

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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All business letters and notices should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Statement of Circulation:
The following table shows the circulation of the Omaha Daily Bee for the week ending April 14, 1895.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Circulation. Lists various newspapers and their circulation figures.

George B. Tschuck, Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the above number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the week of February, 1895, was true.

Japan must be quite as much an adept in diplomacy now as she is in war.

We have just been given an infallible formula for avoiding paying the increased price for beef: Don't buy beef.

Tammany has given public notice that it has reorganized. Tammany rings the reorganization bell every time it finds itself on the bottom of the heap.

The town which has the best base ball team in the league is a very numerous phenomenon just now. It won't be quite so numerous later in the season.

We have been waiting patiently for reports of progress of this season's fall crop. The next hail storm heard of ought to bring hallooses at least the size of pumpkins.

If the bicycle craze continues unabated for a few years more one of the attractions of the twentieth century dime museum will be the man who never rode a wheel.

A whole week has passed without the announcement that another presidential possibility is positively not a candidate for public honors. We won't be able to stand this situation much longer.

If President Cleveland undertook to reply to all the questions hurled at him in public letters signed by notoriety seeking politicians he would not have much time to devote to the duties of his office.

Seed grain that is not in the hands of the farmers by the end of the present month may as well be kept for another year. The seed grain problem must in the nature of things soon be a problem of the past.

The New York Herald cries out in pleading voice: "Give us free beef!" If we are entitled to free beef, why not also free everything. But the Herald does not mean free beef. It will be satisfied with beef free of import duty.

The county commissioners seem to take kindly to the proposition for a tranway to follow the meanderings of the Platte canal. Fact is the more our people consider this phase of the canal project the more they must approve it.

This is the season of the year that for one reason or another is particularly popular with young couples who contemplate starting out in a career of married life. We extend congratulations and best wishes to each and all of them.

Whatever may be said of the services of Li Hung Chang in bringing the war between China and Japan to a conclusion it is not to be doubted that he made the very best of a very bad bargain. No one else can say that he could have done better.

A poem written by a lady on her 18th birthday is promised as one of the interesting features of the woman's edition of The Bee. A few poems written by the same lady on some of her subsequent birthdays would, however, be much greater curiosities.

When the price of oil again comes down to within halving distance of the cost of producing the Standard Oil monopoly will be promptly on deck to assert that the benefit of the reduction is accorded to the public purely out of its own charity and goodness of heart.

Pottawattamie county, Iowa, is a veritable vineyard and garden patch. Its producers find a ready market in Council Bluffs and Omaha. With rapid transit Douglas county can be made quite as productive as is Pottawattamie. Time and energy will solve the problem.

An intelligent local contemporary refers feigningly to such sterling Tammany democrats as "Crocker" and "George B. McClellan." We greatly fear that Mr. Crocker and Mr. McClellan will feel hurt that the sterling quality of their democracy has not made their names more familiar to the democratic press than this.

What will the railroads do toward swelling the crowds in Omaha during state fair week? As Omaha is doing and will do more to make the fair a bounding success than has heretofore been done the railways might reasonably be expected to make more liberal rates than heretofore made. This bridge, of course, need not now be crossed, but it is not too soon to apprise railroad managers what Omaha has a right to expect in the premises.

AN INTERNATIONAL EVENT.

An event of international interest will take place on June 20, for which the German government has made great preparations and in which the United States will participate. This is the opening of the North Sea and Baltic canal, an enterprise of great magnitude and of the highest importance commercially and strategically to Germany. One of the features of the celebration of the opening of this waterway will be a grand naval display, in which all the maritime nations will be represented. The number of war ships expected to be present will far surpass any gathering in recent years, not excepting that of our naval review in the spring of 1893, when there were about forty vessels in New York harbor. Great Britain, France and Russia will send large fleets, while Italy, Spain and other smaller continental powers will be represented by some of their latest crack war ships. The United States will be represented by four war vessels, the armored cruiser New York, the triple screw flyer Columbia, the San Francisco and the Marblehead, the first named as the flagship under the command of Admiral Kirkland, now in charge of the European station. It is expected that this squadron will impress European nations with the progress accomplished in rebuilding the American navy. These ships represent four different types and are not surpassed in their respective classes. Undoubtedly the naval display on this occasion will be by far the grandest ever witnessed.

What is the waterway the opening of which is to be celebrated with so much pomp and pageantry? It is a canal extending sixty-two miles from Brinnbuttel, at the mouth of the Elbe, to Holtzen in the Baltic, the construction of which cost \$37,000,000. The building of this waterway was prompted by both military and commercial considerations, the military motive preponderating. It has seemed to be a grave disadvantage to Germany that its ports on the Baltic are severed from those on the Atlantic. To bring them into close communication by a straight cut across the Jutland peninsula would in effect, in case of an emergency, double the efficiency of the German navy by enabling the whole naval force of the empire to concentrate speedily at one point in the Baltic or in the North sea, as circumstances might demand. The canal is also expected to be of great importance to Germany's commercial interests. Indeed, it is believed that the political, strategic and commercial results of the enterprise will be very great. By facilitating transit it will materially change the relations of the countries bordering the Baltic and North seas. The current of trade will be diverted, and among other anticipated results it is thought that Copenhagen will lose trade and Hamburg will gain, while Kiel, the important German naval station on the Baltic, seems to have a boom in prospect. But whatever the results for competing ports in the Baltic, international commerce will undoubtedly be greatly facilitated by the new ship canal. Our naval authorities have taken a commendable interest in the opening of this waterway and the presence on the occasion of four American war vessels will undoubtedly not only be heartily appreciated by the German government and people, but will constitute for all Europeans who participate not the least attractive and interesting feature of what promises to be an extraordinary and memorable naval display.

HOW FAR CAN RENT BE TRACED?

At the time the decision in the income tax cases was handed down we called attention to the fact that the court's definition of taxes on income from real property, as identical with taxes on real property, sought to obliterate a distinction which, from the point of view of finance, is clear and universally accepted. The majority opinion of the supreme court asserts that there is no difference that is appreciable between a tax on real estate and the tax on the rents or income from real property. For this reason it holds that so much of the income tax law as refers to income arising from real property contravenes the provision of the constitution requiring direct taxes to be apportioned among the several states according to population, and is, therefore, unconstitutional. As an outcome of this strained interpretation we are confronted with some strange anomalies in the operation of the law. The person who derives his income from landed resources is exempt from federal taxation on that part of his income. The corporation which derives its revenues from the rent of real property is exempt from taxation on its profits. The person who derives his income from the dividends on stock in corporations whose revenue comes from the rent of real property is exempt from taxation on that part of his income. Carry the declaration of the supreme court out to cover these steps and it will read something like this: A tax on rent is the same as a tax on land. A tax on dividends declared by corporations whose profits are derived from rent is the same as a tax on rent, and therefore the same as a tax on land. The question is, How far can this identity be traced? The corporation whose revenues are derived exclusively from rent of real property may employ an attorney. The attorney's salary in that case would be no further removed from the real estate as its source than would the dividends of the stockholder. Is a tax on this salary the same as a tax on land, and hence a direct tax? If the income from rents of real property retains its identity through two transformations, why not through ten or a hundred? According to the old physiocratic doctrine all wealth was traceable directly to the produce of the land; every one was dependent upon the tiller of the soil. Upon this theory the only distinction to be drawn between incomes of any and all kinds would be one of degree. Modern economists do not go quite so far, but it is plain that a very large part of our wealth springs, in its origin, out of land and landed property. It is only a question of remoteness. Follow out the

logic of this part of the supreme court decision and it will be impossible to predict where we will wind up. Nothing could better illustrate the danger of making arbitrary legal definitions of common concepts of the realm of economics.

IMPORTANCE OF TREE CULTURE.

There seems to be some danger that in the general emphasis given by our Arbor day celebration to the process of tree planting the importance of the other branches of tree culture will be too greatly overshadowed. The planting of the tree is the all essential prerequisite of tree culture. It is the act that starts the life of the tree in its permanent location. Without planting we cannot have trees, but mere planting is no guarantee that we will have them. The person who celebrates Arbor day by planting a few trees must not be permitted to believe that he has performed his whole duty and that his duty has ended there.

There are a great many incidental questions of tree culture which demand attention and which can only be properly answered by those who have made trees and their growth a study. In the first place the location of the tree is of no small moment. Trees need soil and moisture for nourishment and room for growth. Overcrowding is as fatal to trees as it is to human beings. The tree that is planted where it can get neither moisture, light nor space for expansion is foredoomed to be a cripple among its fellows for life. The kind of tree must also be determined according to its purpose and location. Good trees in the wrong places are just as bad as wrong trees in good places. The adaptability of the species selected is a point not to be neglected. Finally, after the tree is planted it needs care and attention. Some trees attain a natural growth all by themselves, but most trees used for shade or ornamentation in the city or along the roads are improved by assistance during the period of development. True tree culture exerts a constant watchfulness over its wards. It mends their defects and guides their growth and protects them at all times from attacks from their foes.

Arbor day will fall in part of its intended purpose if it does not impress it upon the tree planter that his work is but begun.

INTERNATIONAL AMITY.

The arrival at Havana of the new minister from Spain to the United States recalls attention to the fact that there is an unsettled issue between the two countries. The Alliance incident had almost passed out of the public mind, so rapidly do events of general interest follow each other, and what was a brief time ago a subject of more or less exciting discussion, apparently threatening a rupture of friendly international relations, is today an almost forgotten reminiscence. Yet the incident for which our government called Spain to account has lost none of its importance and the duty of our government to insist upon its demands is as strong as it ever was.

Why it has permitted so long a time to elapse without compliance with its demands is an illustration of international amity. There was no reasonable question regarding the merits of our case and there was no doubt about the soundness of our position. But Spain is in trouble. She has an insurrection on hand in Cuba and there has been a political change at home. The tenure of office of the present cabinet is uncertain. Representations were made to our government that if the Spanish government were pushed to the wall through demands for an immediate conclusion of the diplomatic correspondence the overturn of the ministry would certainly result. We owe less consideration to Spain than to any other country on earth, because she has repeatedly offended against us and has generally evaded making reparation. Moreover the Spanish government and people have no cordial liking for this country. Still our government, although it had called for a prompt response to its demands, yielded to the plea for time in the interest of international good will. It was a proper thing to do, but it may be doubted whether Spain appreciates it.

The new minister expressed the belief that the outcome of the negotiations would be satisfactory to both countries and this is understood to be the expectation at Washington. It is to be hoped this promise will be verified, but there can be no doubt that it depends very much upon the firmness and decision with which the United States shall insist upon its demands. Past experience with Spain warrants the belief that it will evade responsibility if allowed to do so.

CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

The record of the Chinese in the war with Japan is, all things considered, the most humiliating ever made by any people in the world's history. But in the negotiation of the treaty of peace the Chinese diplomats have demonstrated, under most adverse circumstances, that they have a shrewdness and skill not to be contemned. A careful consideration of the terms agreed upon will show that Li Hung Chang and his associates have made the best of a very bad case and have done very much better than they were expected to do. Hard as the terms appear to be, they are as a whole less severe than there was reason to anticipate, so far as indemnity and the surrender of territory are concerned. What seems to go hardest with the Chinese are the conditions which require the opening of Chinese ports to foreign trade which have been hitherto closed to such trade and accord to Japan the right to navigate certain rivers. Such an innovation upon the traditional policy of the Celestial empire is far more humiliating to the feelings of the Chinese than defeat in war, and besides they probably see in it a menace to the internal peace and the continued unity of the empire. If the ports are opened to foreign trade and the right to navigate the rivers is given to foreigners, how long will it be before the traditional influences which have kept the Chinese empire together will begin to disappear and the authority of the rulers over the people begin to weaken? It is easy to understand that

these and kindred questions have been considered by the Chinese in connection with the terms which contemplate the admission of the "outside barbarians" to rights and privileges hitherto strenuously denied them.

The peace envoys of China succeeded in obtaining a reduction of the amount of indemnity originally demanded by Japan and indemnity required to be paid will not put a very great strain upon China, while in the matter of the cession of territory much of that given up will probably be returned to England and Russia in a position antagonistic to Japan. It was reported a few days ago that the Russian government contemplated co-opting a meeting of the powers for the purpose of revising the terms of peace, with particular reference to opposing the cession by China to Japan of any territory on the eastern Asian continent. The attitude of Great Britain in the matter is not defined, but according to one or more London papers the government is not pleased with the cession of Formosa. It would seem, however, that if either of these powers was very much dissatisfied it would have already given some intimation of it. Nevertheless there is reason to believe that they are not satisfied, but neither will do anything without the acquiescence of the other European powers and these may not be disposed to interfere. If, in the future, however, China should make an effort to regain the lost territory she would undoubtedly have the cordial sympathy and perhaps the substantial support of England and Russia, and who can say that Li Hung Chang had not this possibility in mind?

The treaty of peace is less disadvantageous to China than was to have been expected and doubtless some of the credit for this is due to the American adviser of the Chinese negotiators, Mr. Foster, whose ability as a diplomat had before been well attested.

TO PROTECT COLLEGE DEGREES.

At a recent conference in New York of representatives of the graduate departments of sixteen of the leading colleges and universities of the country it was agreed after a full and earnest discussion of the subject to adopt an address to the governing bodies of the various American institutions of higher education in the interest of protection to the advanced college degrees.

The forthcoming address is to include four principal points: First, that the completion and publication of an original dissertation should be a prerequisite to the conferring of the doctorate degree. Second, that the possession of a baccalaureate degree from some reputable college or the proof of equivalent attainments should be a necessary condition of eligibility to advanced degrees. Third, that the formalization of graduate students should be encouraged particularly by requiring not more than one year's actual residence in the university where the degree is granted. Fourth, that the practice of conferring the degrees M. A., D. Litt., D. S., and Ph. D. on honorary titles and to non-residents be condemned and abandoned.

The purpose which the graduate students' conference hopes to attain is, of course, to make the degrees which its members expect to earn really mean something. They quite naturally think they have a cause for grievance, and a just one, too, against those institutions that shower the advanced degrees broadcast upon any and all who show personal or pecuniary interest in the progress of education. They object to being classed with men parading literary and scientific titles which, if not bought, were at any rate never earned. The larger and more reputable universities are gradually going away with the practice of granting as honorary appendages degrees supposed to represent work. A few of them are becoming chary about bestowing the solely honorary degrees to any but those who have a college education upon which to base them, but the great number of lesser institutions are still grinding out indiscriminate M. A.'s and Ph. D.'s with the same liberality as LL. D.'s, and with as little provocation. And in this connection, we are sorry to say, the state universities of the western states are by no means the least offenders.

Should the suggestions to be made in the proposed address meet with sufficient favor to incite college authorities generally to action recommended, the benefit accruing will not be altogether one sided. It is true the men who have already earned advanced degrees would have those degrees somewhat enhanced in value. But such degrees would at the same time be made much more desirable. Many more students would consider them worth working for than now and the graduate departments of the different universities would soon show the effects in the expansion of their enrollments. Let the advanced college degrees represent research actually performed instead of time spent in attendance or gifts bestowed and respect for the institutions from which they spring will be quickly and wonderfully increased.

It now transpires that ex-Senator Ransom of North Carolina, recently appointed minister to Mexico to succeed the late Mr. Gray, is in an unpleasant predicament. The constitution of the United States disqualifies members of congress from eligibility to any office created during the term for which they were elected or whose emoluments have been increased during that term. The salary of the Mexican minister was increased by the action of the senate in which Mr. Ransom was a member and he is therefore disqualified under the constitution from holding that office. The fact that he is no longer a senator does not help him in the least. Just what will be done in the matter has not yet been determined.

An army officer is trained to the strict observance of all orders and commands. He knows nothing but to obey. When such officers are put in charge of Indian agencies they carry out the orders of their superiors in the Interior department without hesitation or deviation. Captain Beck, agent at the Winnebago agency, has made himself very unpopular with the camp followers there and has been the subject of bitter attacks upon the part of men whose chief vocation has been to feed at the government

crib. Advice from Washington leaves no reason for doubt that the captain has kept within the limit of his instructions in the treatment of land lessees who have paid tribute to the Indians and not to the land company and the ejections being made are in consonance with that decree. The Bee has no sympathy with those who are heaping abuse upon Captain Beck for doing what he has been ordered to do. It also considers ill-advised the pernicious interference of county officials which must sooner or later meet with merited rebuke at the hands of the federal government.

The report of the new state oil inspector of the excess of fees collected over the expenses of his office for the two months he has been in charge of the work of inspection reminds us that the proceedings to secure an accounting of his predecessor are not materializing very rapidly. Ex-Oil Inspector Hilton and his bondsmen are of course in no immediate haste to know whether they will have to pay over the public money which he retained or not. The state, however, ought to be reasonably expeditious in asserting its claim. If the money is to be recovered the suits should be pushed to a termination without delay.

The grocery contractors for the State Soldiers home admit that they have not been furnishing supplies in strict compliance with their contract, but insist that what they sent was good enough. The trouble is that contractors for supplies for state institutions have gotten into the habit of regarding such contracts as legitimate fields for manipulation and deception. If all contractors involved in doubtful transactions were put upon a blacklist and their bids received consideration as not coming from responsible parties there would soon be an end of work of this character.

President Cleveland in his income tax return describes himself as a citizen-at-large, which is taken to mean that he is undecided whether or not he will renew his residence in New York at the expiration of his term in the white house. The president would, however, we are confident, have no trouble in ascribing himself to New York in case he should again run for public office. Presidential candidates must under the constitution be citizens of one of the states of the union. Mr. Cleveland would doubtless be willing to fall back on New York whenever the occasion arises.

The committee whose duty it is to select a name for state fair week fetes have made a happy selection. They have taken the word Nebraska, cut it into three sections and written it backward. Ak-sar-ben is the result. The Knights of Ak-sar-ben will take possession of the streets of the city during the state fair with all the pomp and splendor of royal pageants of ancient days.

Washington is being fitted with new street signs copied after a pattern brought from Paris, where similar signs are in use. It is made of enamel and is attached to the houses at the corners. This may do very well for Washington, but how are the new signs to be introduced into some of our western cities, where half the corners have no houses?

A Chicago millionaire who has just erected a costly residence in New York asserts that he goes to live in the metropolis merely to secure rest and recreation after exhaustion caused by the business and hustle of the World's Fair city. Just wait a little while and New York will be Chicago's suburban summer resort.

Cooling Reflections. Minneapolis Journal. Dr. Nansen, it is said, has planted the Norwegian flag upon the North pole. The story probably came by aerial telegraphy. It is hoped that Nansen has stopped the agonizing struggle at last.

Where the Five Wives Come In. Washington Star. Nicaragua suggests arbitration with all the facile promptness of an old hand at diplomacy. It should not be forgotten, however, that it is in arbitration that England gets in its finest work.

Smashing the Old Ratio. Globe-Democrat. The prices of meat and petroleum show a decided tendency to be active, and the diver men ought to tell consumers how to keep from buying at the old ratio. It is necessary to remember, however, that nothing which has fast doesn't affect the weather very much.

Will it satisfy the Gaians? New York World. Although the immigration for March last year reached the low total of only 1,522, it falls to 1,047 this year. People who have been complaining that foreigners were not doing the country by coming over to it are probably ought to be reasonably well satisfied with last month's figures.

Monroe Honored in South America. Globe-Democrat. Statues of Monroe are likely to be more numerous in South America than in that president's native country. One is going up in Caracas and another of heroic size, cut out of Venezuelan marble, is to be erected in the public square of Caracas. These monuments express the American idea that government by Europe on this side of the Atlantic is unacceptable. It is good doctrine and a good stronger as time passes.

Vanity of Human Ambitions. Minneapolis Tribune. H. H. Kohlman of Chicago says he took dinner with James W. Scott in New York on Friday evening and in response to an inquiry as to how he was feeling Mr. Scott said: "I was never so happy in my life. I have reached the highest ambition of my life, the complete control of the paper with a staff that is in complete harmony with my wishes. The paper is doing better today than ever before. Within less than forty-eight hours from that time Mr. Scott was dead. The story is a sermon in itself on the vanity of human ambitions.

Dividing the Spoils of War. Boston Globe. It would be one of the ironies of politics indeed, if after all the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan some great power of Europe should intervene and declare that the proposed terms shall not stand. Still, Japan may as well realize first as last that the constant fear of very influential nations must be gained before she can pose as general manager and director of affairs in the Orient. It is one thing to exact a war indemnity and demand cession of territory to the victor, quite another to demand that all the resources of a defeated foe shall pass under the victor's control.

Bombarding the Clouds. Minneapolis Tribune. It seems that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad managers have not lost faith in artificial rainmaking. It is announced that they will fit up a car with rainmakers' supplies and appliances to be used during the coming summer in demonstration that rain can be forced from the clouds by the use of chemicals in the arid regions of the west. Last season the company had three cars in the rainmaking service which met with indifferent success, and it was suggested that the experiment had been abandoned for all time. Agents of the Agricultural department at Washington will accompany the rainmakers and give the theory a scientific test.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The Lanings and the Burchards do no honor to their profession. To speak bravely and be "brave" or "it" is at best poor policy for a pulpitor. Indianapolis Journal: The Methodist denomination is generally regarded as broad-minded in its handling of certain social questions, and the action of the St. Louis ministers in drawing the color line against the negro branches of the Epworth League is, therefore, the more surprising. To admit them, they said, would destroy the plans of the league. What these plans are is not stated, but it is hardly possible that with the St. Louis ministers they may come into conflict with the plans of the Almighty in regard to admission to His select circles.

Springfield Republican: The self-styled Messiah, Schweinfurth, an ex-Methuist minister, who has been maintaining a "heaven" at Rockford, Ill., and beguiled many poor souls of women and men into it, has at last been brought to a halt. A man whose wife had been drawn into the Schweinfurth haven brought suit against him for \$50,000 for alienating the affections of the woman, and the jury has given him a verdict for the full amount. Schweinfurth's pretensions do not permit him to mix up in so earthly an affair as a court trial, but he employed his time in putting away his large property, (there are, the more surprising, to admit them, they said, would destroy the plans of the league.)

Brooklyn Eagle: The Easter celebrations of the members of the orthodox Greek church in Ohio and of the people in the City of Soler illustrate the peculiar inability of men to appreciate the spirit of the founder of the religion which they profess to believe and to practice. The Greek Christians in the neighborhood of Youngstown, O., made an effort to celebrate the resurrection of a tree. It was ridged with bullets, and then the firecrackers with which it was stuffed were burst. The fragments of the tree were buried. Little edifices of the betrayer, stuffed with fireworks, were carried across the streets and burned. These customs have their origin in the past, but they find their perpetuation in the survival of that spirit of reprisal which he came into the world to obliterate. The customs are unchristian and savage.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The present condition of the Whisky trust is a faithful representation of "after taking." Mrs. Parson Stevens left an estate of \$1,500,000. She made no charitable or public bequests.

The late Prof. Dana of Yale was a practical philanthropist. He could play the flute, but he didn't.

American women spend \$2,000,000 a year for chewing gum and \$2,000,000 for filling and store teeth.

The one thing to fear from the discovery of the North Pole is that it may agitate the country with prospectuses of summer resorts.

An enthusiastic friend of President Dale of the Hawaiian republic describes him as "big, brave and brainy." He is an ardent sportsman and a fine shot.

The fact that the author of the story that John Wilkes Booth is still alive graduated from a Kentucky asylum serves to account for his hair-trigger imagination.

Colonel Cockerill refreshed himself with \$75 a pound tea prior to interviewing Li Hung Chang. This is a mighty leap from the 20-cent Manhattan, but the change does not appear to have strained the colonel's hat.

Those who feared that a sudden dose of reform would seriously impair the progressive originality of Chicago councilmen need hardly be reassured. You're a head-banded old fraud," and similar epithets rang out in the council room at the last meeting, and no further evidence is necessary to prove that the Windy City fathers are in fairly good health.

The only persons satisfied with the income tax decision are those who are not obliged to pay. The Standard Oil company asks exemption because its income is derived from land, and some hair-splitting brewers of New York ask a like favor because barley, which constitutes essential elements of beer, is raised on land. It is presumed the stock brokers will be heard from next because their crop of lambs have an agricultural flavor.

Mr. William D. Eaton has written another drama in collaboration with John Manville called "The British novelist." It is called "The Parson of Dumfries." Twenty-one years ago Mr. Eaton graduated from the printing office of Omaha and entered upon a successful career as journalist and author. For several years prior to that time he was foreman of the Herald job at Thirteenth and Douglas streets. It is a suggestive fact that the printer's strike of 75 was the immediate cause of his transition from the case to the editor's desk.

The work of regenerating the Chinese in this country through the medium of the Sunday schools does not appear to produce results sufficient to offset the damages. In the large cities several prominent families have been shattered by the marriage of daughters to Chinese pupils, and in nearly every instance the union was disastrous to the wife. The latest sorrowful lesson of sentimental folly comes from St. Louis, where F. M. Sharp of Kansas City was pined a few days ago in a state of mental collapse caused by his daughter's marriage to a Chinese pupil. The unfortunate man was placed in an asylum.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

To be without faults is to be without friends. The pathway of the reformer is generally all up hill.

The truly wise man will never worry about what he can't help.

Joining a church with a high steeple is not always a start for heaven. The religion that would kill a man on the face of a child does not come from God.

When you can't get the closet door shut try rolling the hinges with the oil of praise.

In proportion as a preacher fishes for compliments he loses the ability to fish for men. It will puzzle posterity to make out why some of her forefathers were given monuments.

Believing the slander that the way to heaven is all up hill has sent many a man to the pit.

Men are lost, not so much from being the notoriously wrong, as from neglecting to do the obviously right.

The devil can sleep in church when the preaching is being done by a man whose religion is all in his head.

THE RISE IN BEEF.

Chicago Tribune: Before they go too far in raising the price of their meat let the cattlemen remember that horses are still plentiful and cheap.

Denver Republican: Evidence accumulates that the rise in the price of cattle is due to a decrease in the number of those animals. There certainly is no combine among cattle growers to advance the price. Such a combine would hardly last a week. The decrease in the number of cattle is to be accounted for by a number of causes, but doubtless the principal one is the lack of profit in the raising of the business of cattle growing for so long a time.

Boston Globe: Today it is reasonable to presume that the large dealers in Chicago, who always carry a good supply of beef, have not been buying the market, however, as some conditions, which they must have long ago foreseen, they will probably realize high prices for their holdings. To charge them with cornering the market, however, as some journals are doing, does not seem justifiable unless it is proven that there is a conspiracy on their part to prevent droves of live cattle from reaching the markets. The data which the government has begun to collect upon the whole subject will prove very interesting and should settle many disputes now pending between politicians, dealers and the people.

DOMESTIC IDOLS.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Whizzer—Women never do things twice the same way. Sledge—Yes they do. My wife has broken two of my pipes trying to drive tanks with them.

Courier-Journal: Louise—Marie had a lovely wedding, but what made the bride and groom sit up and ask "is hand in hand?" Blanche—Why, don't you know? Her sleeves were so long she couldn't take his arm.

New York Weekly: Clara—How under the sun did Edith happen to marry Mr. Aikward? Edith—It was the name of her life at every ball she attended, and I presume she married him to keep him from wanting to marry Edith.

Washington Star: "Dear me," said young Mrs. Huntington, "I must see our grocery list." "What for?" asked her husband. "I had some instructions to give a little stronger and our butter a little weaker."

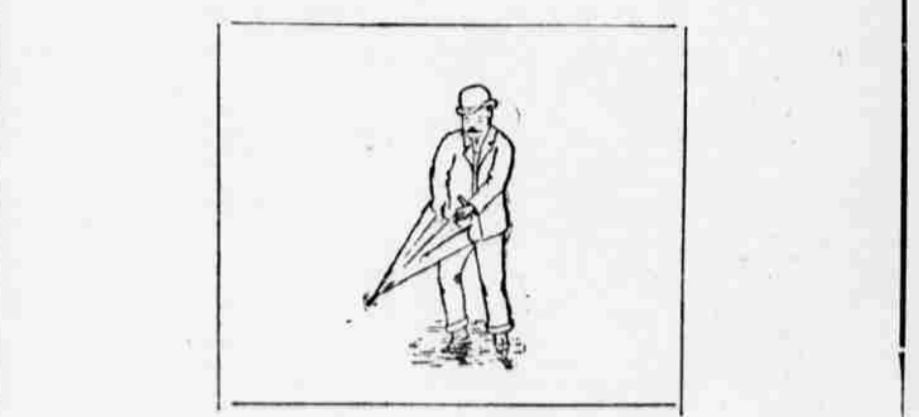
Indianapolis Journal: "Josh," said Mr. Jason, stopping on the corner and turning clear around to get another look at the young woman passing by, "kissing a girl with them sleeves on must be high the same as tuppence into a gingham sunbonnet, like a fellow had to do when I was a boy."

BONNET ODE.

Philadelphia Press. Oh, let me try a triquet Upon her new spring bonnet. There 'tis in lush of violet, Oh, let me try a triquet. Drive nothing else on it. It's hardly worth a sonnet. Yet, ah, that bill, dog gone it, I can't help dwell upon it. So therefore as I sigh, oh let Me try a little triquet. Upon her new spring bonnet.

STRANDED AT JAFFA.

Down by Warman in New York Sun. For the winds blow hard from the Pyramids, the sea, in sunny France. A woman wails with tear-wet lids While the waves roll high on the Syrian sand. And the ships go by, but never land. Ah! cruel waves; they keep from me Sweet messages from one most dear; And all I see is the ruffled sea. With its barren shore. All night I hear The waves moan high on the desert sand, But the ships go by, and never land. When the sea is high the ships go by, And all I see is the ruffled sea. My heart runs down to my finger tips, And my hands stretch out o'er the drifted sand; But the ships go by, and never land.



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