforcing its order there will be trouble.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Iron pavements, which are now coming in vogue and are thought to be new, were used in London in 1817.

The two longest words in the Century dictionary are "palatopharyngopalatine" and "transubstantiation."

The average annual amount of ivory received in London from the African wilds is 411 tons. The average price is \$5,000 per ton.

Soft, white bread, soups and other cooked victuals are believed by scientific dentists to be the cause of the prevailing decay of teeth.

According to the late Dr. Brown-Séquard, the "elixir of life" man, a gentle pressure of the ears will control a severe fit of coughing.

There is a monster tree growing near Santa Maria de Tale, Mexico, which is less than 100 feet in height, but is more than fifty feet in circumference.

According to one of the textile trade journals it takes 7,000,000 miles of thread every year to "keep the people of the United States in their clothes."

The West Virginia house of delegates has passed a law forever disfranchising any man having been convicted of selling his vote or obtaining money for it.

A recent advertisement in a country paper reads thus: "For sale—A bull-terrier dog, 2-years old, will eat anything, very fond of children. Apply at this office."

A bronze figure of Buddha at Nara, Japan, is said to be the largest casting ever attempted. It is fifty-three and three-quarters feet from base to crown of the head.

Center county, Pennsylvania, has a man who claims to have "telescope eyes." He can tell the time by the town clock when separated from it by a distance of two miles.

The largest department store in the world is to be built in New York with Chicago capital. The site alone for this store cost about \$7,000,000 and it will occupy parts of three blocks.

There is the succulent peanut. Maybe you think it doesn't play a large part on the industrial stage, but if you do, you are mistaken. The yearly production of peanuts in this country is about 88,000,000 pounds, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina harvesting the most in the order named.

But, after all, the American crop of peanuts is small compared with that of Africa, which in 1892 shipped 400,000,000 pounds of peanuts to Europe.

BLASTS FROM RAMS' HORN.

The man who cheats another robs himself. When the heart gives, the gift is always great. Those who borrow trouble never get a chance to pay it back.

Indefinitely never wrote a line that was comforting on a bed head. There isn't a millionaire alive today whom an angel would consider rich.

No matter who has the floor, self-conceit will always find a way to speak. If the road to the pit didn't begin in respectability it couldn't end in ruin.

Who we go to church without praying for the preacher the devil walks home with us. The man who is not religious at home often wants to be considered extra pious in church.

It takes some people a whole lifetime to find out that no dollar is big enough to give an hour's happiness.

PHOEBE TOLD HER LOVE.

Washington Star: Her assertion that she was to have been here may indicate that Miss Phoebe Cousins has somehow gotten the late Senator Fair confuted with the late World's fair.

Chicago Herald: No such romance has been written of recent years. In it is a love story, pure and simple. Colonel Cousins is not a party, actual or intending, to a legal battle over the Fair estate. "All I ask," she said to the California reporter who tells the story, "is to be left alone with my sorrow."

Minneapolis Tribune: Miss Phoebe Cousins, the woman lawyer, tells how she narrowly escaped a big fortune by falling to become the wife and widow of the late Senator Fair. If Phoebe had been a rustling lawyer, after the engagement, she would have moved for immediate execution of the contract, and not allowed the prize to get away.

Indianapolis Journal: Oh, Phoebe Cousins, why did you do so? Was it not enough that you should damage a well-earned reputation for good sense and even brilliancy, and lower yourself in the estimation of the community by your undignified "scrap" with the World's fair board of lady managers? You might have recovered from that, because there was a possibility that your claims were really just, even if the controversy was ill-judged, but you never can regain the respect of the public after being mixed up with the late James G. Fair as you say you were. Never, Phoebe, be in the line of him, but he really wasn't for himself—not at all nice. At your time of life, too, Oh, Phoebe, Phoebe!

DOMESTIC IDEAS.

Chicago Tribune: "No, George," said the mature but still lively maiden to her youthful admirer, "I can never be anything more than a mother to you. Your father spoke first."

Philadelphia Inquirer: He (in courting days) "The delight of my life would be to listen to your voice all night. He (same he) after making a long and awful chopper I told you when I spoke as aforesaid."

Pittsburgh Chronicle: "You don't tell me that I am the prettiest woman at the reception, as you used to," pouted Mrs. Snuggles.

"No," replied her husband; "you must remember that I joined the church only two weeks ago."

Detroit Free Press: "Come up to my house, Smithson, and hear my baby talk. It's the most wonderful!"

"You found the child of a woman with dignity, that I am a father myself."

Washington Star: "There is one satisfaction," said a man who had been the recipient of attentions from a titled foreigner.

"What is that?"

"You know that when he proposes he means business."

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Peck—This paper says that a sea captain says that in times of great disaster women are more cool than men.

"For the life of God, I have seen instances of it. You? I'd like to know when."

"When we were getting married."

Chicago Record, Old Skrogge—Do you think, young man, you could support my fight for the style to which she has been accustomed?

Her Suitor—I could, but I'm not mean enough to do it.

Cincinnati Tribune: Tommy—Paw, if the lion is King of beasts, what is the Finches? Mr. Pigz—The politician, of course. His hide is two inches thick.

Washington Star: "We are on the verge of a revolution," said a man who had been the recipient of attentions from a titled foreigner.

"No, Maria," replied Mr. Meekins, patting his hair, "I'm a bit of a man and I'd like your bicycle if you want to, but I'm just if I will."

FOLLY TO BE WISE.

Harlem Life. "Beware the microbes in a kiss," Cold-hearted science cries. Alas! where ignorance is bliss, What folly to be wise!

POPPY LAND LIMITED.

Eugene Field. The first train leaves at 6 p. m. For the